

Today's Times, in four sections and full colour, includes a look at the changing face of London's shopping streets

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# THE TIMES

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 10 1988

30p

## Ulster alerted for wave of IRA bombings

### 'Terrorists have huge stockpile of Semtex'

By Paul Valley and Howard Foster

The IRA is planning a campaign of shootings and bombings in Northern Ireland to bring a "horrific" end to 1988, according to Special Branch intelligence.

A ring of road blocks was yesterday thrown around Belfast as the Royal Ulster Constabulary issued a warning that the new information would mean intensified police activity.

The police statement comes in the wake of a visit last month by Sir John Hermon, the RUC chief constable, to Downing Street for talks with the Prime Minister. He was accompanied by senior army officers and Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The intelligence is believed to have come mainly from a network of police informers which security experts say is now one of the most sophisticated anywhere in the world.

It was such intelligence which led to the SAS ambush in which three IRA men "on active service" were shot dead at Omagh last week.

General intelligence reports, highlighting IRA arms stores in particular areas and meetings of known IRA gunmen and bombers, are understood to have been corroborated by individual pieces of information about specific operations which IRA units are known to be planning throughout the province.

The campaign is said by some official sources to be planned to coincide with the

smuggle substantial amounts of weaponry, some of it highly sophisticated, into the province from the Irish Republic.

One RUC source said: "They seem now to have virtually unlimited quantities of Semtex, which is a very deadly explosive. They have had the weapons for some time. Intelligence indicates that they now intend to use them."

"They are planning a new round of shootings aimed at all sections of the security forces - British soldiers from the mainland as well as members of the Ulster Defence Regiment and RUC. They are planning more bombings of security targets, like the station at Coagh."

The RUC station at Coagh, Co Tyrone, was hit by a bomb on Thursday. Five police officers and seven civilians were injured in the blast which forensic experts say was caused by a 1,000lb bomb, possibly of Semtex.

A number of men were last night being questioned by police about the Coagh bombing.

The RUC statement, prepared before the Coagh bomb, warned the Northern Ireland public of the need for increased vigilance.

The statement said: "All the information in the possession of the police indicates that the threat from the Provisional IRA is escalating and their intention is a horrific remainder to 1988."

The security cordon around Belfast yesterday was said by one security source to be in response to intelligence that the IRA was planning to plant a car bomb in the city centre.

Last month a car bomb left

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## Inquest hears evidence of SAS

From Tony Dawe Gibraltar

The commander of the SAS team which shot dead three IRA terrorists in Gibraltar last March said yesterday that he had planned to take them alive.

Addressed only as Soldier F, he told the Gibraltar inquest into the deaths that the military strategy had been "to arrest the offenders, detain them and then defuse the bomb" they were thought to have planted.

His unexpected arrival in the witness box ended six months of speculation about whether the SAS would give evidence about the killings. He will be followed by the remainder of his team, comprising the four armed soldiers who carried out the shootings, their tactical commander and a bomb expert.

All are being screened from the press and public by a heavy 15ft high curtain.

In his evidence, the SAS commander countered allegations that his team were operating a "shoot to kill" policy. He revealed, however, that they had been unable to make the arrests in the place originally planned. For a few seconds around 3pm on Sunday, March 6, he had been handed control of the situation by Mr Joseph Canepa, the Gibraltar Police Commissioner. But the terrorists had suddenly moved on and the plan was abandoned.

During the Commissioner's evidence earlier yesterday, Mr Patrick McGorry, representing the families of the terrorists, accused the authorities of missing a golden opportunity to arrest the three IRA members.

Speaking clearly, almost loudly, in a South of England accent, notable for its flat vowels, Soldier F was accused by Mr McGorry of reading a prepared statement. The officer, who could barely be seen by Mr McGorry, denied the claim as he faced the jury across the full width of the courtroom.

He started his evidence by

Continued on page 16, col 1

## Gooch among eight banned by Delhi

### Cricket tour of India is doomed

By Nicholas Beeston

India yesterday announced that it would not allow eight of England's chosen cricketers to enter the country in December, effectively forcing the Test and County Cricket Board to cancel the proposed tour.

In a statement released in Delhi the Foreign Ministry said: "We must make it abundantly clear that we would not permit entry into India for the purposes of the tour any player having, or likely to have, sporting contacts with South Africa."

India said it believed its decision to bar half of the 16-

Tour wilderness ..... 49

man England squad would effectively mean the cancellation of the 11-week tour, because Delhi was unwilling to accept a compromise whereby the eight would sign an anti-apartheid declaration.

The Indian decision affected the England captain, Graham Gooch, his vice-captain John Emburey, Allan Lamb, Kim Barnett, Rob Bailey, Tim Robinson, Graham Dilley and Phil Newport.

The possibility of alternative players being selected has been ruled out.

In response to the surprise announcement Mr Alan Smith, the TCCB chief executive, said: "If the tour is off - and it looks as though it is - we will have to consider what can be arranged for the winter."

Mr Colin Moynihan, the Sports Minister, described the Indian decision, at an impromptu press conference, as "very sad and bad news for international cricket".

Observers said that India's move was entirely predictable because it had always given a much stricter interpretation to the Glencagles Agreement of 1979.

Indian anger had been roused particularly by Gooch's announcement, after his appointment as captain, that he had broken a contract to play in South Africa in order to take the job.



Team without a Test: Graham Gooch and Mr Peter May, the chairman of England's cricket selectors, in pensive mood at the Oval recently after Gooch was named as tour captain.

## Post strike deal halted by union hardliners

By Staff Reporters

Objections by union hardliners to a peace formula for ending the crippling mail dispute were believed last night to have delayed a return to work by more than 100,000 postal workers.

An outline agreement for a settlement had been reached in talks in London between negotiators from the Union of Communication Workers and Post Office management.

The talks were adjourned to enable the union side to report to its strike committee where the process was slowed down yesterday afternoon as the hardliners demanded changes in the agreement.

The Post Office was ready to meet the union again last night and, if necessary, to go

During the dispute, contact with The Times can be made on these FAX numbers:

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Sport..... (01) 782 5046  
Business News..... (01) 782 5112  
Display Ads..... (01) 481 3120  
Classified Ads..... (01) 481 9313

on talking through the weekend to finalize arrangements for ending the strike, which has paralyzed services throughout Britain, trapped 100 million letters and parcels in the system and halted all Royal Mail international services.

Regional postal centres warned last night that it could take up to three weeks to get services back to normal after a

return to work. Even then, a threatened strike by counter staff could cause the Post Office more problems.

Counter workers, members of the same union, have been voting whether to strike on proposals to close or sell-off 750 branches. The result of the ballot will not now be announced as planned on Tuesday, but will be delayed partly to enable the present dispute to be settled and partly because ballot papers are, ironically, stuck in the post.

On Merseyside, supporters of Militant Tendency, members of the Socialist Workers Party and other individuals unknown to striking postal workers, were believed to have been behind a violent

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### Rich takings

The two men behind LHW, the controversial futures broking group, have taken £19.3 million in dividends over two trading years and are now among Britain's highest-paid businessmen. Page 17

### Colourful buy

Technicolor, the company that brought colour into the cinema, has been purchased for \$780 million (£458.8 million) by Carlton Communications of Britain. Page 17

## Opposition 'cabinet' in Burma

By Anatol Lieven

There are fears of civil war in Burma after defections to the opposition by some of the armed forces and the announcement by part of the opposition yesterday of the formation of an alternative provisional government.

The announcement was made by the provisional

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Prime Minister, U Nu, Burma's only democratically elected Prime Minister before he was overthrown by General Ne Win in 1962.

On August 29, U Nu formed the League for Democracy and Peace, from which the provisional government has been formed. It has announced elections for October 9 but this can be little more than a gesture.

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## New training deal for Scots approved

By Kerry Gill

A radical reform of Scotland's job creation and training schemes, designed dramatically to reduce unemployment - particularly among young people - is expected to be enacted within two years.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Secretary of State for Scotland, yesterday announced that the plan giving businessmen and industrialists a much greater say in training initiatives could be the subject of a Government Green Paper "this side of Christmas".

The idea, the brainchild of Mr Bill Hughes, Scottish Chairman of the Confederation of British Industry, has won the enthusiastic approval of both Mr Rifkind and the Prime Minister.

The next move will be for the initiative to be discussed by ministers at Cabinet level and then either a Green Paper or a consultative document

containing the broad thrust of the details will be published within the next few months.

The move to amalgamate the Scottish Development Agency and the Training Commission would require an Act of Parliament as both are statutory bodies, but some aspects of Mr Hughes's initiative would probably be able to be implemented quite early in the New Year.

Mr Hughes's plan, which he discussed with Mrs Thatcher at Chequers last weekend, proposes the combination of the Agency and the Training Commission in Scotland into one body called Enterprise Scotland.

It envisages that businessmen will use their own skills to vastly improve skills training within about 60 local enterprise units

Running out of time..... 6

## Autumn Budget ruled out

By Philip Webster

The Government will today dismiss any suggestions of an autumn Budget to cope with rising consumer spending.

Mr John Major, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, is expected to act to kill speculation about an emergency package to tackle the growing balance of payments deficit and increased inflation. He will use a speech in his Huntingdon constituency to rule out panic action.

His move comes after Thursday's warning from the Prime Minister to the country to save more and borrow less.

Mrs Thatcher's expressed concern over the high level of personal borrowing, echoing similar remarks by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, was seized on by Mr Neil Kinnock last night as an admission that the economic euphoria of the past few months was a "con".

## Air traffic control computer 'crashes'

By Harvey Elliott  
Air Correspondent

The main air traffic control computer at West Drayton "crashed" for more than six hours yesterday, bringing chaos to air services throughout Europe.

The IBM 9020 computer, which gives controllers details of every aircraft within the south east of England, stopped working soon after 8am, as the morning rush was building up.

Immediately, controllers in West Drayton and at the main London airports, including Heathrow and Gatwick, were left with no information about any of the aircraft crossing their radar screens. Instead of being identified in a code supplied by the computer, the aircraft appeared as unidentified blips. The controllers also did not have printed

flight data strips available and had to revert to doing everything by hand.

They ordered "flow control", which means that the number of aircraft being handled at any one time is reduced sharply. As the day wore on, delays built up throughout Europe. British Airways alone cancelled more than 20 short-haul services and other flights were subject to delays of at least two hours.

The 9020 computer, which was installed in 1974, is due to be replaced in 1990 with a new, more powerful, model known as the 4381. The Civil Aviation Authority has bought it from IBM for £22 million.

The original computer is now working at full capacity and during the night had begun to show signs that it was in difficulties. At the worst possible moment it collapsed completely and an

automatic back-up system failed to work.

The computer had gone down in July when it was discovered that a fault in the software was to blame. This time, however, it was the main hardware that went wrong and it took engineers almost six hours to trace the fault.

By the time it had been traced schedules were in chaos and airlines said that it could take 24 hours for them to be brought back to normal.

The CAA had blamed controllers across Europe for many of the earlier delays this summer and said that the British end was working well. But yesterday's collapse sent shock waves from Britain through the Continent and across the Atlantic as neighbouring units were told that British controllers could not handle more than a flights.



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## NEWS ROUNDUP

## Director defends 'Last Temptation'

Mr Martin Scorsese yesterday issued a strong defence of his controversial film *The Last Temptation of Christ* as it opened to protests in four London cinemas.

Mr Scorsese said that he regretted the controversy and said people who sought titillation from it because of reports of a scene in which Jesus is shown fantasising about making love to Mary Magdalene should stay away.

He said: "If they come to see an exploitation film, please don't go. This is a difficult film and a very demanding film but one which I believe is ultimately rewarding."

Mr Scorsese was speaking just an hour after the film opened in the West End of London. Prayer vigils were held outside three cinemas, and nuns from the Evangelical Sisterhood of Mary, a Hertfordshire-based Protestant order, handed out leaflets urging a boycott of the film.

Dr Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Cardinal Basil Hume, leader of England and Wales's Catholics, have called on Christians to stay away.

## Radio news success

*Newsbeat*, BBC Radio 1's news and current affairs slot, celebrates its 15th anniversary today with the largest radio news audience in Britain. The 15-minute programme which goes out twice every weekday achieves an average of 1.75 million listeners, ahead of the *Today* programme, BBC Radio 4's news flagship. Mr Alan Ashton, *Newsbeat* editor, said yesterday: "There is no secret to it. There is a very big audience for the pop channel. Don't get the idea they switch on to listen to *Newsbeat*; they don't. But they are prepared to listen and appear to like us."

## Four murder charges

A man accused of two murders was charged with another two yesterday. Anthony Paul Arkwright, aged 21, of Denman Road, Wath, near Rotherham, South Yorkshire, was remanded in custody for seven days by Rotherham magistrates. He is now accused of murdering Stan Puidokas, aged 68, a retired miner, and Elsa Komradova, aged 73, both of Ruskin Avenue, Metheringham. He was already charged with killing Raymond Ford, aged 45, a disabled retired mathematics teacher, and Marcus Law, aged 26, also disabled. Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

## 'Rebel' head defiant

A headmaster refusing to issue GCSE results to pupils who failed to return school textbooks said yesterday that he would not back down in spite of official disapproval from his local authority. Hampshire County Council said on Tuesday that action had been taken to overrule Mr Paul Connolly, head of Bishop Challoner School, Basingstoke. But yesterday he said the area education officer had contacted him and he had been told that the county had no policy on the issue and that it was a matter for the school.

## Housing call to CBI

Lord Cailhness, Minister for Housing, yesterday told companies they must take advantage of the Government's housing reforms to help their workers to find homes. Firms can take over rented accommodation or get together with housing associations and building societies, he said at a Confederation of British Industry conference in London. He suggested the confederation set up an advisory service to help members to draw up housing schemes.

## Official spanked girl

A senior Civil Servant who posed as a school truancy officer to spank a girl aged 14 was jailed yesterday for six months after admitting indecent assault. Roger Higginson, a married man of Bramble Close, Brownhills, Staffordshire, used his position as an administrative officer with the then Department of Health and Social Security to search official files to find her. "This was an appalling abuse of confidential information", Judge Francis Allen told Higginson at Dudley Crown Court. He had visited the girl's home claiming to be an education welfare officer, accused her of playing truant and spanked her across his knee.

## TUC tells Kinnock to toe line on unilateralism

By Roland Ridd and Nicholas Wood

The TUC yesterday gave a clear warning to Mr Neil Kinnock not to water down Labour's defence policy when it underlined overwhelmingly its commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament and rejected a manifesto pledge to boost spending on conventional forces.

Mr Ken Cameron, general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, who will next month propose the same motion at the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, said it was aimed at "reining in Kinnock" on defence.

"This motion will probably be interpreted as a further attack on Kinnock, but all we want to do is tie him into an unequivocal,

unilateralist position. With the support of the unions and over 90 per cent of the constituency parties I cannot see how we can fail", he said.

The Labour leader declined to comment on the vote. However, sources close to him said it was "premature" with Labour not due to come to any conclusions on its defence review until next year. They were confident that the conference would endorse the review process.

Nevertheless, the strength of TUC commitment to unilateralism, supported by a raft of similar conference resolutions from the constituency parties, highlights the size of the task facing Mr Kinnock as he searches for a formula acceptable to both his party and the electorate.

After saying earlier this summer that the superpower arms talks

meant that there was now no need for "something for nothing unilateralism", Mr Kinnock a few days later appeared to retreat to his previous position, causing damaging confusion over his views.

Labour's manifesto sought to soften the impact of its unilateralist message by saying that the money saved by cancelling Trident would be spent on additional conventional weapons. But yesterday the unions said that any such savings should be diverted to health and other services.

Although, as Mr Kinnock's supporters made clear yesterday, there will be little, if any money, saved by scrapping Trident, the move symbolises the determination of left-wing trade unionists to hold Mr Kinnock to a commitment to

scrap nuclear weapons. The TUC general council was further embarrassed by yesterday's move after the heavy defeat of an amendment to the motion by the Civil and Public Services Association calling for Labour's unilateralist defence policy to be carried out "within the context of membership of Nato".

Mr Bill Morris, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, who seconded the motion, yesterday said his union would not allow their commitment to unilateralism to be "washed away by a shabby amendment through the back door."

Mr Morris and Mr Cameron told delegates that such a move would tie the hands of a Labour government and hand defence policy over to the "bureaucrats of Nato". They be-

lieved the CPSA's motion was a "cunning trick" to introduce multilateralism, although they emphasized they supported UK membership of Nato.

However, the general council, which pleaded unsuccessfully with the CPSA to withdraw its amendment, fears that the motion could be interpreted as committing the TUC to withdrawal from Nato.

Mr Bill Jordan, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, said the motion was "completely out of step with the views of the members". Mrs Marion Chambers, CPSA president, told the conference: "If you want the return of a Labour government you have got to work with reality and without NATO you have not got a chance."

Conference reports, Page 4

## Big law and order change planned by Tory team

By Nicholas Wood, Political Correspondent

Radical proposals on law and order are to be drawn up by influential Conservative policy advisers in an attempt to give the Government a powerful new armoury in the fight against crime.

The far-reaching review, intended to lead to a fundamental upheaval in Tory thinking about crime and punishment, may come out in favour of penalizing parents for the offences of their children, lowering the school leaving age and expanding apprenticeships to tackle truancy, and ending the right to silence.

The work of the police, laws of evidence and the rules governing court procedure, jury composition, the legal profession and the prisons will be scrutinized to make for greater effectiveness in tackling the crime wave.

The progress of the review, which is being carried out by the Centre for Policy Studies, the leading Tory think-tank, will be closely watched by the Prime Minister, who has become increasingly concerned at the apparent decline in standards of behaviour.

It represents the first serious attempt by the new right, which has previously concentrated its efforts on the economy and social welfare, to apply its ideas and radicalism to law and order.

Tory ministers and policy advisers recognize that the

issue has assumed considerable electoral importance and that they could suffer at the ballot box unless they can turn the tide. Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, is watching the initiative with interest.

Given the close links between the CPS and Downing Street, it will be surprising if some ideas are not adopted by the Government, but their robust nature will attract strong resistance in the Home Office and legal establishment.

Dr Sheila Lawlor, the centre's deputy director masterminding the programme, said its prime objective was to fit law and order, crime and punishment into a true Conservative framework.

The review would examine to what extent the criminal justice system was weighted in favour of the criminal and whether various practices and vested interests might be challenged.

Areas being considered include how the criminal justice system might be more effective in catching and punishing offenders; ending the right to silence; whether judges need more or less sentencing freedom; whether there should be automatic custodial sentences for some crimes; alternatives to prison; and if parents should be penalized for a child's offences.

## Wunderkind takes a bow



Maksim Vengerov, aged 14, practising his performance tonight at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. The Russian violinist, nicknamed "Wunderkind", is one of three prodigies appearing in free concerts at the museum (Photograph: James Gray).

## Tunnel link may get private cash

By Peter Davenport

Private sector investment may be used to build a new £1 billion railway line linking the Channel Tunnel to London, it was disclosed yesterday.

British Rail announced that it had appointed Lazard Brothers, the merchant bankers, to assess the potential for private capital for the proposed high speed route.

The decision to investigate the potential for the use of private finance was disclosed at a conference in York held to highlight the opportunities

and risks for business in the North of England when the tunnel opens in 1993.

Mr Michael Portillo, the Minister of State for Transport, said that although there were no plans for a new, direct line from the North to link with the tunnel via the east of London, the Government would consider any proposals from the private sector about building such a route.

Mr Portillo said: "If private interests have sufficient confidence in the higher traffic

forecasts, they could step in and share the risk with BR or remove it from them, making it possible for a new line to be built earlier than BR might otherwise justify it."

Mr John Welshby, British Rail's director for the privatization programme and Channel tunnel development, said it was estimated it could take between eight and ten years to provide a new high speed link but the board was exploring whether a Bill seeking parliamentary powers to build could be speeded up.

## Ridley set to write off £5bn in water debt

By David Walker  
Public Administration Correspondent

A draft version of the Bill to privatize water gives Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, power to write off debt of more than £5 billion owed by the water authorities.

If the authorities were floated on the Stock Exchange unencumbered by past debts they would be more attractive propositions.

Their debt consists mostly of investments in pipes, treatment plants and reservoirs. Thames Water has already paid off its debt. Others, including the Welsh Water Authority, have large loans outstanding.

They could, in their present financial position, prove more difficult to privatize since a large portion of their future cash flow would have to be dedicated to debt repayment.

The Government wants all the water authorities privatized at the same time, which would be difficult, if their debt structures were different.

However, there may be problems with the European Commission over a debt write off. It might decide such action unfairly subsidizes businesses in Britain which are large users of water.

The National and Local Government Officers' Association, which represents white-collar staff in the water industry, is disputing the legality of moves by the Northumbria Water Authority to buy shares in two statutory water companies. Sunderland and South Shields, and Newcastle and Gateshead.

It has applied to the High Court for judicial review of the authority's decision.

## Postal dispute

## Hospitals suffering a blood shortage

By Staff Reporters

A national shortage of blood caused by the postal dispute is causing cutbacks in the number of operations. The problem facing health authorities, particularly those in the South-east and North-west, is that blood transfusion centres are unable to post cards telling donors when to report to local transfusion centres. Hospitals are planning appeals through local media in a bid to get people to give blood.

Hospitals in the North-east Thames Regional Health Authority, covering a quarter of metropolitan London as well as surrounding counties, have been told to curb non-emergency operations, which could threaten potentially life-saving vascular surgery. Services and organizations affected by the dispute include:

## MAIL ORDER

Kays of Worcester, the giant mail order company, began laying-off staff yesterday. The first lay-offs among the 300 employees in the mail opening and parcel returns section were agreed between management and union representatives. The company normally receives 20,000 parcels a day, but this has now dwindled to about 5,000.

## AGRICULTURE

The dispute could seriously affect implementation of the Government's set-aside scheme, under which farmers are being offered financial incentives to take land or production out in order to reduce food surpluses. The closing date for applications is September 30, but that may now have to be put back.

## ANIMALS

Thousands of insects and other animals imported from abroad are believed to have died because of the dispute. Dozens of packages containing butterflies, tarantulas, scorpions, cockroaches and locusts destined for butterfly farms and private collectors are perishing in the Mount Pleasant sorting office, central London.

It is feared that up to 10,000 butterflies, worth thousands of pounds, have hatched in the boxes.

## CONVEYANCING

Problems over conveyancing were eased yesterday when the Land Registry set up a network of emergency phones to enable solicitors to contact district offices with queries over searches and documents. Addition-

ally, the Plymouth Land Charges Registry will open this morning for the first time to handle telephone searches on land.

## EDUCATION

University and polytechnic clearing houses matching last-minute candidates with left-over places have had telephone calls from about 30,000 sixth-formers since the start of the strike.

Mr Tony Higgins, chief executive of the Polytechnic Central Admissions System, last week said that students applying for places through clearing houses could face the first few weeks of term without accommodation or money because of delays in their applications for maintenance grants.

## OPEN UNIVERSITY

The strike is stopping more than 85,000 Open University students from sending important course work to their tutors for marking.

Students are being urged to deliver course work to tutors in person and applicants to send their forms by fax machines.

## INDUSTRY

Companies were reporting "increasing difficulties" in spite of the extensive use of alternative communications and delivery systems, said the Confederation of British Industry. Small firms are particularly badly affected and exporters face increasing difficulties with goods destined for non-EEC countries where original documents have to be in the possession of importers before goods are admitted.

The National Federation of Self Employed and Small Businesses asked the Government yesterday to waive penalties on late VAT payments because of the dispute. Priemiers, solicitors, accountants and insurance brokers were being particularly affected, the federation said.

## INSURANCE

Insurance brokers and insurance branches have extended their opening hours to help motorists who need to pay their motor insurance or collect urgent insurance cover notes.

General Accident has arranged to deliver all its mail from head office directly to more than 100 branches which will stay open until 7pm on weekdays and then on Saturday morning.

The AA, the country's biggest car insurance broker, has set up telephone hotlines to deal with thousands of inquiries and policy changes. Motorists are being

asked to go to any AA branch for urgent policy renewals.

## LETTERS

Companies are paying up to £1.30 to get individual letters delivered. British Rail's Red Star parcels service said yesterday, Special centres will be operating at six BR London termini this weekend to handle the rush of bulk deliveries of parcels and letters. Information on a service for the hand delivery of fax messages can be obtained by telephoning 01-947 9748.

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The Home Office is issuing

guidelines to local authorities this weekend in a bid to prevent postal voters being disenfranchised because of the strike. Several dozen electors in Great

Yarmouth have already lost their chance of voting in a by-election because ballot papers are stuck in the local post office.

## SPORT AID

Round-the-clock efforts to defeat the strike by an army of 4,000 organizers have saved Sport Aid '88, the children's charity, from disaster on Sunday when more than a million people are to take part in a global fun run.

Sport Aid photograph, page 3

POSTAL DISPUTE  
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The Victorian style Conservatories advertised by Silvermist on the front page of the Sports section have an additional telephone number Horsham (0403) 68888 for use during the postal dispute.

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# I was covering for Law Society chief, embezzler tells court

The financial manager of a law firm who was jailed for four years after admitting his part in a £400,000 embezzlement said yesterday that he committed the crime to cover up for the senior partner, a former president of the Law Society of Scotland.

David Simpson, the financial manager of the firm told the Court of Criminal Appeal in Edinburgh that he had embezzled the money to cover up for Mr Norman Stewart.

Simpson, aged 35, who was jailed for four years last March after admitting the fraud at Allan, Black and McCaskie (of Elgin), had his sentence reduced to two years by the three judges.

He alleged Mr Stewart, his uncle by marriage, was his co-partner in a menswear boutique that received more than £100,000 from the embezzlement.

Simpson, formerly of Dean Terrace, Lossiemouth, Grampian, who conducted his own case, said that during the hearing at the High Court in Edinburgh last March, Lord Morrison, the sentencing judge, commented that it was "rather extraordinary" that such transfers of funds could take place without any of the firm's partners noticing.

Simpson claimed that in July 1986 the legal firm's accountants discovered a deficit of more than £97,000 in the clients' accounts. "The matter was checked thoroughly by the accountants and it was confirmed that the deficits had

been caused simply by the senior partner, Mr Norman Stewart, having overdrawn the capital account", he said.

"The reason for this, my lords, is most easily explained as the aftermath of the abolition of conveyancing scale fees and the effect this had on the profitability of the firm. Like most other firms in the area the firm had cut their conveyancing fees to be competitive, sometimes by as much as 40 per cent, although the normal was 20 to 25 per cent. This resulted in the firm carrying a loss for the first time."

Simpson alleged that on the basis of the profits made in previous years, Mr Stewart had continued to make withdrawals at the same level during 1985, which resulted in the financial deficit of £97,000. He claimed that Mr Stewart then took the matter to the Law Society.

Simpson said: "You will see that it was from July 28, 1986 to July 31, 1986 that the first transfers of funds took place in order that I could ensure on behalf of the firm that everything would be in order before the chief accountant's visit. In retrospect I acted foolishly in the desire to ensure that on the face of it everything would be in order. . . there was clearly no personal benefit for me in the situation but merely a misguided desire to protect the partners."

He added that the matter was particularly sensitive as

Mr Stewart had just completed his term as president of the law society.

However, as a result of the chief accountants report the firm's partners were reprimanded by the council of the law society which decided by a small majority not to send the matter to the discipline tribunal.

Simpson told the court the Crown Office had evidence that Mr Stewart was a partner in the boutique, Mr Mac's Menswear Shop in Elgin. "It is clear that if I have received indirect financial benefit due to my partnership in Mr Mac's, then a double benefit has accrued to Mr Stewart."

Simpson asked the appeal court to substitute a sentence of community service for the prison sentence.

Lord Ross, the Lord Justice Clerk, sitting with Lord Wylie and Lord Weir, said: "We are in no position to know whether or not his allegations are correct. . . we are prepared to proceed on the basis that Simpson did not receive any substantial direct financial benefit from the embezzlement. That being so we have arrived at the conclusion that the sentence imposed by the sentencing judge can be regarded as excessive."

A spokesman for Allan, Black and McCaskie said later that Mr Stewart "categorically denies these allegations". The Law Society of Scotland would not comment until it had studied the allegations.

# World's children unite for human race



Children who will be taking part in the Race Against Time in New York on Sunday get in the mood in London yesterday. They are members of a group of more than 200 who will run in pairs as representatives of their country to the United Nations building. At the same time an estimated 26 million participants in 127 countries

will be taking part in the event organized by Sport Aid '88. It will be broadcast live to 23 international cities in the most complex television and radio production yet staged. Mr Nick Cater, the race organizer, said: "We are using almost every available satellite". The largest mass-participation event in history is set to raise

millions of pounds for children's charities all over the world. In Britain, the runners will set off at 4pm on a six-mile route in many towns and cities with the largest group of almost 100,000 people running in Hyde Park, central London. Participants have been asked to raise money through sponsorship. Many famous people will

be among the runners including Madonna, Sting and Tessa Sanderson. Out of the glare of publicity the island of Pitcairn in the Pacific Ocean will also be taking part. The 58 residents will run round the island to show their support for the international occasion. (Photograph: Marc Aspland)

## Pupil shot himself after raid

To his family Duncan Brown had all the qualities they wanted in a son. He loved sports and was generous and kind-hearted, they said.

But yesterday an inquest at Preston, Lancashire, was told that the popular college student, aged 17, killed himself with a shotgun after a bungled supermarket raid in which shots were fired and a policeman injured. Police who called at his home in Sharroa Mount Avenue, Fulwood, Preston, found the youth slumped across a bed.

His father, Mr Ian McFarlane-Brown, said his son showed no signs of worry and there was no reason to suspect he was in trouble.

Det Inspector John Thompson told the hearing that two young men had attempted to rob the Spar supermarket in Fulwood on May 22. One - who was recently sentenced to two years' youth custody - was arrested, and named Duncan Brown as his accomplice.

Police found that the shotgun used in the raid had been bought a day earlier.

The county coroner, Mr Howard McCann, recorded a verdict that Duncan took his own life.

After the hearing Mr Brown said: "He made mistakes of judgement, particularly in his choice of friend and in his alleged actions on that fateful night. But what a dreadful price he paid."

## Break-in spy leaves clues

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Ministry of Defence police investigating the break-in at the Farnborough Air Show, in which the inner components of a military helmet were photographed, are convinced that it was the work of an industrial spy.

They have discovered scuff marks on the 10 ft wall around the McDonnell Douglas display, showing where the spy clambered in, probably in the early hours of the morning, before taking the helmet apart and photographing the intricate arrangement of lenses which enable a pilot to shoot down an enemy aircraft even though it is flying at right angles to his missiles.

The incident has raised fears among many of the exhibitors at the show that

their competitors, many from new companies in the Far East, will stop at nothing to learn their secrets and so more quickly compete on equal terms for lucrative military contracts.

The helmet, produced by Kaiser Electronics in California, did not contain any particularly sensitive materials. But the way that the optics were fitted together meant that it was far lighter and more efficient than many other rival designs competing for contracts from air forces around the world.

The US Department of Defence had given permission for the helmet, known as the Agile Eye, to be displayed during Farnborough without insisting on any particularly

stringent security controls. It was displayed in the McDonnell Douglas stand which is surrounded by a security wall.

Each morning senior officers from the Ministry of Defence police intelligence unit, based at Farnborough during the show, hold a briefing to assess any potential threat either from terrorists, spies or "souvenir hunters". Plainclothes police are on duty at the gates and in each of the halls to look out for known terrorists or agents and everyone who must work in the exhibition halls at night - such as repair men, contractors and cleaners - is vetted and given an identity card.

Air show orders, page 19

## Clergy supports 'phone-in' priest

A Scottish radio priest who has been condemned by Rome drew strong support yesterday from a group representing 6,000 Roman Catholic priests in England and Wales.

The decision by the National Conference of Priests of England and Wales to back Father Andrew Monaghan came in spite of calls from Rome for his dismissal after complaints from right-wing Catholics in this country.

The conference, on the final days of its annual meeting in Birmingham, expressed its "admiration and support" for

the steadfast defence of Father Monaghan by Archbishop Keith O'Brien of Edinburgh.

Father Monaghan has presented a phone-in programme on Radio Forth for the past six years.

Local bishops have supported him in his work, but Cardinal Edward Gagnon, president of the Pontifical Council for the Family in Rome, has insisted that Father Monaghan has been condemned and has asked the Scottish church authorities to take appropriate action.

However, the Pro-Nuncio to Britain, Archbishop Luigi Barbarito, has said that the Roman Council's approval was neither given nor required for Father Monaghan's work.

Yesterday, the conference resolution, passed by 68 votes to none with six abstentions, said: "When a priest who is a prize winner in his specialized field, can be condemned by private recourse to Rome, we feel compelled to make public our support for a fellow priest who is using his undoubted talents in the service of the church".

## Ospreys may make comeback after 150 years

By Kerry Gill

Ospreys, which disappeared from England 150 years ago and from Scotland during the first half of the century, could soon return to the South, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds says.

The society, celebrating the best breeding season in Scotland this century, believes it is only a matter of time before the birds move towards England.

So far this year, ospreys in the Highlands have reared at least 75 young and have built eyries as far south as Perthshire. Finally re-establishing the species, Mr Roy Dennis, the society's officer for the North of Scotland, said: "There is no reason why they should not be breeding in England before long. It is a

relatively slow process because the ospreys tend to want to go back to areas where they were hatched, but once an area becomes too crowded they will find new ones."

Mr Dennis believes the birds will be attracted to estuary areas such as the Severn and Solent, or other locations where there is a variety of fish.

He said the figure of 75 chicks was "conservative". The society estimates that there are now at least 52 pairs breeding in northern and central Scotland.

Ospreys died out in Britain during the First World War, mainly due to shooting and the theft of their eggs. During the

1950s, however, a pair bred at Loch Garten on Speyside. Since then, the Loch Garten reserve has become an established breeding site and this year three chicks were successfully raised by a pair on top of the reserve's large pine tree. Other locations are kept secret.

In spite of that success, the society is concerned at the number of eggs still being stolen by collectors. Egg thefts, said Mr Dennis, were the biggest threat posed to ospreys.

"It is a wretched nuisance and I wish people would stop it."

"It is highly illegal and anyone caught can face a fine of £1,000. It is slowing down the increase of ospreys", he said.

## Drugs-for-sex doctor jailed

A police surgeon was yesterday jailed for two years for supplying a drug to a massage parlour girl in payment for sexual services.

Judge Stock, QC, said Roger Phillips, a general practitioner aged 45, had supplied 15 to 20 Diconal tablets, a heroin substitute, in payment at least half a dozen times and up to 10 or 12 times.

The judge told the doctor: "You used the drugs which you were so able to supply to pay for the sexual services given by this girl who was at the time a heroin addict, although mercifully she now appears to have recovered from that."

He said it was clear that a doctor, who was able to obtain class A drugs legitimately and then use them for such an unlawful purpose must face a sentence of imprisonment.

Phillips, married with two teenage children, of Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bristol, looked shaken and gripped the edge of the dock as the judge passed the sentence.

He had been convicted by a jury of seven women and five men at Winchester Crown Court of one charge of unlawfully supplying Diconal to Miss Frances Jones.

The jury found him not guilty of supplying the drug to another woman, Miss Susan Gilchrist.

Phillips, who has a practice in Gloucester Road, Bristol, admitted visiting parlours in the early 1980s. He denied paying in tablets and said he had always paid in cash.

In mitigation, Mr Michael Hubbard, QC, for Phillips, asked the judge to "plumb the very depths of mercy" to save the doctor from prison.

Mr Hubbard said that the doctor's career was at an end because it would be impossible for him to practise again.

"He will, forever, hang his head low in public. The shame and humiliation is total."

During the trial, Phillips told the jury that he became dissatisfied with his marriage. "I fell into a rut with our relationship. I did not have the good sense to speak to my wife or a close friend about it. Instead, I decided to seek sexual excitement in massage parlours."

The doctor visited Caesar's massage parlour, which had a two-way mirror fitted in some rooms, about six times a month.

He said it never occurred to him that the women worked at the parlour to finance their drug addiction.

## Portfolio

— PLUS NEW —

### Accumulator

A "Rolls Royce of a pram" is in store for Mr Gordon Hanson's as yet unborn grandchild. Mr Hanson, aged 67, a retired chartered accountant from Abbotsbury, Dorset, won a half-share in yesterday's daily Portfolio prize of £4,000.

He has six grandchildren already. "With that number, it won't be difficult to find a home for the money", he said. "I am absolutely delighted to have won", he added. "I have been doing the competition since it started." Mr Hanson has been a reader of *The Times* for more than 20 years.

The other winner was Mrs Ruth Partridge, aged 66, from Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire.

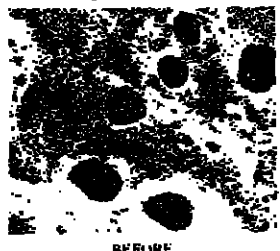
THIS IS A PICTURE, magnified by a microscope, of part of the surface of a tooth which has become sensitive.

Those things that look like craters are actually tiny channels, which lead straight down into the living nerve.

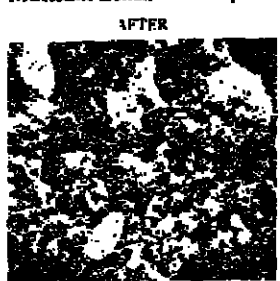
So, when something that's cold (like an ice cream) or something hot (a cup of tea perhaps), hits those channels...ouch!

A toothpaste which can actually shield the nerve.

Simply brushing with Macleans Sensitive toothpaste is a quick way to help ease the pain.



Surface of a tooth before and after regular treatment with Macleans Sensitive toothpaste.



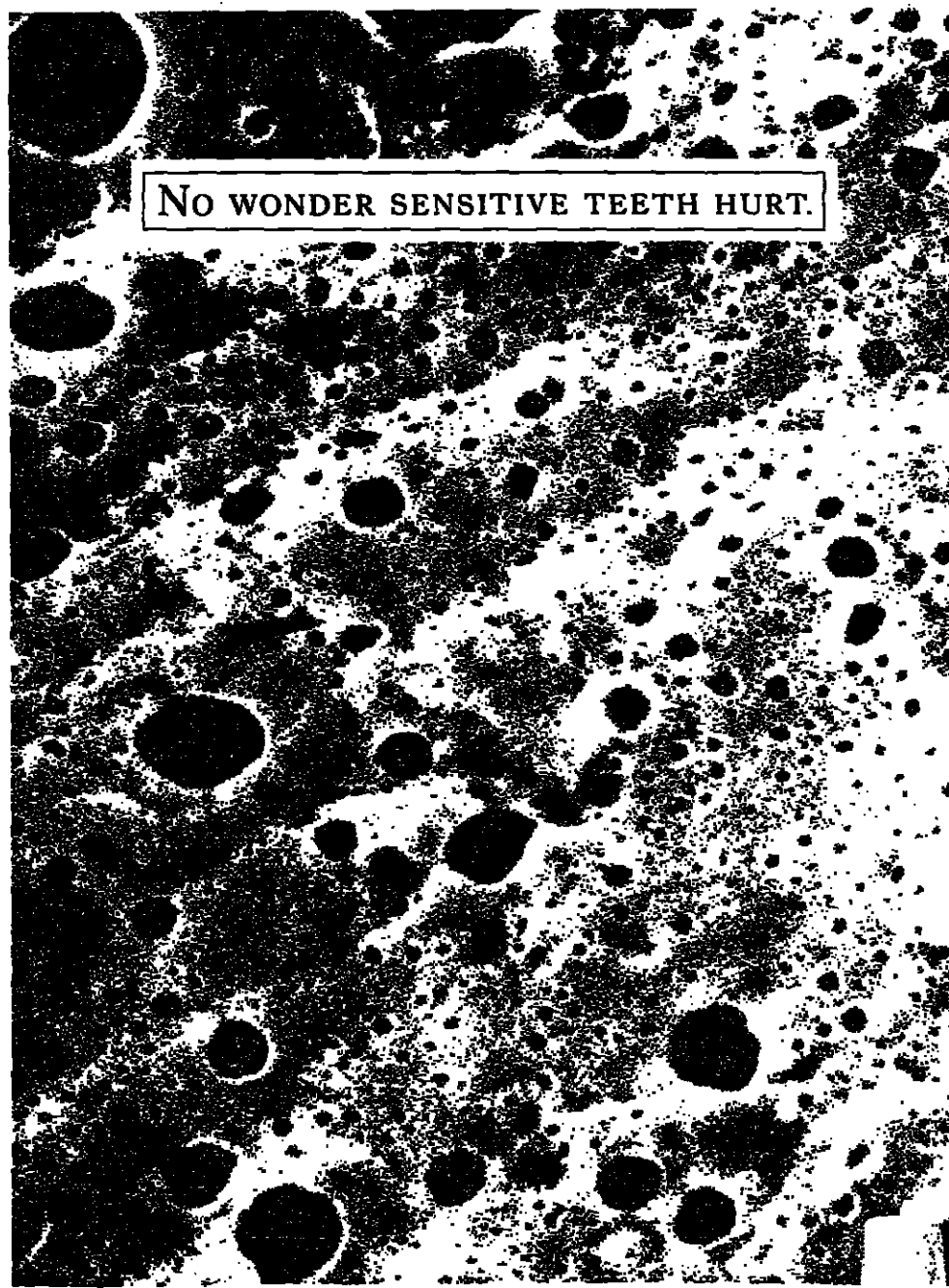
From the first day of use, it actually starts to fill in the channels so that the nerve becomes less sensitive.

The filling builds up exactly where it is needed, and won't wash or brush off under normal conditions.

The "AFTER" photograph, above, shows how the tiny particles from Macleans Sensitive are filling the channels, shielding the nerve.

The Macleans Sensitive active ingredients give you this protection quickly: in trial, after six weeks of regular brushing, 83% of sufferers reported relief.

What's more, the Macleans Sensitive active ingredients are clinically proven



NO WONDER SENSITIVE TEETH HURT.

to be better than those of the leading sensitive toothpaste at treating sensitivity. Laboratory tests also show that they're more effective at filling the channels. And regular brushing helps prevent painful sensitivity recurring.

**Macleans Sensitive toothpaste: all-round treatment for sensitive teeth.**

Naturally, being Macleans, we've also built in the fluoride that some other toothpastes for sensitive teeth lack, whilst ensuring that our formulation is especially low-abrasive, to protect

the tooth from any further damage.

Finally, if you ever thought that toothpastes for sensitive teeth had to taste salty, try ours. Macleans Sensitive has a fresh, minty taste that makes treating your sensitive teeth a pleasant experience.

Macleans Sensitive

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## TUC CONFERENCE

# Unions reaffirm their support for disarmament

The TUC overwhelmingly passed a motion yesterday reaffirming its commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament and rejected an amendment that would have put that "within the context of Nato".

Opponents of the amendment rejected it, on the final morning of the TUC in Bournemouth, as being the hands of a future Labour government by making nuclear disarmament the business of Nato bureaucrats.

The motion called for money saved from the cancellation of Trident to be spent on health and other services underfunded by the Tories.

Moving the motion, Mr Ken Cameron, general secretary, Fire Brigades Union, said that the Labour Party's policy of spending money saved from nuclear disarmament to build up conventional forces was neither sensible nor realistic.

The resolution also welcomed the INF agreement and called for cuts in arms spending and withdrawal from the United States Star Wars programme.

Mr Cameron said that they should not be involved in the cold-war rhetoric based on the myth that the Soviet Union was bent on world domination. The opposite was the truth.

The Soviet Union had put forward proposals for the reduction and eradication of all

### DEFENCE

nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

The INF agreement had paved the way for the abolition of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, but the response of the British Government had been to replace Polaris with Trident and the response of Nato leaders had been to seek to increase conventional weapons to compensate for the missiles negotiated away.

They should look at what had happened in the past few years. Who would have thought that the American Secretary of State would be sitting in a Soviet tank in the aftermath of the destruction of nuclear weapons, or that Soviet observers would be watching the withdrawal of cruise missiles from Molesworth?

"We in the trade union movement must seize this opportunity to achieve the aspirations of those people we represent."

Miss Barbara Switzer, Manufacturing, Scientific, Finance Union, seconded the motion and opposed the amendment as "rather political". It was time to put the whole Nato issue to bed. The amendment meant being non-nuclear within Nato. "We reject Nato. We oppose the Warsaw Pact and all military alliances."

Miss Marion Chambers, of

the Civil and Public Services Association, who moved the amendment, said that the great majority of CPSA membership wanted to remain within Nato. They had moved from unilateral to unilateral disarmament but continued to vote consistently to remain in Nato.

Cruise missiles had been removed from Molesworth because the Nato members had held together.

"If you want the return of a Labour government, you have got to wake up to the reality that without Nato we have not got a chance."

Mr Bill Morris, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that his union fully supported British membership of Nato and also unilateral nuclear disarmament.

It opposed the amendment because it was a fudge. He said to the CPSA: If you want to change Labour Party defence policy the first thing to do is to affiliate to the Labour Party (applause). If you want to change TUC policy, put down a motion - do not stick down a smart amendment through the back door.

The amendment would take the power of decision on disarmament away from a British Labour government or the British Parliament and hand it over to Nato brass-hats.

The amendment was defeated on a show of hands and the motion carried overwhelmingly.



Mr Fred Jarvis (left) handing Mr Clive Jenkins, president of the TUC, a pair of braces and the president's bell during the closing stages of the congress in Bournemouth yesterday.

## New chief for general council

Mr Tony Christopher became the new chairman of the TUC General Council yesterday (Tim Jones writes). Mr Christopher, aged 64, general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, has served on most of the main committees of the general council.

He was a member of the Independent Broadcasting Authority between 1978 and 1983 and served on the Royal Commission on Distribution of Income and Wealth in 1977-78.

He is chairman of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, a member of the Save the Children Fund Council and served on a Home Secretary's working party on habitual drunken offenders.

## Hostage plea

The congress called on the Government to take full advantage of the improving climate of relations between Britain and Iran in striving for the release of British hostages in Lebanon.

## Congress's muddled end

By Tim Jones, Labour Affairs Correspondent

After expelling Mr Eric Hammond and his 330,000 electronics from the fold, the brethren of the TUC promptly handed the high prophet of "modern unionism" a bat with which to beat them.

It was an astonishing gift to a man who now seeks to undermine them and characterized the fudge and muddle of the 120th Trades Union Congress, which ended in Bournemouth yesterday.

Because of a miscast vote by the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, which has 249,485 members, the TUC is now committed to a policy of phasing out Britain's nuclear power programme within 15 years.

The UCATT president, Mr Jack Henry, apparently misunderstood his union's position and wrongly voted against a "fudge" motion by the Civil and Public Services Association which recognized that nuclear power "could be needed well into the next century".

The mistake meant that the motion was lost by 70,000 votes and the conference then overwhelmingly backed the call by

Mr Arthur Scargill of the National Union of Mineworkers which said that there must be a halt to the programme.

For Mr Hammond, the decision means that there are 100,000 workers in the industry who will be ripe of poaching on the simple ground they may not wish to be affiliated to an organization which is effectively seeking to shut down their jobs.

Mr Hammond's crusade will be further strengthened by yesterday's decision to pursue unilateral nuclear disarmament while voting against an amendment which said it should be pursued within the context of membership of Nato.

Mr Jordan said that the successful motion was dangerous because it sought to achieve defenceless peace. He said: "For ordinary people it will be seen as an end-of-conference seal on the irrationality of this movement."

Nowhere was that irrationality better demonstrated than in the decision not to co-operate with the Government's employment training programme,

which is designed to provide up to 600,000 training places a year for the long-term unemployed. For the same motion, carried by more than three million votes, also said that union participation should be phased out over a period of two years.

It was a propaganda coup for the Government - as Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, had told them it would be. Immediately, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment, said that the TUC had turned its back on the unemployed.

It is a view that some union leaders share, and, although they will still try to co-operate with employment training, claiming that it is the policy of their own conferences, others, including the mighty Transport and General Workers' Union, will seek to boycott it immediately, claiming that TUC congress decisions are paramount.

The strains and tensions of trying to maintain unity and cohesion in a movement that, on a whole host of issues, is looking in different directions, however, signal increased strife in the future.

## Demand for state industry reform

A demand for a new approach to nationalized industries was made by Mr John Edmonds, general secretary of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union.

The rigid, inflexible system of public ownership of the past had never delivered the benefits claimed for it, he told delegates. He was fed up with fighting elections with that sort of baggage on his back.

He moved a motion calling for the emphasis of anti-privatization campaigning by the general council to be on achieving the best service for the consumer rather than the defence of any institutional form "for its own sake".

In future models of social and public ownership priority should be given to setting performance targets, creating a strong system of consumer rights; improving accountability; and giving the workforce a creative role.

Herbert Morrison's great nationalizations of the 1940s had been nationalization by sleight of hand. Ownership changed, but not much else.

"He left the same power structures, the same managers, the same impatience with social values."

It was time to set new standards of what publicly owned industries could achieve: standards such as having 90 per cent of telephone boxes in working order, gas escapes attended to within 15 minutes of the report, price increases below inflation and standing charges of no more than 10 per cent of the bill for pensioners.

The labour movement had spent 40 years defending organizations that closed rural railway lines; charged prohibitive connection charges for customer services; and cut off customers who could not pay their bills.

Mr Colin Christopher, general secretary of the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union, moved a motion calling on the next Labour government to buy back industries that had been privatized and to extend common ownership to every sector of the economy, including financial institutions. The motion rejected share ownership schemes.

The GMB motion was carried overwhelmingly on a show of hands. That of the FTAT was defeated on a show of hands.

## Todd insists on law repeal

A motion calling for the repeal and replacement of the present trade union legislation was passed overwhelmingly after its proposer, Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that the past 10 years had seen a continuous assault on the basic rights of the trade union movement.

There was a mistaken belief that Conservative legislation had set an irreversible pattern, to which a future Labour government would have to accommodate. He said that the motion made clear that there was an alternative: a return to the basic legal rights on which

the strength of the unions had been built.

"Without shame or embarrassment we insist on that. Not amendment of legislation, but restoration of the rights of our members. Without that, the movement's rights cannot be enforced effectively," he said.

The suggestion that unions should form workers' councils was a highly dangerous road to go down and one that should be rejected. Trade unionists in Europe had fought for years to get rid of just such organizations.

Mr Bill McCall, general secretary, Institution of Pro-

fessional Civil Servants, said that the Thatcher Government emphasized the rights of individuals, but this displayed hypocrisy because it meant the right to join anything except a trade union at GCHQ and increasingly at other places.

The concentration of power in international companies was the antithesis of democracy and the unions had to fight again to re-establish their basic rights.

The protection of the rights of individuals and the proper arrangements of industrial relations required effective unions and effective representation. It meant joint consultation and joint decision-taking.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

# Working mothers reap benefit as labour shortage worsens

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Working mothers will be more in demand in the next decade because of a labour shortage caused by the declining birth rate, a social scientist told the British Association meeting in Oxford yesterday.

As a result they are likely to be offered greater incentives by employers, including better pay and conditions and more flexible hours while their husbands will be encouraged to play a bigger role in looking after the children, Mrs Heather Joshi said.

"Women make sacrifices and compromises to combine motherhood and paid jobs but still have unequal opportunities in their careers", she said.

It was calculated that a

typical working woman would lose £132,000 in earnings during the average of eight years she stayed at home to raise two children.

Mrs Joshi, an economic demographer at Birkbeck College, London, said this created a double burden for them.

"The unequal treatment of women makes sure that it is they rather than men whose hours of work, occupation, rates of pay and participation are reduced to fit in with the families' need for unpaid time and energy."

"The fact that family obligations constrain women's contribution to the economy may force reconsideration of

policies and attitudes affecting working parents and child care when Britain runs into a labour shortage in the 1990s", she said.

That shortage was predicted because of the drop in the birth rate in Britain of one third in the past 20 years. It would mean that in the next few years there would be insufficient school leavers seeking work, and women with children would be needed to fill the gap.

Mrs Joshi, whose studies are funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, said she did not believe that would precipitate the demise of the British family.

She said: "Women's employment should be seen as

bringing a second income into families rather than depriving them of care."

Three out of five adult women in Britain now have jobs, the highest ratio in the past 30 years. There was little evidence to suggest that improvements in women's economic status had a weakening effect on the family.

The increasing demand for working mothers would mean that their husbands should be given more time off by employers to help care for the children and carry out such duties as taking the children to the doctor or the dentist.

"This is important symbolically as well as practically", Mrs Joshi said.

## Compulsory vaccination 'essential'

Children's health

By Our Science Correspondent

The vaccination of children against diseases such as measles, mumps and whooping cough should be made compulsory because of Britain's "deplorable" record on immunization, the conference was told yesterday.

Professor Roy Anderson, head of the department of pure and applied biology at Imperial College, London, said children should not be allowed to start at primary school unless they had been vaccinated in accordance with Department of Health guidelines.

He said many health regions were achieving immunization rates among children of only 57 per cent compared with a government target of 95 per cent. "These are appalling figures. Our record is deplorable."

"The only really effective way of achieving 95 per cent uptake is to make immunization compulsory for children attending primary school. This is a controversial suggestion but is done in other countries such as the United States. We make people wear seatbelts and crash helmets on British roads so it is possible to make similar laws on vaccination programmes."

The low levels of immunization were caused by a lack of effective health education to counter the reluctance of many parents, who held unfounded anxieties about the possible side effects of vaccines, dating back to a scare about whooping cough vaccine 10 years ago.

"We have to say to parents and their doctors that diseases such as measles are still a

problem affecting significant numbers of young children. We have safe and cheap vaccines available and we have to encourage people to take them."

Britain's record of immunization helped to highlight the global problems of preventing diseases, the conference was told.

Professor David Worrell, professor of tropical medicine and infectious diseases at Oxford, said that epidemics of yellow fever had recently killed many thousands of children in Nigeria.

Vaccines against yellow fever were available, but in 29 African countries vulnerable to the disease they were invariably used only as a "panic measure" in response to serious outbreaks. About 24,000 people were

estimated to have been killed by yellow fever in an epidemic which struck Nigerian cities last year. About 100,000 others became ill.

"Apart from the horrifying figures there are more ominous aspects. This was the first urban epidemic of the disease anywhere in the world for 40 years and was probably due to large shifts of movement among the population."

However, while there was an effective yellow fever vaccine, there was yet no such counter measure for malaria which probably claimed about a million deaths among 100 million cases a year worldwide. Professor Worrell said: "New drugs were necessary to treat the disease but so too was more research into its causes, particularly the fatal form of cerebral malaria."

## Quicker cure for acid soil

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Land and water affected by acid rain can be restored more quickly than scientists had thought possible, according to Dr Peter Chester, director of environmental research for the Central Electricity Generating Board.

The recovery depends on special treatment of soil surrounding fishless streams and lakes, into which the rainfall drains.

Dr Chester said the cuts in the emission of sulphur dioxide from coal-burning power stations and industrial plant, however rapid, would not produce a quick recovery. He said: "Until acidified

soil has recovered, the water will still not be good enough for fish."

Dr Chester told the association of an experiment being done by the board at Loch Fleet, in Scotland, showing that the effect of the treatment process on soil was detected almost immediately by an improvement in the surrounding water quality.

Within a year of starting the research, the scientists have restocked the Scottish lake, and there is now a breeding trout population.

Dr Chester said the damage was not just due to modern

power stations. The underlying soil acidification had been in progress since the industrial revolution.

Research, still in progress, has involved 30 groups sponsored by the Royal Society in the UK and the Swedish and Norwegian academies of science has shown the main threat to fish and other aquatic organisms comes from an increase in the amount of aluminium in the water.

The surrounding acid soil generates aluminium and cannot supply enough calcium to redress the balance of the water chemistry essential for life.

## Gene to produce 'designer plants'

By Our Science Editor

Scientists are on the verge of controlling the ripening of fruit by inserting artificially made genes into the seed stock to control the rate of photosynthesis.

Describing the research into the "designer plants" of the future, Dr S W J Bright told the association: "It has been argued that there is no further progress required in agriculture, and therefore there is no need for the new plant biotechnology."

This summer there had been drought in the US, leading in a month to a near doubling of the price of maize and soya.

He said: "This must surely be an indication that there is no room for complacency in trying to improve crop production by the application of science as the world population continues to grow."

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The substance, for which he and his colleagues were collaborating at Nottingham University, the Rothamsted experimental station, near St

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It is only one of a number of such substances for which the scientists have discovered the gene controlling its operation in the plant.

With a "tool box" of such genes, the plant breeders can modify seeds in the laboratory to suit agricultural conditions.

He said he hoped the guidelines being prepared for "biotech crops" would be simple and streamlined to allow the greatest number of companies to participate.

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**Quicker cure for acid soil**

Land and water affected by acid rain can be restored more quickly than scientists had thought possible, according to Dr Peter Chester, director of environmental research for the Central Electricity Generating Board.

The recovery depends on special treatment of soil surrounding fishless streams and lakes, into which the rainfall drains.

Dr Chester said the cuts in the emission of sulphur dioxide from coal-burning power stations and industrial plant, however rapid, would not produce a quick recovery. He said: "Until acidified soil has recovered, the water will still not be good enough for fish."

Dr Chester told the association of an experiment being done by the board at Loch Fleet, in Scotland, showing that the effect of the treatment process on soil was detected almost immediately by an improvement in the surrounding water quality.

Within a year of starting the research, the scientists have restocked the Scottish lake, and there is now a breeding trout population.

Dr Chester said the damage was not just due to modern power stations. The underlying soil acidification had been in progress since the industrial revolution.

Research, still in progress, has involved 30 groups sponsored by the Royal Society in the UK and the Swedish and Norwegian academies of science has shown the main threat to fish and other aquatic organisms comes from an increase in the amount of aluminium in the water.

The surrounding acid soil generates aluminium and cannot supply enough calcium to redress the balance of the water chemistry essential for life.

**Gene to produce 'designer plants'**

Scientists are on the verge of controlling the ripening of fruit by inserting artificially made genes into the seed stock to control the rate of photosynthesis.

Describing the research into the "designer plants" of the future, Dr S W J Bright told the association: "It has been argued that there is no further progress required in agriculture, and therefore there is no need for the new plant biotechnology."

This summer there had been drought in the US, leading in a month to a near doubling of the price of maize and soya.

He said: "This must surely be an indication that there is no room for complacency in trying to improve crop production by the application of science as the world population continues to grow."

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**GIBRALTAR INQUEST**

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**INTERNATIONAL**



# Commissioner 'saddened that blood had been spilled on the streets'

## Police accused over arrest failure

A Belfast lawyer accused police yesterday of letting three IRA terrorists out of the bag instead of arresting them to stop a bomb plot in Gibraltar.

Mr Patrick McGrory's accusation came after Mr Joe Canepa, Gibraltar's Commissioner of Police, had confirmed for the first time at the inquest into the terrorists' deaths that the SAS carried out the operation.

It was also believed to be the first official admission of SAS activity.

Mr Canepa said he knew the SAS was to be involved before March 4 and admitted it was not his choice to use them.

Asked by Mr McGrory who in the military forces or British Government chose the SAS, he said: "I don't know." He told the inquest that when the order was issued for the SAS to move in, he was expecting an arrest. He was saddened when told by a senior SAS officer that the terrorists had been killed.

Asked by Mr McGrory if he thought he was possibly facing a murder or unlawful homicide inquiry, he replied: "Not quite. I was saddened that these people had decided to come to Gibraltar in the first place. And I was saddened that blood had been spilled on the streets of Gibraltar."

He agreed with Mr McGrory's suggestion that he did not want them to be killed and that it shocked him.

Mr McGrory asked: "It was certainly something that was wholly unexpected and unwanted to you?"

Mr Canepa: "Absolutely. Yes."

Mr McGrory questioned whether the intention was to arrest the terrorists or to kill them.

He told Mr Canepa that he missed a golden opportunity to snoop and that had allowed the terrorists to walk to their deaths in a hail of SAS gunfire.

He maintained that police let one man out of the bag because they wanted to fill it with three.

Mr McGrory, representing the families of the three, made the accusations on the fourth day of the Gibraltar inquest into the deaths of Mairead Farrell, Daniel McCann and Sean Savage.

The inquest had been told that the SAS acted because intelligence services wrongly thought the IRA team was about to explode a car bomb by remote control.

However, Mr McGrory asked in cross-examination of Mr Canepa whether it would not have been prudent to arrest them earlier when they had the chance.

Mr Canepa admitted that a car brought over by Savage was missed at the border when it crossed into Gibraltar. Surveillance was set up at the frontier and Farrell and McCann were seen on the Rock on March 6.

Savage was next seen parking a car in a square near the governor's residence. The security services wrongly assumed that car contained the bomb which the trio would use to blow up an army parade.

Mr Canepa agreed it would have seemed logical to seize the car at the border and that it



**GIBRALTAR INQUEST**

would have prevented subsequent events.

Mr McGrory wanted to know why Savage and the car were then not seized at the square. "Are you saying that the people of Gibraltar were put at risk because you wanted to get three in the bag instead of one?"

Mr Canepa said that was "an unfair interpretation". The police had considered arresting all three when they were later seen together, but abandoned the plan when they began walking away from the direction of the border.

Mr McGrory said police had also failed to arrest the three when they were seen together shortly after the car was parked - before the SAS was called in.

He asked: "Why didn't your armed surveillance people move in and present a gun to their heads and say, 'Don't move an inch'?"

Mr Canepa: "It wasn't done." Mr McGrory: "I know it wasn't done and later three people died. The bag now had three people in it and possibly the bomb. Might it be time to close the bag?"

Mr Canepa: "Yes - that is why we almost did."

Mr McGrory then asked: "Why were they allowed to walk back? Because what is going on in my mind, and in the minds of other people, is whether the intention was to arrest them or to kill them. I'm trying to see why a golden opportunity for arrest was missed."

Mr Canepa said the three were positively identified at 3.25 that afternoon as they headed towards Main Street and the border.

Police were pretty sure there was a bomb in the car which would be detonated at the

Changing of the Guard ceremony the next day.

Soldier G, an expert on bombs, told police an old aerial on the centre of car's roof indicated a car bomb that would be radio-operated.

Mr McGrory asked whether police thought the bomb would be detonated from as far away as Spain.

Mr Canepa said he believed a bomb could be detonated from a "long distance", adding: "I have no evidence, but I believed it was a possibility because of what I was told and the little I have read. It was generally discussed that these things were possible."

Suspicious that there was a car bomb mounted as the trio made their way towards the border, Mr Canepa said. The decision to arrest them was jointly taken - they were to be intercepted.

"We did not want them to go away, come back and do whatever. There was the possibility that they were going to blow the bomb up from Spain."

"We feared they would be able to complete their mission and get away from Gibraltar. There was the possibility that they would complete it in Spain."

The police chief repeatedly denied Mr McGrory's suggestions that he had lost control of the operation to the military.

The decision to call in military help was his own, based on information he was given about the high calibre of the terrorists.

He could have refused to use the military if he had wanted to. But his knowledge of the IRA and particularly of Farrell, McCann and Savage was "very limited", he said.

He was aware that the army battalion based on the rock, which had previously served in Northern Ireland, was experienced in dealing with violent and dangerous men and had a reservoir of armed people.

He admitted that at the time of the shootings only two of his officers had been carrying arms for a long period of time and "even those two officers I would not classify as very experienced in the use of firearms."

Mr Canepa continued to refuse to confirm the SAS involvement until Mr John Laws, Treasury counsel acting for the Government, said he could answer the question within the bounds of two public interest immunity certificates issued by two Cabinet ministers. Then the police chief confirmed their role.

The inquest was adjourned until Monday.



Mr Joe Canepa, Gibraltar's Commissioner of Police, who came under attack at the inquest.

## A plain-speaking professor

By Robert Matthews

Professor Alan Watson is a forensic scientist who reacts strongly when his international reputation comes under attack. The Gibraltarian police have used his expertise on other occasions. Colleagues have a high regard for Professor Watson, who is aged 59 and was appointed to the chair of forensic medicine at Glasgow University by the Queen. He was educated at London University, becoming a fellow

of Queens' College, Cambridge, in 1970 and regius professor at Glasgow in 1985. His research in such areas as the study of death by fire and drowning and unexpected deaths in infants has been recognized in Britain and abroad.

Professor Watson's department at Glasgow was described by a leading figure in forensic medicine yesterday as the premier department in Scotland, which enjoys an international reputation for excellence. The professor's scientific expertise and knowledge of the law is recognized by the Government, and he has worked as a Home Office pathologist for many years.

As a justice of the peace and a district court judge in Glasgow, he is well-versed in the laws of contempt, but those who know him say that he will not remain silent when he considers his reputation may be at stake.

## Lawyers clash over tip-off by Intelligence

Lawyers for the Government and the families of the three dead IRA terrorists clashed at yesterday's inquest.

Mr John Laws, for the Government, objected to Mr Patrick McGrory asking questions about the role of British Intelligence in surveillance of the terrorists before they were shot.

Mr Canepa, the Gibraltar Commissioner of Police, repeatedly refused to comment on why he thought the terrorists had failed to realize they were being watched by the security services.

Mr McGrory asked at what stage British Intelligence supplied him with information which would not normally be available to Gibraltar police, about the planned IRA attack.

Mr Laws immediately objected to the question, covered by the Certificates of Public Interest Immunity issued to the Gibraltar Coroner, Mr Felix Pizzarello. It enables witnesses to avoid answering questions on some sensitive security issues.

Mr McGrory said: "It may cover certain areas, but it is not binding". Mr Laws claimed Mr McGrory's attitude was an assault on the good faith of the government departments which signed them, and he was not prepared to accept it.

Professor Alan Watson, of Glasgow University, who gave evidence at the inquest, had been bitterly attacked by Mr Laws for giving interviews to the media at the end of yesterday's hearing.

Before the jury was allowed to file into the courtroom, Mr Laws said Professor Watson had commented on aspects of the evidence he had earlier given to the court.

He had said one of the terrorists, Sean Savage, was shot in a "frenzied attack".

Professor Watson had then answered questions and commented on possible jury verdicts outside the court. The "interview" had been broadcast by satellite to London where it was heard on radio.

Mr Laws said the remarks were not adverse to the Crown or the soldiers, but at their lowest they were highly undesirable and an affront to the jury that such postscripts on the evidence be given, especially when he was so well-versed in court procedure.

"I am not asking that any steps be taken against the professor", Mr Laws said. "That would be a matter for

the Attorney General while he remains in the jurisdiction."

He told Mr Pizzarello: "It is an affront to the doing of justice in your court that a witness should add postscripts to his own evidence."

"I would ask that this jury be encouraged to disregard it and you may consider indicating to the court the need to avoid this possibly contemptible behaviour in future."

His comments were supported by Mr Michael Hucker, representing the soldiers.

Mr McGrory said he could not entirely support Mr Laws' remarks because, before the hearing started, witnesses were maligned and their credibility reduced to the point where some had been frightened off from giving valuable evidence to the court.

He said: "I am not protesting about the Crown in this matter. But the protest of that incident has been utterly one-sided."

The coroner replied: "I told the jury at the outset that they should not hear or read anything to do with this inquest. I did not have it in mind that any witness would allow himself to be interviewed."

"I shall warn other witnesses not to be interviewed and I will also ask the media to respect the witness's requirements to be free from harassment."

Professor Watson was called in by the Gibraltar police after they had sought the advice of the Home Office through the governor of Gibraltar.

The local police clearly required an experienced pathologist to do the examinations and were sent the first available man on the official list of Home Office pathologists.

Mr McGrory and Mr Laws again clashed when the police chief was asked to disclose when he was advised by British intelligence that the IRA was planning an attack.

Three times the police chief refused to answer Mr McGrory's question.

Mr Laws objected and at one stage Mr McGrory protested: "I am being closed down to the stage of ineffectiveness".

He said he was not making an assault on the good faith of the offices of the Secretaries of State which signed the certificates. "I am making my point of view, and if he (Mr Laws) does not like it he can say so", he added.

## Mouse eludes cat in legal battle of wits

By Tony Dawe

The inquest into the shooting of three IRA terrorists in Gibraltar turned into a cat-and-mouse game on its fourth day, with Mr Patrick McGrory, representing the families of the terrorists, confronting Mr Joseph Canepa, the Gibraltar Commissioner of Police.

In spite of the seriousness of the occasion it was impossible to avoid drawing a parallel with the *Tom and Jerry* cartoon strip with Mr McGrory firmly in the role of the cat.

Every time he was about to strike he was thwarted, not by an angry mistress, but by the large figure of Mr John Laws, representing the Crown, who attempted to stop all questions which might touch on intelligence and security matters, citing the Public Interest Immunity Certificates which have been presented to the court by the Secretary of State for Defence and the Home Secretary.

At one stage, Mr McGrory told the coroner that the certificates were being used to "bend the law". Mr Laws shot out of his seat to claim that was "an assault on the Secretaries of State who signed them".

Another challenge to a question about events before the shootings prompted Mr McGrory to tell the coroner: "If it is going to be constant interruption to stop me from bringing out information for the benefit of the jury, the effect will be to close down this inquiry so that the full facts are not known."

However, in spite of Mr Laws' interventions, Mr McGrory was able to keep the commissioner on the run for much of the day. He had him in a corner over several issues, starting with why the car thought to contain a bomb was allowed to cross the border from Spain into Gibraltar in spite of a big surveillance operation.

Mr Canepa seemed uncertain about the information held by those carrying out surveillance. Mr McGrory said: "It is a very foolish proposition for a policeman to be looking for someone if he doesn't know what they look like."

Mr Canepa replied: "Of course". He added: "If I had had knowledge of the number plate or type of car, it would have been helpful."

Mr McGrory then turned to

the discovery of the car and one of the terrorists at the point where a military band usually assembled for a weekly parade and asked why no immediate action was taken.

"Were the people on Gibraltar put at risk because you wanted to get three in the bag and not just one?"

"No", the commissioner replied. "The IRA have been known to make mistakes about these bombs. We wanted to make sure that nothing was happening in Gibraltar."

Mr McGrory said: "But the thing which was likely to happen was sitting in the car park."

The reply came: "But we didn't know the identity of the man for sure and that the car might contain a bomb."

The commissioner explained that he and his advisers became convinced the car did contain a bomb and sent an SAS explosives expert to check it.

Mr Canepa told the court: "He said that car is a suspect bomb and that the most significant thing is that there is an old aerial situated centrally on the roof of a relatively new car. By inference, he is

saying that there is a car bomb."

Mr McGrory produced the aerial and waved it like a fishing rod. "It doesn't look like something which can pick up satellites", he said.

The police commissioner also found himself in difficulties with questions about the 25 minutes in which he handed control of the situation to the SAS.

Avid watchers of *Tom and Jerry* will know, however, that the mouse always wins which is what happened when Mr McGrory asked the commissioner about his reaction to the news that the terrorists had been shot dead.

The lawyer asked: "What were you faced with then, did you think that you were faced with a possible murder inquiry?"

The commissioner replied: "I was saddened by the news, saddened that these people had decided to come to Gibraltar in the first place..."

For once Mr McGrory tried to do the interrupting, but the commissioner had scored his point, a point which will remain in the minds of the jury.

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# Motor trade fights tax rise threat to company car drivers

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Car makers and motoring organizations are to mount a campaign to protect business drivers from a huge increase in company car tax.

It is feared that Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, could next March double the personal taxation for company car drivers as he did in the last Budget.

Such a move could affect the booming company car sector, which accounts for more than half the 2.2 million new cars sold annually in Britain.

Any move away from company cars would boost imports because most companies buy British cars while private owners favour foreign makes. Most Japanese cars are bought by private motorists.

Motorists covering moderate mileage on business, in many cases, would find they are better off using their private car for business and accepting a generous mileage allowance from the company.

"The implications are pretty horrible if the tax forces people away from company cars into private vehicles as inevitably they will turn to foreign make", Mr Tony Faulkner, managing director of Dial Contracts, a contract hire firm which owns 30,000 cars, said.

"I am convinced that if the Chancellor doubles the tax again we will see a downturn in the company car market."

The motor industry would normally prepare a Budget submission to the Chancellor at the end of the year but concern about another rise in

taxation has already galvanized the car makers and motoring organizations into lobbying for a more realistic increase.

"There is certainly a threat of substantial increases in company car taxation but the Government is open to argument", Mr Geoffrey Whalen, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, said.

He added: "We are in discussion with the Government and we are trying to establish what the fair figures are for the benefit of private mileage in a company car."

Mr Whalen, who is also managing director of Peugeot Talbot UK, said he would be disappointed if the "fair basis" for judging the value of a company car resulted in a doubling of company car taxation.

An AA spokesman said a doubling of the taxation next year would not be fair. It planned to return to the Government with new figures for the allowances.

Last week Mr Roger Humm, managing director of Ford Motor Company, warned fleet operators that after the increases in the last Budget "further significant increases in personal taxation of company cars could, Ford believes, reduce the rate of growth or even bring about a decline in the fleet market."

In the last Budget, Mr Lawson abandoned a 10 per cent increase in tax on company cars in favour of a doubling of the tax burden.

He issued a warning then:

"An independent study based on figures supplied by the AA suggests that an employee with a typical company car may be taxed on only one quarter of its true value."

Fleet car operators and some manufacturers believe Mr Lawson's comments implied a further doubling of taxation is in prospect next March.

Employees earning less than £8,500 are exempted from tax on company cars. That threshold has not been changed since 1977-78 and it would have to be revised to £22,800 to have kept pace with inflation.

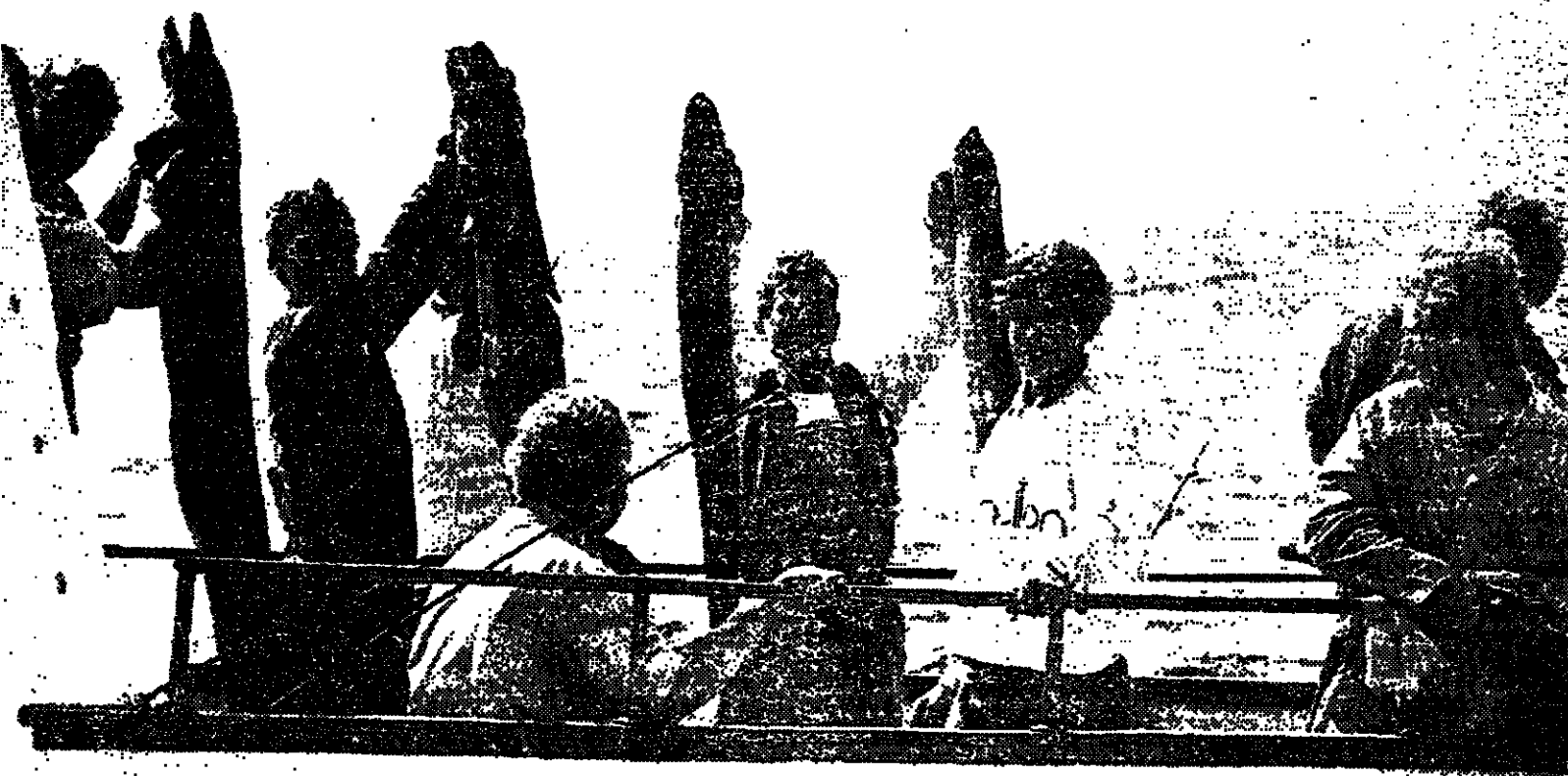
On the existing scales tax is stepped up by 58 per cent for cars costing more than £19,250 and less than £29,000. Adjusted for inflation over the past decade the £19,250 threshold should have been increased to £51,655.

● Demand for commercial vehicles outstripped the growth in the new car market last month, expanding 26 per cent to top 51,039 registrations, compared with 40,524 in August 1987.

While August saw a four-year high for import penetration in the car sector, British truck makers modestly improved their share of the home market to 43.6 per cent.

The rivalry between Iveco-Ford and Leyland Daf for the position of best heavy truck seller appears to have settled in favour of the Anglo-Italian company. It has 24.4 per cent of the sector, compared with 22.5 per cent held by Leyland Daf.

# Sea-fishers weigh up the competition



Anglers display their catch yesterday on the final day of an international sea-fishing competition near Plymouth, Devon. More than 250 of the world's top anglers have taken part in the event organized by the European Federation of Sea Anglers. Tom Matchett and Dickie Gordon, two British entrants, have landed the biggest fish to date — two giant conger eels, both weighing more than 65lbs. The total catch amounts to several tonnes.

# Training body from Heath era runs out of time

By David Walker  
Public Administration  
Correspondent

The Department of Employment's suggestion that the Training Commission be wound up and replaced with a new "executive agency" will mean the end of one of Whitehall's first and largest "arm's length" agencies.

Officials have let it be known that, in the wake of the TUC's decision to pull out of the Employment Training initiative, the commission's days are numbered.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment, is now considering the legislative changes needed to disestablish the Training Commission, formerly known as the Manpower Services Commission (MSC), which was created on January 1 1974. It was the product of an initiative by the Heath government to integrate training and employment services under a body composed of representatives of the TUC, the Confederation of British Industry and local authorities.

In the late 1970s, its responsibility

for growing youth unemployment ensured expansion, including the creation of the Youth Opportunities Programme. During the 1980s, as the Youth Training Scheme took in all unemployed school leavers aged 16 and 17, the MSC seemed to occupy a premier place in the Government's social policies.

However, during the past two years, the Government has revised its administrative plans, first by removing from the MSC responsibility for employment counselling, then by refocusing its role entirely on training

and renaming it the Training Commission.

With the spectre of youth unemployment now receding, Whitehall has been working on the idea of using local committees, led by businessmen, to organize training and work opportunities, while Mr Fowler is keen on the idea of having off management responsibilities to agencies which would be free from constraints on pay and conditions imposed by Whitehall.

The need for a large administrative body, it seems, no longer exists.

# Aerosol free from hazards launched

By John Young

An "aerosol" container, which uses no propellants and poses no hazard to the user or the environment, was launched yesterday.

It consists of a thin plastic bottle within a rubber sleeve, both of which expand when filled under pressure. The propulsion power when the valve is depressed arises from the natural tendency of the rubber to contract to its original size.

The outer packaging can be made of a range of materials and in almost any shape or size. It will dispense a wide variety of products, including pharmaceuticals and household products.

The container was developed by an US company, the Exel Partnership of Somerset, New Jersey, and has already been launched successfully in the US and Japan. It will be distributed in Britain by Osmond Aerosols, which has recently completed a £10 million filling plant in Scunthorpe, Humberside, which will create about 90 jobs.

Mr Peter Gould, president

of Exel, said yesterday that the container would be up to a third more expensive than a conventional aerosol, but how much of this was passed on to the consumer would depend on the price of the contents. Because it used neither hydrocarbons nor fluorocarbons, it was extremely safe and would not damage the Earth's ozone layer, as fluorocarbons are said to do.

Mr Terry Langan, chairman of Osmond, said yesterday that he expected Exel to capture at least 5 per cent of the market within the next five to 10 years.

The aerosol launch was timed to coincide with the start of Green Consumer Week, during which attention will be focused on the development of bio-degradable plastics. Ecover, a Sussex company, has developed a range of cleaning products containing no phosphates, petroleum-based detergents, chlorine bleaches, enzymes or synthetic perfumes or colourings. Sainsbury's will introduce its washing powder on a trial basis next week.

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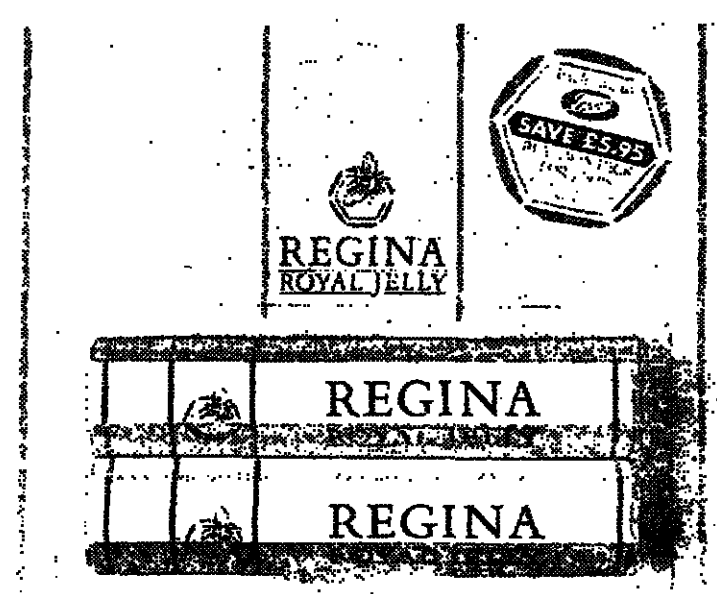
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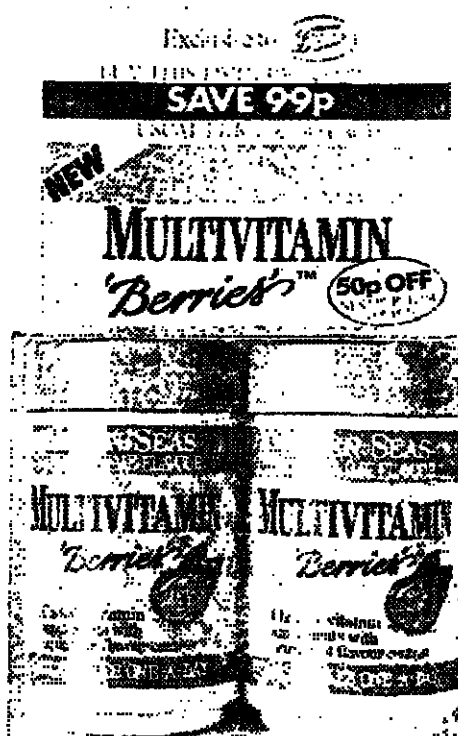
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# Burma's fledgling democracy badly needs new leaders



**By Anatol Lieven**

State repression in Burma in the 26 years from 1962 until this March meant that opposition political parties had no chance to form, even in embryo.

The protest movement, and especially the students who are in its vanguard, must be producing a new generation of leaders, but none so far has achieved prominence.

Many of the members of the newly formed alternative government are therefore people who were already prominent before 1962. The danger for opposition — and Burmese — unity is that they may have kept alive not only the memory of democracy but also that of past differences.

The provisional government is

formed from the League for Democracy and Peace, itself only a few weeks old. The provisional Prime Minister, U Nu, now aged 82, was Burma's only democratically-elected ruler. His declaration that "I have taken back the power which Ne Win has robbed from me", after 26 years, is a claim to sole political legitimacy which may be resented elsewhere.

He headed the Government from 1947 to 1958 and again from 1960 to 1962, when General Ne Win staged a bloodless coup.

General Ne Win's right-hand man at that time was Brigadier-General Aung Gyi. He resigned soon afterwards, however, in protest against the move to state socialism and a one-party, army-dominated political system. General Aung Gyi took no further part

in political life until this year, but he is thought to have remained on good personal terms with General Ne Win.

This, and his role in the coup of 1962, has apparently made him unacceptable to U Nu and his followers, despite his letters strongly criticizing the Government in the wake of this year's March riots, and his subsequent imprisonment.

Aung Gyi, for his part, is reported to have told the press that he is glad that his name is not included in the list of ministers.

Another figure not included is Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of the leader of the Burmese nationalist movement against the British and Japanese, Aung San.

Her prestige also comes essentially from the past rather than

from any present structure of support. Her marriage to a British academic is said to be harming her image in the protest movement, as is the fact that members of the Communist Party support her.

She insists, however, that those who support her must put Burma and democracy first and must not work for personal advantage.

Before Aung San's assassination, together with most of his cabinet, in 1947, his protégé, U Nu, had not generally been seen as a potential leader. He has always been known for his modest lifestyle and deep personal piety. He is in fact first introduced into government the blend of Buddhist and socialist philosophy which General Ne Win later expressed much more ruthlessly, and with much more disastrous economic results. A key figure

in the provisional government is seen as General U Tin U, who has been named as Defence Minister.

He was more recently involved in government than most of the other opposition figures, having been General Ne Win's Defence Minister in the 1970s, before disgrace and imprisonment for alleged involvement in a failed military coup.

In his first years in power, U Nu achieved success in driving back ethnic and communist rebels. But his regime, like General Ne Win's, failed to eliminate them completely.

The establishment of a truly federal structure for Burma, acceptable to both ethnic and communist rebels would be necessary for a general peace in the country. The Army, however, is

thought to be strongly opposed to this, which may also be a factor in inhibiting older officers from moving over to an alternative government headed by U Nu.

One reason for the Army's coup of 1962 was that it thought U Nu was making too many concessions to the insurgents. In his last period of government, too, he tried to reduce the Army's power.

U Nu's government in the 1950s was increasingly destabilized by factionalism, which helped split his Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League in 1958, so preparing the way for General Ne Win's seizure of power. Historians have seen this factionalism as a central and disastrous aspect of democratic politics in Burma in the 1950s. It may be on the way to becoming so again.

## The most expensive and nastiest selling of a President

# Bush and Dukakis fire off first television salvoes

From Charles Bremner, New York

A sleazy-looking "Republican" slides up to the camera. "Hey pal," he sneers, "lend me a trillion to get over the hump."

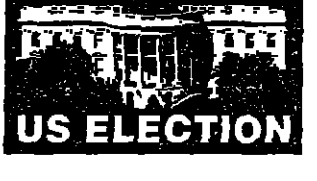
This swipe at the Reagan fiscal record was aired by the Democrats yesterday in several states as the two presidential campaigns launched round one of what the experts of Madison Avenue expect to be the slickest, most expensive and nastiest selling of the President since General Eisenhower first bought television time in 1952.

With all the evidence suggesting Americans take their presidential pick on the basis of brief video bites, on the news or in commercials, the two campaigns are devoting about \$40 million each (about \$23 million), or half their total spending, to television advertising on the principle that the one with the best advertisements wins.

Both candidates' parties, campaign offices, and independent support groups have studied the dynamic techniques of modern advertising and prepared powerful arsenals.

These range from soft-sell "brand-image" commercials, which appeal to the sentiments in the way that Mr Reagan mastered so well, to attack and counter-attack commercials ready to be beamed by satellite to target

audiences as the campaign heats up. In their first salvoes this week, the soft-sell predominated as the campaigns tried to "define" their candidates during commercial breaks to deter jaded viewers from "zapping" (switching to



other channels) or muting the sound.

In one of his commercials, Mr George Bush is shown delivering snatches of his acclaimed acceptance speech at the Republican convention in New Orleans. "I know that what it all comes down to in this election is the man at the desk," he says. "My friends, I am that man."

In another commercial, categorized by the trade as a "dream-ad" and pitched at women, the new, humble, Vice-President is shown cooking at the stove.

Mr Bush says he wants a kinder, gentler nation. "I'm a quiet man," he says in one of the most-quoted lines by his speechwriters at New Orleans. "But I hear the quietest people others don't." A honey-toned woman's voice proclaims: "The President — the heart, the soul, the conscience of the

nation." The first Dukakis commercials mix blurry "bio ads" listing his achievements as Governor of Massachusetts with the grittier "scare ads" aimed at convincing the all-important working class "Reagan Democrats" that they have missed out on the years of plenty and "we can't afford the Republicans."

In one commercial a worker asks sarcastically, "Have you seen any of that Republican prosperity yet?"

So far the advertisements have been mild, but no one expects this to last.

Each campaign is headed by men with reputations for ferocious tactics. On the Democratic side, the commercials are now being supervised by Mr John Sasso, newly re-instated after a year's exile from the campaign after his circulation of the video tape revealing Senator Joseph Biden's plagiarism of a speech by Mr Neil Kinnock.

Among the top New York advertising men with the Democrats is Mr Ed McCabe, the wizard who promoted Volvo in America in the late 1970s by showing Detroit manufactured cars in various stages of collapse. Mr McCabe says he is aiming to provide the "differentiating idea" that will spark recognition and favour for Mr Dukakis. He is also preparing for the onslaught of negative commer-

cials, or "comparison spots", as the trade calls them. "If you're going to succeed, you have to succeed at someone else's expense," he said.

The Republican artillery is led by Mr Roger Ailes, the frequently four-mouthed genius of the political advertising world.

Mr Ailes is reported to have filmed an interview with a couple who were raped and stabbed by Willie Horton, a convicted murderer who committed the crime while on weekend leave under a Massachusetts prison programme.

The Horton case has been seized by the Bush campaign as one of the issues that encapsulate the thrust of their drive to blacken Mr Dukakis as dangerously naive, soft on crime and unpatriotic.

A semi-independent group called "Americans for Bush" has already started using the Horton theme in commercials on the country's cable network. "Bush supports the death penalty for first-degree murderers," the voice says. "Dukakis not only opposed the death penalty, he allowed first-degree murderers to have weekend passes from prison."

According to Mr Floyd Brown, a consultant with that campaign, "when we're through, people are going to think that Willie Horton is Michael Dukakis's nephew."

## Vietnamese airliner crashes killing 76



A nurse standing among the wreckage of a Vietnamese airliner which crashed and exploded in a rice field near Bangkok airport yesterday, killing 76 of the 81 people on board, including India's Ambassador to Vietnam, and seriously injuring five.

The Soviet-made Tu-134 jet crashed in heavy rain, about four miles from Don Muang International Airport, minutes before its scheduled landing (AP reports from Bangkok).

The Indian Ambassador, Mr Arun Patwardhan, aged 48, was killed along with his wife and son, an official at the Indian Embassy in Bangkok said. He said there was no word on the fate of eight other Indians also on board. The

Thai spokesman said the dead included both Vietnamese and foreigners but he had no immediate details. The passports of two Polish students and several Indians were seen among the wreckage.

The Japanese Embassy in Bangkok said the passenger list included a second secretary at the Japanese Embassy in Hanoi, Mr Kiyokata Iida. The only other Japanese passengers were two employees of Japan's giant Mitsubishi Corporation.

"I heard an explosion louder than lightning," said one witness. "It fell into the paddy field and a ball of fire rolled for a kilometre."

There was no word on what caused the crash. But both the cockpit voice and flight data recorders were retrieved in

excellent condition, said Major-General Sopul Savangmin, the regional police commander leading the rescue effort.

The pilot lost contact with the Bangkok control tower about 10 minutes before the plane crashed.

General Sopul said 81 people, including six crew members, were on board. He said workers retrieved 75 bodies, and one of the other six died later.

The twin-engine Tu-134 is the Vietnamese flag carrier's main aircraft. Vietnamese officials have said they would like to switch to newer planes but do not have the funds. It was introduced into international service in 1967, but has been largely replaced in the Soviet Union by the Yak-42.

## WORLD ROUNDUP

### Egyptians seize an Israeli yacht

Tel Aviv (Reuters) — The Egyptian Navy seized the Israeli yacht Maya with 30 people on board off the coast of the Sinai Peninsula yesterday and were holding them at Coral Island, south of Eilat, Israeli military sources here said.

"The situation is confused. It's not clear if the yacht strayed into Egyptian waters or not, but we are in diplomatic contact with the Egyptians about releasing the vessel and its passengers," an Army officer said, adding that the Israeli Navy was monitoring the situation.

He said there were no reports of shooting in the incident. He assumed all 30 passengers were Israelis, though it was possible some foreign tourists were on board.

The Maya is believed to be one of several pleasure craft that daily sail from Israel's Red Sea port of Eilat along the Sinai coast with groups of sightseers or amateur divers. The incident is thought to be the first in at least a year after the series in the period immediately after Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai, except Tabaa beach, in 1982. The most serious incidents then involved Egyptian vessels firing across the bows of Israeli pleasure craft.

### Palestinians detained

Jerusalem — The Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories entered its tenth month yesterday, marked by a general strike and a continuing crackdown by Israeli troops on selected troublemakers as part of a new strategy to restore calm to the area (David Bernstein writes).

In a large-scale operation in the Gaza Strip, troops yesterday rounded up more than 200 leading activists, many of them members of local popular committees. The army also sealed off the West Bank village of Malek and began a search for 50 suspected stone-throwers and popular committee members. It followed a similar operation in Kalkiya, where more than 200 suspects have been held in a dragnet that was still continuing yesterday.

### Tutu repeats call

Johannesburg — South African security police accompanied by a video film unit yesterday forced their way into a service being conducted in Johannesburg by Archbishop Desmond Tutu (Ray Kennedy writes).

Archbishop Tutu repeated a call for a boycott of next month's municipal elections. It is an offence under the state of emergency to publicly call for a boycott of the poll. "This is not a call by Desmond Tutu, but a call by 26 church leaders," he said in a reference to a boycott call issued in July by church leaders, including himself.

### Soviet space setback

Moscow (AP) — The head of Soviet space research revealed yesterday that an incorrect message sent to a Soviet space probe to Mars had made the unmanned spacecraft virtually worthless. Tass said earlier that ground controllers had lost communications contact with the Phobos-1 probe, which was millions of miles from Earth.

The loss of the probe, which Mr Roald Sagdeyev, the head of the Soviet Space Research Institute, blamed on human error, comes after the delayed landing earlier this week of the Soviet Soyuz TM-5 space capsule.

### Aborigine protests

Sydney — Australian aborigines demonstrated throughout the country yesterday over the suggestion by Brigadier Alf Garland, newly-elected president of the respected Returned Servicemen's League, that black people should have medical tests genetically to prove their origins before getting government benefits (Robert Cockburn writes).

Mr Charles Perkins, head of the Government's Department of Aboriginal Affairs, said that the RSL had "done what everybody has been trying to avoid in 1988 — that is light the fuse for racist conflict."

## The Foreign Secretary's five-nation African tour

# Howe to defend Britain's record on aid

By Andrew McEwen  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Ask the Foreign Office why Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is going to Africa today and you get the reply, amid titters from colleagues: "To strengthen links with countries with which Britain has traditional ties."

No minister would travel to five countries and one semi-autonomous region (Zanzibar) in 10 days without some more definite purpose. Given that one country is in the middle of a threefold disaster (Sudan), a second has barely finished fighting a guerrilla war leaving large-scale hunger and deprivation (Uganda), and a third is in the midst of a long war (Mozambique), it is clearly just as important to avoid wasting their time as his.

It can hardly be a case of image-polishing, because Sir Geoffrey's tour overlaps in Mozambique with that of the Pope, with whom he can hardly compete.

The real aim, one suspects but cannot prove, is to put a more positive light on the Government's record of aid to the Third World. The trip comes at a time of criticism that Britain is failing to share its increasing wealth with less fortunate countries.

It is probably significant that Sudan was added to the

programme as a sudden afterthought after its Minister of Culture, Mr Abdulla Muhammad Ahmed, said that Britain should be ashamed of the amount it had given to relieve the flood disaster. That remark infuriated the Government, which felt its response had been swift and generous.

Sir Geoffrey is expected to undertake a public relations counter-offensive, co-ordinated with a barrage from the British permanent representative to the United Nations, Sir Crispin Tickell. In a speech on Monday at a UN meeting on African economic

recovery and development, Sir Crispin will present Britain as a leader in the field.

He will point out that all British aid to the 35 poorest African countries last year was in grant (not loan) form; that Britain has spent large sums on encouraging these countries to follow economic recovery programmes backed by the International Monetary Fund; that Tanzania (which Whitehall sees as a model performer) has been given £33 million of this type of aid in two years; and that Britain has spent nearly £600 million since 1980 to help African

countries cope with falling commodity prices. But these arguments do not address the central question: why has Britain's observance of United Nations aid targets become worse at a time of greater prosperity?

The UN has two targets; the first and best-known is that developed countries should give government aid (known as official development assistance) equivalent to 0.7 per cent of Gross National Product. The second is that government aid combined with commercial loans should total at least 1 per cent of GNP.

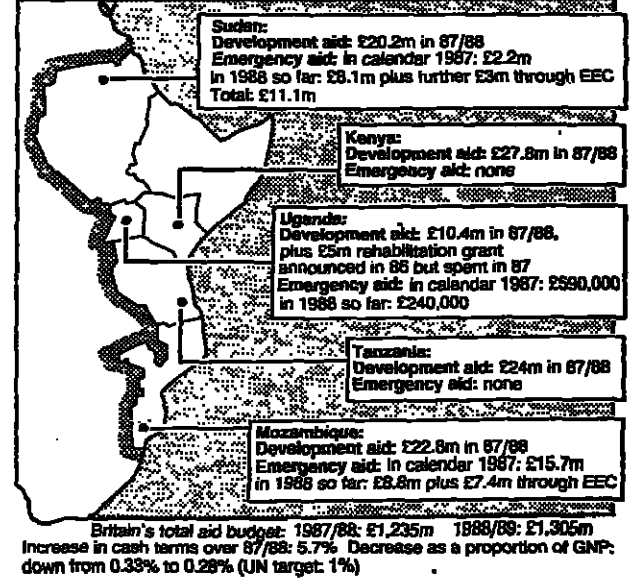
At the first count, Britain's performance fell from 0.33 per cent in 1987/88 to 0.28 per cent in the current financial year.

The Overseas Development Administration says that this is a statistical quirk caused by the rapid expansion of Britain's economy, and that in real cash terms aid increased.

The second indicator is even more telling: Britain's performance fell from 1.17 per cent (better than the UN target) in 1986/87 to 0.34 per cent in 1987/88.

The reason was a drastic decline in commercial lending which followed the decision of several Third World countries to suspend repayments on earlier debt.

Britain's total contributions of development and emer-



gency aid to the countries Sir Geoffrey is visiting totalled £123.7 million last year (taking development aid for 1987/88 together with emergency aid for calendar 1987, as the two statistics are kept in different time frames).

A second aim of Sir Geoffrey's trip is to demonstrate a strongly helpful attitude towards the frontline states. The Government wants to establish a distinction between the public perception of its policy on South Africa, and that on southern Africa.

The latter, it hopes, will serve as a counterweight to the former. Its aid to Mozambique, which has recently appointed an ambassador to Britain, is the showpiece.

But Sir Geoffrey is not going to Zimbabwe or Zambia, the two "countries" which have been most critical of Britain's refusal to accept further mandatory sanctions against Pretoria. Zimbabwe was originally on the schedule, but was dropped at short notice.

The Foreign Office explanation was that it was discovered that both President Mugabe and his Foreign Minister would be out of town when Sir Geoffrey arrived.

The suspicion — no more — is that the Zimbabweans may not have wanted to help the Government brush up its credentials as a helper of the frontline states.

## French hard left puts on its frills

From Philip Jacobson  
Paris

The French Communist Party is throwing its usual autumn party this weekend, but a distinctly capitalistic surprise awaited the party faithful last night at the start of the Fête de l'Humanité.

Between the premiere of a new Hungarian ballet summing up the spirit of the French Revolution and a round of consciousness-raising seminars, Yves Saint Laurent presented a glittering show of his latest haute couture fashions for the multitudes at the Le Bourget exhibition centre on the outskirts of Paris.

Thanks to some nifty footwork, the party leadership has been able to hail this breakthrough as a triumph for the common folk.

As M Roland Leroy, director of the communists' newspaper, L'Humanité, says: "The French adore haute couture and take pleasure in admiring it even when they can't afford such clothes. We are talking about a sublime art and a great creative artist."

Well, yes, up to a point, comrade. As M Leroy concedes, an Yves Saint Laurent original is "beyond the dreams of almost every woman".

M Georges Marchais, the party's all-powerful general secretary, is known for his immaculately cut suits and year-round tan.

But plenty of party members will tell you that M Marchais is profoundly out of step with the new dawn of communism.

The fact is that France's communists, an electoral power in the land in the years after the end of the Second World War, have fallen on extremely hard times.

Even so, the temptation to retreat behind revolutionary rhetoric can be irresistible. Take that new Hungarian ballet, Les Enfants de la Patrie. Lots of clenched fists, raised weapons and insurrectionist ardour.

"After two hundred years," the commentary says, "mankind has still not achieved the degree of freedom which earlier revolutionaries dreamed about." In the circumstances, it is hard to resist adding, "nor the wherewithal to buy a new outfit from Yves Saint Laurent."

## Pope begins politically charged pilgrimage

From Roger Boyes  
Rome

The Pope, who arrives in Zimbabwe today on a politically charged pilgrimage to southern Africa, has refused an invitation to make a stopover in Pretoria. The message is clear: condemnation of apartheid and the need to respect human rights in Africa will be the dominant themes of his five-country tour.

Church sources say that, in this spirit, he may also call for the release of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the outlawed African National Congress in South Africa.

But in a statement issued last night, the Vatican said that the Pope "would have also willingly agreed to include ... the Catholic communities of other nations in southern Africa, but the intense programme already arranged some time ago has made it impossible."

"On a future visit to this part of Africa, His Holiness hopes to be able

to meet also the faithful in the Republic of South Africa ..."

It is the first time that the Pope has visited the southern African states — Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique — which are prickly neighbours to South Africa. The Pope, who knows some African dialects, has been taking lessons in Shona from African prelates in Rome in preparation for the nine-day trip, the 39th pilgrimage of his papacy.

The Third World has been given an increasing importance in the church hierarchy during his reign; nominally at least, Roman Catholicism is growing faster in the developing countries than in Western Europe or North America.

The Catholic Church in Africa is a missionary church. Christianity was brought by white missionaries and is still dependent on their service. Lesotho, for example, is 40 per cent Roman Catholic (and 90 per cent

Christian). But the proportion of believing Catholics to priests is 4,754 to one and in Mozambique the ratio is even worse — 6,572 believers for every priest.

The dependence on white missionaries creates some psychological problems in countries that have expended a great deal of energy in breaking free from colonialism: the white priests appear rather like remnants of the old order. But at the same time it makes for a strong connection between the African churches and Rome. All five states to be visited by the Pope look frequently to the Vatican for guidance.

The Pope will have two main spiritual goals. First, to reassure the Africans that theirs can be a genuinely African church. Secondly, he will preach a simple message, an image of Christ as the friend of the down-trodden, that will be accessible to the many non-believers.

The political effects of his pilgrimage

will be crucial. His emphasis on human rights is directed principally at South Africa, but also at Angola and Namibia. Bishops from these countries will attend a bishops' conference in Zimbabwe during the Pope's visit. There the relationship between Church and government will be examined. Three of the states are regarded as "front-line" or "confrontation" states to South Africa and the Pope will try to set out the spiritual etymology of "confrontation". But although it will be dressed up in theological code the message will be pointed enough.

The Pope is under some pressure, too, to say strong words about Nelson Mandela. There is some prospect that he could be released after local elections in South Africa on October 26; Church advisers believe that some prodding from the Pope would help.

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Scores of Chilean exiles seize chance to return

# Allende's elite enjoy the limelight

From Lake Sagaris  
Santiago

Amid hugs and tears, a select group of Chile's former exiles met at a news conference here this week, many for the first time in years, at which they gave their opinions on the forthcoming plebiscite and the impending arrival of Señora Hortensia Bussi de Allende, the widow of Salvador Allende, the country's last democratically-elected president, who was killed in the 1973 military coup.

Just one week after President Pinochet's sudden announcement that all exiled Chileans could come home, a steady stream of prominent journalists, politicians and former government ministers have emerged from the gates of Santiago's international airport — almost 15 years after the military seized power from the Unidad Popular coalition of five left-wing parties, of which some of the exiles had been leaders and almost all supported.

Between 1983 and 1987, the military Government published several lists of Chileans who could return, but many renowned musicians, writers, artists and politicians were not included.

General Pinochet's decision seems to have been forced on him by the arrival of Señora Isabel Allende, Dr Allende's youngest daughter, and his niece, Señora Denise Pascal Allende, who entered the country illegally a week earlier.

President Pinochet announced the change during



Leaders of the outlawed Chilean guerrilla group, the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front, announcing a unilateral ceasefire this week until after the plebiscite on October 5.

a hastily organized meeting with the press in a garden outside his offices, just two hours before the women's plane arrived from Argentina.

Last week rumours spread that the Communist Party head, Señor Luis Corvalán, was already in the country. Señor Luis Guastavino, a Communist Party leader and former senator who had been in Chile illegally for more than

a year, emerged from underground, but there has been no sign of Señor Corvalán.

The announcement by General Pinochet's was also clearly linked to his campaign to continue as President.

Chileans will vote either for or against him — the only choice they have — on October 5, and he has been cultivating a new image as the man who can lead a democratic, civil-

ian, government. About 15,000 foreigners who have lived in Chile for more than five years are registered and eligible to vote in the plebiscite.

But none of the Chileans who return from exile in the next three weeks will be able to do so, since registration closed on August 30.

Señor Sergio Bitar, a former Minister of the Economy in

the Allende government, who returned from exile in the United States four years ago, said the lifting of exile was an "obligatory measure, not based on human values". He also emphasized that General Pinochet could at any time, in terms of the new Constitution, again exile people.

"This is part of the Government's 'Operation Chameleon', to turn a crude Prussian into a sweet old grandfather," Señor Bitar added. "It's a big fallacy which does not change the character of General Pinochet and his dictatorship in the least."

Among those who have or will be returning is the filmmaker Miguel Littin. He is known for his films *Alfano* and *The Señor Condor* and *The Jackal of Nahuelito*.

During an illegal visit to Chile in 1986, Señor Littin and his crew filmed a scene within feet of President Pinochet himself.

The Nobel prize-winner, Gabriel García Márquez, wrote a book about Señor Littin's adventures shortly afterwards.

● **RIO DE JANEIRO:** A Chilean political refugee in Brazil has said he was kidnapped and tortured by four men who demanded information on Chilean left-wing guerrillas, a United Nations official said (Reuters reports).

The official, Señor Jean Claude Buchet, said on that Señor Julio Molina Cancino, granted political asylum in Brazil two years ago, claimed he was kidnapped in Rio on Wednesday and released six hours later.

## Anti-Salinas campaign gathers pace in Mexico

From Philip Davison, Mexico City

Two months after its six-yearly election, Mexico does not yet formally have a President-elect and the Opposition on both left and right are still hoping to block the accession on December 1 of the unofficial winner, Señor Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

Señor Salinas, the candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), won the presidential poll on July 6 with a small absolute majority, according to unconfirmed results. But his victory is strongly disputed by the Opposition and has yet to be ratified by Parliament.

The new Parliament began its presidential ratification debate on Thursday. This was traditionally a rubber-stamp procedure by a chamber monopolized by the PRI. But the party's losses in the elections have left it with a majority of only about 20 in the 500-seat Parliament.

Despite this, and an internal split between party traditionalists and those who feel the winds of change, the PRI hopes to push through ratification of Señor Salinas.

But the right-wing National Action Party (PAN) and the centre-left Cardenista coalition said they would continue to denounce what they call the worst election fraud in Mexico's history.

Señor Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, the centre-left leader, and son of the revered former president, Lázaro Cárdenas, is demanding to see the original polling station results which, he says, have been hidden by the PRI and the Government.

Those results, he claims, would show that he beat Señor Salinas and, if they are not revealed, he says he will refuse to recognize Señor Salinas's presidency.

Even if Parliament pushes through Señor Salinas's ratification — a move which Senator Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, a Cardenista, says would amount to a "technical coup d'état" — he, the PRI and d'état — he, the PRI and outgoing President De la Madrid appear to be in for a rough

Panama City (Reuters) — Thousands of Panamanian government workers marched on the presidential palace on Thursday to protest against the country's economic crisis and to demand bonus payments cancelled by the Government. Acting President Solís Palma received a delegation representing the workers.

ride between now and the December 1 inauguration.

The PRI has controlled Mexico — through a system of party-controlled trade unions and peasant groups, nationalized industries and the pragmatic support of private business — for more than half a century. The outgoing President traditionally picked his successor, whose election was a formality. Señor De la Madrid's 1982 victory, with 70 per cent of the nationwide votes, was considered low, but this year's results, his country like the political equivalent of the 1985 earthquake.

In results announced by the PRI-dominated Electoral Commission, headed by Señor Manuel Bartlett, the Interior Minister, Señor Salinas gained a mere 50.36 per cent of the nationwide vote, which was said to be of just over half the electorate. He won less than 10 million of the 38 million votes in a country whose population — mainly too young to vote — is over 80 million.

But if victory left Señor Salinas with a credibility problem, subsequent events have plunged Mexico into its worst political crisis since the student uprising of 1968.

Señor Cárdenas's populist movement has continued to gain support, with increasingly passionate protest marches which would have been inconceivable only a few months ago.

Demonstrators burnt effigies of "el Pelón" (baldy), their nickname for Señor Salinas, in front of the presidential palace last week.

Chants of "Death to the PRI" and "Death to De la Madrid" have become increasingly common and Señor De la Madrid's farewell State of the Nation address on September 1, traditionally a staid and formal affair, erupted in a dramatic opposition walkout.

The Mexican establishment expressed outrage at the Opposition's "unbecoming and disrespectful" treatment of the President. But Mexicans in the street reacted with coolness. While PRI militants showered his open-top van with ticker-tape in Mexico City, few of the bystanders along the route smiled or even bothered to return his wave.

### Peru's troubled economy

## García takes firm stand in face of growing conflict

From Michael Smith, Lima

President García of Peru has had to reassert his political presence strongly because of the conflicts brewing inside the Cabinet led by Señor Armando Villanueva, the Prime Minister, over economic measures, brooding resentments within the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance and rumours of discontent among the military.

Señor García on Thursday denied that he will resign or that a military coup d'état was in the making. He said: "The President is going to leave office on July 28, 1990," when his term expires. He also said that he trusted the armed forces' support of democratic institutions.

The drastic economic measures enacted by the Government this week has created the most traumatic economic upheaval in living memory in Peru. Most Peruvians are still groggy from the blows of price increases, which wiped out at least a third of a wage-earner's purchasing power practically overnight.

Besides scattered attempts at looting near markets and a few skirmishes between students and police, there has been little protest against the measures, partly because public awareness of the flagging economy has been growing. Nevertheless, troops and police have been posted throughout Lima, as a measure of dissuasion.

Organized labour and United Left, the socialist opposition, are expected to call a nationwide general strike shortly.

The crisis reached a head last week when President García dismissed his Finance Minister, Señor Cesar Robles, and reshuffled the Cabinet. Within five days — on September 6 — the new minister, Señor Abel Salinas, a veteran American Popular Revolutionary Alliance politician with no financial experience, appeared on national television to announce austerity measures.

The situation was already desperate. There was less than \$35 million (£20.7 million) in the coffers of the Central Bank, barely enough money to keep the economy running for a few days.

In addition, the Central Bank had sold its few remaining ingots of gold, equivalent to "selling off the family jewellery" according to Señor Manuel Moreyra, a former president of the bank.

Inflation for August was 22 per cent, bringing the rise in the cost of living to 355 per cent over the previous 12 months.

The most telling measure was the abandonment of Peru's complex system of exchange rates and the establishment of a single fixed

rate of 250 intis per dollar. For instance, the "official exchange rate" which was used for foodstuffs and medicine, had been 30 intis per dollar. Exporters had been receiving 130 intis per dollar.

Price increases were across the board. The price of petrol, a main source of tax revenue, went up nearly fourfold. The cost of flour products, such as bread and noodles, more than tripled.

More increases are expected next week after manufacturers have worked out how higher production costs will affect the price of their goods.

Critics, who have been harping at the Government about impending economic collapse for the past year, see flaws in this anti-inflationary shock treatment. They describe the action as "too little, too late", especially since the

Buenos Aires — Argentina's trade union confederation yesterday staged its 12th general strike since the country returned to democracy in December 1983 and later held a rally outside Government House (Michael Llanos writes).

The eight-hour stoppage, like the 11 before it, was not expected to lead to government concessions on economic or wage policies, but analysts agreed it reflected anger by the workers which could translate into defeat for the ruling Radical Party in next year's presidential elections. Left-wing parties supported the strike but boycotted the rally.

price increases will not eliminate all subsidies, and there is no sense of the measures being part of an overall strategy.

The Government has not been able to turn to international financial support, having cut off ties with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the commercial banking system.

● **Stalls attacked:** Protesters attacked food stalls in Lima on Thursday for the third consecutive day, while students took to the streets to demonstrate against the new austerity plan. Peruvian police said (AFP reports from Lima).

About 50 members of the Shining Path guerrilla group staged a lightning demonstration in Lima, calling on Peruvians to join the popular struggle in response to the Government's tough economic measures.

Mobs attacked several markets in poor districts on the outskirts of the capital and in the near-by port city of Callao, but no serious looting was reported. Many shops remained closed.

Students from the San Carlos University Medical School blocked traffic and burnt tyres in the centre of Lima. Police broke up the protests.

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## Across the Korean divide

## Seoul reacts cautiously to Kim agreement on summit

From Gavin Bell  
Seoul

Mr Kim Il Sung, the North Korean leader, has expressed willingness to meet President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea to discuss reuniting their countries as a federal republic.

Addressing a rally to celebrate the 40th anniversary of his regime, Mr Kim said he would welcome Mr Roh to Pyongyang as a step towards forming an inter-Korean re-unification committee.

"The realistic method of settling the question ... is to establish a democratic confederal republic," he said. The idea was first proposed by Mr Kim in 1980, and envisages a unified government for two autonomous states, each retaining its political and economic systems.

While the suggestion was not new, Mr Kim's remarks on Thursday were the first

Peking (Reuters) — Up to a million people cheered and sang during a mass rally in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang yesterday in celebration of the country's 40th national anniversary, witnesses said.

President Kim Il Sung, aged 76, watched the rally in the main square, but diplomats noted the absence of pictures of Kim Jong Il, the President's son and successor.

official response to an offer from Mr Roh last month for summit talks, and have excited considerable interest in Seoul.

A senior government official welcomed the invitation, but said it would require careful consideration. The ruling Democratic Justice Party was equally cautious, saying it would convene an executive meeting before making any statement.

The opposition leaders were more responsive. Mr Kim Dae Jung of the Party for Peace and Democracy said the Government should react positively, and try to arrange a summit meeting as soon as possible.

Mr Kim Young Sam of the Reunification Democratic Party said it was a step forward, and should be reciprocated. He suggested that, as a goodwill gesture, North Korea should send delegates to a meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Seoul next week.

Behind the public statements, however, there is



South Korean students burning an effigy of President Roh Tae Woo during an anti-Olympic protest in Seoul yesterday. About 300 students threw petrol bombs and stones to break police ranks ringing Yonsei University,

but several rounds of tear gas shells pushed them back to the campus (Reuters reports from Seoul). The youths shouted slogans accusing President Roh of stopping North Korea co-hosting the Olympics.

considerable scepticism about Pyongyang's intentions. Given the long history of mutual suspicion and hostility on the divided peninsula, the reserve is understandable.

A senior official of South Korea's re-unification committee noted that Mr Kim referred to a summit in only two sentences of a 90-minute speech. The remainder was a reaffirmation of long-standing North Korean policies.

In particular, he said Mr Kim's proposals for reunification were compromised by pre-conditions which Seoul had made clear repeatedly were unacceptable. These involved terms for a peace treaty, and a related with-

drawal of US forces and nuclear weapons.

Parliamentary delegates of the two sides failed to resolve the deadlock on these issues at several meetings in Korea's demilitarized zone last month, but are due to resume negotiations on October 13.

The South Korean official concluded that Mr Kim's remarks may have been principally for the benefit of foreign dignitaries in his audience, notably from China and the Soviet Union.

As North Korea's main supporters, the communist superpowers are understood to have been exerting discreet diplomatic pressure on Pyongyang to modify its belligerent

attitude towards the South. An indication of growing impatience with Pyongyang emerged yesterday when a Foreign Ministry source said that South Korea was considering seeking unilateral admission to the United Nations. Previous proposals for simultaneous entry with North Korea have been rejected by Pyongyang, on the ground that it would formalize the division of the peninsula.

The source said Seoul now felt entitled to UN membership, in view of its hosting of the Olympic Games and its rapidly expanding overseas trade. At the same time, it had no objection to North Korea joining the UN at any time.

FROM A VILLAGE IN THE HIMALAYAS

## Community snared in a trap of own making

By Victor Zorza and Venu Sandal

The village was caught in a trap of its own making. Men engaged in fierce arguments, women threw accusations at each other: should they have disposed of their mules so rashly? Now they were at the mercy of muleteers from other villages.

Bhagwa, one of the most hard-working women in the village, was running down the hill, screaming: "I'll nab him first. Don't any of you dare try." Rushing after her, Durgu the blacksmith roared: "What's she mean he's hers? A muleteer serves whoever pays him."

Several men conferring earnestly in the temple square broke off as Bhagwa and Durgu walked back, still bickering. "You've got a wife, son, and brother to do our carrying, you scoundrel," Bhagwa fumed. "I have no one. I need the mules to get the manure to the field." Durgu appealed to the men in the square: "It wasn't unfair of me to try to get in first, was it?"

"Stop your fighting and save your strength, you'll be needing it soon," Daultoo the muleteer called out jauntily as he strode into view following three mules laden with sacks of grain. Catching sight of us, he spat out the tobacco he was chewing and winked. "Watch them fight when the potato season starts. They foolishly sold their mules and now they're trapped," he said as he walked past, on the way to his own village, ignoring the villagers who were importuning him for his mules' services.

The village was indeed caught between the devil and the deep sea. For generations mules had carried heavy loads in these rugged mountains, transporting manure to the terraced fields, stone and slate for the huts. At harvest time, they occasionally took grain from fields high on the hillside to watermills down in the valley. Sometimes, people who couldn't afford a horse hired a mule to go to a distant village.

When the potatoes — the village's main cash crop — were ready, even a rich villager who might own a horse had to depend on mules. It was the potato season that made them economically viable. All day for more than a month mules would carry sacks, each containing a 100kg of potatoes across the fields; then ford the river, climb up the rocky mule-track, and deposit the sacks on the road leading to town, to be picked up by buses or trucks.

But when the new road to the village was built and a bus service promised, mule owners had cause for worry. Now the bus would collect the village produce, the mules, instead of carrying burdens, would become a burden themselves. A mule could earn 30 rupees for a day's hire, but it needed 25 rupees' worth of feed daily.

If, with the opening of the road, demand

for their services fell, no one would be able to afford the luxury of "guest-feeding" unemployed mules. They must get rid of them without delay, though a forced sale would mean far less money than the 8,000 rupees (£340) or so a mule cost. And forced sales they all proved to be. When the bus finally arrived and replaced the mules, the owners congratulated themselves: the loss would have been greater if they had waited for a better price.

But when the village, in its collective wisdom, decided that the bus service did more harm than good, and brought about its termination, the mule owners knew they had made a serious mistake. The potato harvest was due soon. The rich and the outside traders would be able to hire a truck to the village. For the poor the price would be too high. With mules, they could have taken their potatoes to the main road to be



loaded, as in the past, on buses whose rates were cheaper.

The difference might be only a few rupees a sack; but for some families this could add up to the difference between having enough food for many months or for just a few. As always, the poor would be hit the hardest.

The mules' former owners tried desperately to buy them back from other villagers. But word of their predicament had spread. Not a single mule was to be had in the whole area for less than 12,000 rupees (nearly £500).

The villagers are now seething with rage, blaming one another. "We don't have the money to pay an extra 4,000 rupees," they tell us. "Even if we did, we'd much rather buy food or a buffalo than pay blackmail rates."

The canny muleteers who are demanding nothing less than 12,000 know that a remote mountain village, without assured road transport, cannot function indefinitely without mules. Yet the villagers will not, they swear, buy a mule at 12,000 rupees. And the mule owners have sworn not to sell for less.

The hopes of many a poor household which looked forward to the potato income to see it through the year now hang in the balance.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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## Brazilian Indians take police hostages

Goiania, Brazil (AFP) — Some 200 Xavante Indians in war paint and armed with guns took six policemen hostage in Brazil's interior after a policeman shot and injured an Indian, radio reports said.

The warriors, armed with various types of arms including a machine gun, stormed a police station on Thursday in Aragarças, about 300 miles west of Brasília.

They have taken the hostages to their settlement in Barra de Garças in the neighboring state of Mato Grosso, where they have agreed to release them in exchange for the officer who wounded Mr Germano Sadavan, a student journalist.

## Veteran anger

Sydney (AFP) — Former Australian servicemen imprisoned by the Japanese have condemned a decision to unveil two brass plaques to honour the heroism of six Japanese submariners who staged an attack on Sydney Harbour on May 31, 1942.

## Toll up to 59

Mainz, West Germany (AP) — The death toll in last month's Ramslein air show disaster climbed to 59 with the deaths of three more people, including a West German girl, aged five, officials said.

## Tunisia polls

Tunis (AFP) — General and presidential elections will be held in Tunisia on November 7, 1989. President Zine el-Abidine ben Ali said in a published interview.

## Sikh killed

Delhi (AFP) — Indian police killed Sawinder Singh, the leader of a Sikh separatist group blamed for the massacre of 12 train passengers in Punjab, press reports said.

## Weinberger in

New York (Reuters) — Mr Caspar Weinberger, the former US Defence Secretary, will become publisher of the bi-weekly financial magazine *Forbes*, the magazine has announced.



# TIMES DIARY

SIMON BARNES

Arriving back home this week to play in Tewin Irregulars' last cricket fixture of the season (a winning draw against the *Daily Mirror* Badgers), I discovered that the football season is also back. Oh dear, I hear you shout. I always refuse to acknowledge football until the clocks go back, but the ever-aromatic world of non-league — well, that's something different. Thus I must make good an oversight: somehow, watching the New York Mets in Shea Stadium last Saturday, I was unaware that the FA Cup first qualifying round was being played, and that the old friends of this column, Peacehaven and Telcombe Cliff, were battling for the mastery against Ramsgate and losing 1-0 in the fixture of the day.

And surely no one can fail to be stirred by the tale of Edwin Stein, a midfielder with mighty Barnes, who spent August at the Edinburgh Festival, tackling his own production of Dario Fo's play, *Angels Don't Play Pinball*, in which he also played a transvestite, an old lady and a policeman. "I've been acting since I left school, but have taken it more seriously lately," he said, adding: "Since returning to Barnes I've become well versed in Shakespeare, with the players performing their own version of classics such as *Romeo and Juliet*." Barnes is ever the haven for renaissance men, as we all agree in the Two Brewers.

Barnes, incidentally, have just sold a defender called Glynn Creever to Wycombe Wanderers for £15,000. The deal was clinched after a match between the two clubs. Presumably Wycombe admired the way Creever got himself sent off in the match, and dived at once for the cheque book. Meanwhile Dave Linney, commercial manager of Yeovil Town, has eased the financial pressure on his club by agreeing to have himself sold. He continues to work full-time for Yeovil, but his services as a player have been transferred for "a small fee" to Basingstoke Town.

● If you think many of our golf courses are overcrowded, consider the one at Fukoka in Japan, which has just installed traffic lights to prevent players being hit by balls. A red light warns that other players are ahead, green that it is safe to play on.

Life is not without its frustrations for Pat Eddery, who has been having an exciting time of it not riding horses. He missed the chance to ride Dimunendo, the hottest favourite for today's St Leger, because he was claimed by Khaled Abdullah, who has the first retainer on him, to ride Assatis — a horse that has now been pulled out. Last weekend, Eddery missed a fancied ride in Ireland, and flew to the States to ride another horse for his No 1 owner. After arriving at Belmont Park he discovered that his horse, Undercut, had, yes, been pulled out. It's a hard life being a superstar. Incidentally, I rang my racing snout about the St Leger. He just heaved a sigh and grumped: "Not much of a race, is it... I wouldn't oppose the favourite if I were you."

BARRY FANTONI



To learn the trade of cricket captain is a tough business, and on this note let us plunge once more into the ready world of under-11 cricket. Jeremy Penn writes to me to tell me a tale of St John's College prep school in Johannesburg. And the master in charge of cricket, Louis Ferreira. St John's were playing their great rivals, King Edward's. They won the toss, and chose to bat. The St John's captain asked Ferreira — who was, of course, umpiring — when he should declare. Ferreira considered the matter, and said he would give a signal when he thought the moment was right by dropping his shooting stick. When the score was 23 for no wicket, Ferreira moved his position between overs. Cumbered, and dropped his stick. To his sorrow, the captain trotted forward, and made his declaration. Ferreira was livid. The opposition, however, were thoroughly confused. They were all out for 14.

I am delighted to report that Lisbon Casuals have signed up for the first Mediterranean Cricket Tournament, in Malta next April. Invited sides now include Athens Ramblers, Corfu, Madrid, Milan, Tunis and Malta. Cyprus declined; consequently the organizer, Jonathan Webber of Athens, rashly invited the Tewin Irregulars. No ringers, he insists with firmness. But since we have enough excitement getting 11 players into the same place in Herfordshire, I fear that too must say no. A secondary invitation has been offered to *The Times* cricket team (all no ringers allowed) and I hope my "ave friends from that team will be able to JA'ake it.

My remarks on the golf match between Sir Gary Sobers and "Lord" Edward Dexter brings a wayward rebuke from R.J.O. Meyer. There were no cricketers who played, he says, the a different world of golf to these three comd four handicappers. He gives the the down, as finest first-class cricketer ever to the Marky Bow, to Leonard Crawley, followed by regat. Johnstone and Donald Bradman. The Crawley was a Walker Cup golfer, and Sep. charyed cricket for MCC and Essex. Johnstone played for Kent, and led Camrider to a famous upset golfing victory Haster Oxford in 1920. Bradman was a scratch fer, and quite a useful cricketer.

I don't know whether the Society of British Aerospace Companies has a *chef de protocol*, but whoever assigned chalet K21 to the Russians at Farnborough was a bit of a joker. It is bang opposite the Euromissile stand on the Radar and Equipment Terrace, and faces what looks like a huge cherry-picking contraption mounted on a lorry.

It is in fact a HOT2, which the literature describes as a weapons-system elevating combat platform. Developed by Aerospace and MBB in West Germany, it is designed to do unspeakable things to unwary tanks and helicopters. No one's in particular, you understand.

Farnborough is mainly for the 600 exhibitors, but it is about politics too. Senators come as well as airline bosses. Cecil Parkinson was to be observed sheltering his chin in front of the British Aerospace stand on Tuesday and on Wednesday George Younger found his ear being bent at dinner about increased funding of the space programme.

Another issue that the politicians were to nudge forward this week was the reform of the Airbus structure proposed by the Four Wise Men — a move towards plc status for the consortium, a new management structure and the introduction of full open accounting throughout

the system. There were ministerial changes, however, and problems arose with diaries. The quarrel between Airbus and the Americans has been on the back burner since the spring. First there were elections in France, and now things must wait until the White House is lost and won.

The essence of the US complaint is that the consortium is feather-bedded and therefore sheltered from commercial risk, but accusations also fly of government-to-government pressure and other assorted dirty tricks which breach the GATT Civil Aircraft Agreement.

Airbus is now selling a lot of planes, but the exchange rates — aircraft sales are in dollars — are still against us.

British Aerospace is pressing for a modification of the terms on which it got £250 million of launch aid for the A320 — it is always worth a try. Both the company and the Government are being tight-lipped about what

Ian McIntyre reports on Farnborough's great jetliner battle

## Ganging up on the gorilla

is being discussed but some sort of insulation against exchange-rate fluctuations is probably on the agenda.

Most attention, however, centres on Bonn, because there it looks increasingly as if the government is going to put a match to the blue paper. There is a line for Airbus in the West German draft budget for next month amounting to DM524 million — twice the current position — and the indications are that the Kohl administration is going to pay the price Daimler-Benz are asking for taking over MBB, the German Airbus partner — certainly not less than DM5 billion and perhaps considerably more.

If that happened, the fat would be in the fire and the incoming US administration would be under strong domestic pressure to take some form of retaliatory trade action.

Nor is it certain that the reforms proposed for Airbus by the Four Wise Men will prove

acceptable to everyone concerned in Europe. One idea in particular is likely to stick in a number of gullets.

The consortium members are both partners and sub-contractors. What is now proposed is that there should be a new post of financial director, and that he should be empowered to wade into the accounts of the partners, asking questions about the colour of ink they are written in and much else besides.

Aeroplane for one, will find that about as appealing as an invitation to a gastronomic mystery tour of West Flanders.

The appointment of this powerful new figure could also cause waves within Airbus Industrie. It is proposed that he should be responsible not only to the managing director but also directly to the supervisory board — in other words, that he should be able to go round the blind side of his immediate boss. It is the sort of political commissar function that would be familiar to the

colleagues in chalet K21.

Only a managing director who carried meekness to the point of saintliness would see much merit in that idea. Jean Pierson, who heads the present organization, is a big man — an enlarged version of Timothy West with a bit more hair. He is highly regarded by his staff, but when they run through his qualities, meekness does not normally jostle its way into first place.

I asked him whether he might see the question of the financial director as a resigning matter. It wasn't immediately clear whether he was thinking or waiting for the noise made by the MIGs overhead to die down. "That is a very interesting question," he said at last — absolutely deadpan, and with just the slightest hint of menace. I suspect that the seatbelt sign may soon be switched on in Toulouse.

Airbus and McDonnell Douglas have both had a higher profile at this Farnborough than Boeing

— "the original \$800 gorilla", as one of its competitors obligingly described it last week.

One possibility that Airbus and McDonnell Douglas are discussing would touch Boeing closely, because with a stretched MD-11 fuselage and an A330-340 wing, they would attack that sector of the market where Boeing currently reigns supreme with the 747.

Boeing are not saying much how they might respond, but then it is not the Boeing style to say a great deal about anything. They always see the competition while it is still a great way off, though, and they still play round the market place to considerably better effect than their rivals.

Towards the end of the Napoleonic wars it was said that you had to get up very early if you didn't want to miss the news of the Iron Duke's latest victory. That is the way it has been recently with Boeing's sales. Firm orders this year total 466 — a record for them and for all other plane-makers.

Some gorilla, Airbus and McDonnell Douglas should consider acquiring a couple of HOT2s. And they will certainly need an Agile Eye, that top-secret helmet surreptitiously photographed the other night despite the agile eye of the Hampshire Constabulary.

George Hill

## Heaven, a hell of a place

Paradise is not the place it used to be, apparently. Like many of those getaway spots so often compared with it, on the Costa Brava or in the Aegean, it is beginning to suffer from the effects of too much popularity. Or so it is claimed in the latest guidebook, which provides a wealth of detail about the local scenery, customs and cuisine which the prospective tourist would be wise to take note of before making any firm bookings for the season ahead.

The trouble seems to be ennuui derived from rising consumer expectations. In the past, the average newcomer to Paradise was easily satisfied. Life on earth was apt to be stressful, painful and short, and visitors asked nothing better on arrival than to lie back with a carafe of ambrosia and relax in the modulated sunshine for the rest of eternity.

But just as earthly holiday-makers increasingly demand more varied stimulation than the simple pleasures of the first package tourists, so souls arriving on the further bank of Jordan (or is it the Styx?) have all the restless aspirations of the consumer society, and expect bliss in more sophisticated forms.

Wearied by teeming hordes of hard-to-satisfy customers, the angels have ceased to provide the five-star service they formerly offered, and have withdrawn to a private ivory tower. The departed timidly conjure up phantom versions of their former homes and kill eternity there aimlessly, or lie morosely on the beach wondering if this is really all there is to the after-life. A holiday from which there can never be an escape is really a kind of nightmare.

Theodore Zeldin, the author of *Happiness*, published this week, is an Oxford historian, more at home with the France of the Second Empire than with the Elysian Fields. His new *jeu d'esprit* is a parable, the latest contribution to that extensive and ancient body of literature descriptive of the next world. Consciously or unconsciously, such accounts are all commentaries on this world, whatever else they may be.

A large part of the population of the world today (though still a

minority) enjoy a style of life which to their ancestors might well appear paradisaical, Zeldin implies. Thus they have become exposed to problems which mirror to some extent the paradoxes which have perplexed the writers of the past whenever they have tried to grapple with depicting a state of unalloyed and endless satisfaction.

The basic problem with depictions of Heaven is making the place sound tolerable. As presently constituted, mankind is exceedingly ill-adapted to the enjoyment of perpetual bliss. Virtually all of our satisfactions are profoundly rooted in time and in the resolution of tensions and discords which could have no reality in a perfect world. Our very idea of ourselves as individuals seems inextricably bound up with the rhythm of passage through a finite life.

These problems have given endless bafflement to the virtuosos in the past. I was once fortunate enough to retrieve from a litter-bin on the seafloor at Aldeburgh a book of Victorian piety called *The Recognition of Friends in Heaven*, which I often turn to at moments of dejection. Its numerous and reverend authors are perplexed preoccupied with the perplexing question of whether those who died as children, or in extreme old age, or lovingly corpulent, will be resurrected as last seen, or as they had been or might have become in their prime — sleek, slim, mature and rosy-cheeked. If so, shall we recognize them — and will everything be the same between us?

The contributors expect us to spend eternity in our prime, and remain trustful that relationships will work out somehow. One of them concedes that "methinks it will probably be a busy day for those angels who ministered to us on earth, finding us out for one another, and introducing us". The prospect brings to mind those loud-speaker announcements at carnivals and race-meetings, calling the parents of Little Nell to a reunion at the Refreshment Tent. The thing is inconceivable in



concrete terms. And writers who have tried to conceive it have tried a hard one — notoriously in making Heaven seem preferable to Hell, where the company seems likely to be more stimulating and the range of activity more diverse — at least if Milton is any guide. Dante probably produced the most plausible version, though only by the device of introducing himself as an ignorant bystander, which allows him to represent Heaven as throbbing with mystery and intellectual activity. But even with Dante it is difficult to put aside the suspicion that the elect greeted his appearance as a welcome break in the monotony.

Without some tension to impart vitality, representations of Heaven are doomed to the insipidity implied in Blake's "Damen brace: bliss relaxes". There is no knowing how long men have been making guesses about the after-world. Perhaps since before they were fully human, for Neanderthal men buried their dead, and in one case seem to have put flowers in the grave: but perhaps that is sufficient evidence that Neanderthal men were fully human in the relevant respects. But it does appear that for most of history people have thought of the after-life not as a radiant fulfilment, but as a dull and shadowy existence. That

was the Homeric view, and apparently the view of the Biblical writers until about two centuries before the time of Christ. It was not until Plato came along with his conception of a world of archetypes in some sense more real than our own, and Christianity launched its prospectus of a stark choice between salvation and damnation, that the idea emerged of a Heaven worth striving for, and all the conceptual conundrums associated with it. Modern writers like Zeldin can hardly fail to be aware that for authors Heaven has a sting in its tail. Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* is a representative

example of 20th-century misgivings about supernal autocracies. Zeldin has extensive and occasionally ponderous fun with the topography, archaeology and politics of his imaginary world. In using Paradise to comment on the world of today, Zeldin's target is a kind of accidia of affluence, capable of turning any scenario of limitless gratification to dust and ashes. His vision recalls another recent version of Heaven, Michael Frayn's *Sweet Dreams*, published in 1973, a concise and mordant fantasy in which Heaven is eventually revealed as something more strictly identifiable as Hell.

A declared optimist, Zeldin asserts that freshness of vision and a breaking free of the fetters of habit can put the Paradise Blues to flight. He predicts a revolution in his jaundiced elysium, an outbreak of a sense of purpose, the fall of the ivory tower and a reconciliation between angels and souls. Relevant enough on earth, where there is not really any shortage of good causes. But in Heaven, where by definition there can be nothing wrong, what activity could a sense of purpose possibly get its teeth into?

The traditional business of Heaven was an eternity of enraptured contemplation of the Absolute, an activity self-justifying and inexhaustible. Even the most insipid and literalist of my Victorian divines seem to have had no difficulty with that as a concept. I suspect that for most people today it is almost literally unthinkable. It has been so even to some of the saints. Florence Nightingale, overhearing a remark about Heaven being a place of rest, contemptuously snapped: "I am sure Heaven will be most strenuous".

An eternity of strenuous effort, leading to no change, yet not futile: that may appear as great a paradox as any. Neanderthal man, looking forward to a good long lie-in garlanded with daisy chains, would have thought it perverse to the point of incomprehension. Theodore Zeldin's *Happiness* is published by Collins Harvill (£11.95).

Commentary • MICHAEL KINSLEY

## Bringing out the dirt

Washington George Bush on Michael Dukakis, September 4, in California: "I will not be surprised if he thinks a naval exercise is something you find in *The Jane Fonda Workout Book*". The purpose of this little joke was to draw a fraudulent association between Dukakis and someone far to his left.

Twenty years ago Jane Fonda visited North Vietnam. It would be like Dukakis associating Bush with someone who 25 years ago opposed the Civil Rights Act, now regarded as a symbol of American greatness and unity on a par with the Pledge of Allegiance itself. But, now that you mention it, Bush himself acted like to make something of it?

I don't. At least, not yet. But Dukakis must decide soon how to respond to what Bush seems determined to make the dirtiest campaign since 1952, when Richard Nixon, Eisenhower's vice-presidential running mate, accused Adlai Stevenson and Harry Truman of being graduates of "Dean" Acheson's College of Cowardly Communist Containment". Even then, though, Eisenhower stayed above the fray and Nixon qualified his remark by saying there was "no question in my mind as to the loyalty of Mr Stevenson", which is more grace than Bush has shown to Dukakis.

Dukakis has three options. He can ignore the dirt, he can sling it himself, or he can make an issue of it. So far he has tried the first two. Why not try No 3? I recom-

mend this not out of moral scruple but out of a belief — well, a hope — that votes can be got by appealing to people's sense of decency, their resentment at being patronized, and their suspicion that there are more important things to talk about.

The danger of joining in the mudslinging is that Dukakis has no talent for it. Despite the farcical assertion by the Bush adviser, Roger Ailes, that Dukakis is "the dirtiest campaigner in America", he is almost pathologically clean. He needlessly fired his campaign manager, John Sasse (now embarrassingly rehired), for spreading the true story of the plagiarism by his Democratic rival, Joe Biden, of Neil Kinnock. Bush's campaign manager, Les Atwater, pulls five dirtier stunts than that before breakfast.

The danger in trying to turn the mudslinging into an issue against Bush is that Dukakis might appear whining, self-pitying, and unleaderlike. But it need not seem that way. Dukakis's only response to Bush's slimy exploitation of the Pledge of Allegiance, seeking to have it introduced in schools, has been a hopelessly lawyerlike thrust about the executive and the Constitution.

The experts are saying he was foolish even to let himself be drawn into the cesspool that far. But what if he had thrown down a gauntlet: "Look, Mr Bush, are you questioning my patriotism? Because if you are, you ought to have the guts to say so directly, instead of insinuating it, and you

ought to have the guts to say it to my face instead of ducking the debates you seem to be afraid of." I'm no expert on macho swaggering, but it seems to me that might work.

For all the usual right-wing complaints about liberal media bias, Bush has so far got away with his sneers because of two conventions of American political journalism.

The first is "balance". The Press has not failed to note the vile nature of the campaign but has striven for symmetry. Thus: Bush daily suggests that Dukakis loves murderers and doesn't love his country; Dukakis remarked once about the Reagan administration, "a fish rots from the top down"; it's a dirty campaign. In fact there is no symmetry at all between Dukakis's use of a colourful metaphor to say what he is not shy of saying directly — that a president is responsible for corruption in his administration — and Bush's use of innuendo to suggest something too low to say straight. In British politics, a remark like Dukakis's would be barely worth reporting, let alone condemning. The Bushies' mock horror at Dukakis's remark is itself a dishonest campaign ploy.

The other Press convention helping Bush is the emphasis on campaign strategy. The usual metaphor for this complaint is "horse race", but "chess match" might be more accurate. The Press rewards successful moves, punishes unsuccessful ones, and doesn't dwell too much on whether the success is legitimate.

Reporters note with admiration that Bush has adopted Reagan's technique of avoiding all unscripted appearances. They report the effectiveness of Bush's attack on the Massachusetts prison furlough programme, without noting that California had a programme almost as broad under Governor Reagan. Bush has mastered what might be called the "small lie" technique. If the "big lie" (a technique refined by Hitler and Joe McCarthy) is "a falsehood of such magnitude and audacity that it is bound to have an effect on public opinion even if it is not given credence by a majority" (*Saunders' Political Dictionary*), the "small lie" is an untruth so modest it almost passes unnoticed, but subtly shifts the terms of debate.

Dukakis "fought tooth and nail to keep that outrageous furlough programme," says Bush. Of course he didn't. He was barely aware of it. (It was Reagan who defended his state's system as "a great success" after a prisoner out on furlough murdered a policeman.) But "fought tooth and nail" suggests this was something important to Dukakis, not a minor relic from the newspaper cuttings.

It would be nice if lying, demagoguery, cheap shots and low blows could be banished from the campaign. But they can't. If Dukakis wants to avoid indulging in them, he must make an issue of them instead.

The author is Editor of *New Republic*.

SEPT 10 ON THIS DAY 1880

What is of English origin and reference to it have been found in 18th-century literature. It was popularized by the publication in 1742 of Edmond Hoyle's treatise on the game.

WHIST-PLAYERS (FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

... He must be a wise man indeed who, being an habitual whist-player, is aware that he is a bad one. In games of pure skill, such as chess, and in a less degree, billiards, a man must be a fool who deceives himself upon such a point; but in whist there is a sufficient amount of chance to enable him to preserve his self-complacency for some time — let us say, his lifetime. If he loses, he ascribes it to his "infernal luck", which always fills his hands with two and threes; and if he wins, though it is by a succession of four by honours as long as the string of four-in-hands when the Coaching Club meets in Hyde Park, he ascribes it to his skill.

"If I hadn't played trumps just when I did," he modestly observes to his partner, "all would have been over with us;" though the result would have been exactly the same had he played blindfold. There are few things more charming than the genial, gentle self-approval of two players of this class who have just defeated two experts, and proved to their own satisfaction, that if fortune gives them "a fair chance" or "something like equal cards," as they term the conditions of their late performance, they can play as well as others.

Of course, the term "good play" is a relative one; the player who wins applause in the drawing-room is often thought but little of in places where the rigour of the game is observed; and the "good steady player" of the University Clubs is not a star of the first magnitude at the Portland. The best players used to be men of mature years; they are now the middle-aged, who, with sufficient practical experience, have derived their skill in early life from the best books. "It is difficult to teach an old dog new tricks," and for the most part the old dogs despise them. When I hear my partner boast that he is "none of your book players," I smile contentedly, and tremble. I know what will become of him, and me, if fortune does not give him his "fair chance".

How marvellous it is, when one comes to consider the matter, that a man should decline to receive instruction on a technical subject from those who have eminently distinguished themselves in it, and have systematized for the benefit of others the results of the experience of a lifetime! With books or no books, it is quite true, however, that some men, otherwise of great intelligence, can never be taught whist; they may have had every opportunity of learning it — have been born, as it were, with the ace of spades in their mouth — but the gift of understanding is denied them; and though it is ungrateful to say so, I have never known a lady to play whist well.

With regard to finding fault with one's partner I have no apology to offer for it under any circumstances; but, — there are many lovers of whist for its own sake to whom bad play, even in an adversary, excites a certain distaste of mind; when a good hand is thrown away by it they experience the same sort of emotion that a gourmand feels who sees a haunch of venison spilt in the carving.



petition



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## DISTANT DAGGERS

The popular uprising in Burma is unfolding like an epic of a bygone age. The absence of the world's television cameras has given it a remoteness rare in the late 20th century. The names of Rangoon and Mandalay recall the imperial past. There are tales of desperate poverty and hunger, mass pillage and gruesome killings. There are tales also of civilian crowds, hundreds of thousands strong, falling to their knees to beg the Army not to fire.

Yet behind this seemingly mythic revolt by the oppressed Burmese people against the wicked tyrant (its ruling Socialist Programme Party) the dangers and fears are real enough. Foreign nationals have been advised to leave Burma at once. Yesterday the recently formed opposition grouping, the League for Peace and Democracy, announced that it had formed an alternative government, with a prime minister, a president and a defence minister, and a programme for democratic reform which includes multi-party elections on October 9.

As yet, it is hard to judge whether this is the prelude to civil war or an idle gesture of defiance by an opposition whose only forum for the past six months has been the streets. If it is the second the announcement will offer the authorities a pretext for further repression. There must be doubts, however, whether the ruling party and its new leader, Dr Maung Maung, still wield sufficient authority to carry out such action.

Yesterday, for the first time, there was open mutiny in Rangoon, as 200 air force personnel defied the Army to join the anti-government demonstrators. Mutinies are also reported elsewhere in the country.

If the opposition announcement was more than a gesture, Rangoon now accommodates two prime ministers, two presidents and two defence chiefs — each of them with the rank of general. For a country where the Army determines the wielders of power, there could scarcely be a more certain prescription for civil

war. There is also a third possibility: that the strength of opposition to the ruling party and the naming of a credible alternative government might together prevent all-out civil war. In this case, yesterday's announcement will be regarded with hindsight as the turning point of the summer's unrest, and the beginning of the end of socialism in Burma — by popular demand. The composition of the alternative government makes this more likely, as all have experience of high office.

The alternative prime minister, U Nu, held that post before the coup which brought the recently retired General Ne Win to power. As he made clear in his statement, he considers himself the country's sole legitimate prime minister. The president, Win Maung, was the first president of Burma after independence in 1948. The alternative defence minister is General U Tin U, chief of staff and defence minister under General Ne Win until being removed 12 years ago and imprisoned for plotting against the Government.

The opposition line-up seems to set the clock back more than a quarter of a century. Some have already regretted that it looks backwards rather than forwards. But in a country which has not tolerated an opposition for so long, that is probably inevitable.

For Burmese people who have suffered so dramatic a decline in their living standards, the spread of corruption and the ravages of a black market economy, such a re-starting of the clock may not be unwelcome. It could offer a return to the incipient democracy that was stifled by General Ne Win's coup 26 years ago.

The chief danger now is that an alternative government, even with such experienced men at its head, is not strong enough to hold the elections it has promised. The chief danger for the future is that its one unifying cause is opposition to Ne Win's brand of socialism and that it will disintegrate before its objective has been reached.

## MAN OF THE ARTS

The appointment of Mr Peter Palumbo as chairman of the Arts Council is both predictable and odd. Its predictable aspect is that Mr Palumbo is a businessman who is clearly in sympathy with the central theme of the Government's policy on the arts. He believes in increased private-sector funding and the continuing transformation of the role of the council into an agency encouraging this development.

He wants the council to have enough money of its own to keep the existing national arts structure more or less in place. But he is no builder of public-sector empires.

The odd aspect is that Mr Palumbo is not the sort of businessman most associated with a public position of this kind. He inherited a large and thriving property company, which he has simplified to the point where it needs little management involvement on his part. From this base his chief preoccupation has been a long but finally unsuccessful campaign to build a Mies van der Rohe office block in the City.

Unlike all previous occupants of the Arts Council post, he has had no significant previous career in public service. He has held various public posts, but his one foray into a high-profile position — as chairman-elect of the Tate Gallery — went badly wrong when he had to stand down after some ill-judged remarks to a journalist.

His commercial experience has, therefore, not been at the sharp end of business and his public career, so far, has indicated a degree of naivety. That said, however, he is clearly a man of rare single-mindedness and determination. The question for the future of the Arts Council is whether he can combine that with sufficient political acumen to keep it on course.

This may not be easy. In almost every respect the prevailing ideology of the council is radically different from the one upon which it was founded under Lord Keynes in 1945 and which saw it through the expansive sixties and the straitened seventies. Under the present Government it has steadily abandoned its belief in the role of public money as the sole replacement for the wealthy private patrons of the past. The new and very welcome belief is in partnership and the dismantling of the passive subsidy mentality of the past.

The first problem is that corporate sponsor-

ship and patronage, although growing rapidly, still has some way to go before it can become as accepted or as widespread as in, for example, the United States. In addition, it is mistrusted by many in the arts as excessively focused on large-scale projects with obvious prestige rather than on the full creative spectrum.

The second problem is that the expectation of subsidy remains. So does the belief that creativity in almost any form is worthy of public support.

That this attitude is untenable in this simplified form should be obvious to all. It implies limitless growth. But, equally, it is clear from the ambitious arts projects in France that certain types of spending, which are at the moment impossible on the basis of private funding alone, can have dramatic, regenerative effects in urban areas.

The French route may be unpalatable in this country and the American one, for now, unattainable. The question that is left to be asked is whether we want either route, whether much greater spending on the arts is regarded as nationally desirable.

The *raison d'être* of the Arts Council and of its new chairman must rest upon the belief that it is, indeed, it is likely that an increasingly well-travelled and sophisticated public will find reasons to agree with them.

In that context, Mr Palumbo's strategy must be to carry on cleaning up the Arts Council's act. It must continue to withdraw from tasks it simply cannot fulfil and to focus its activities on the best in any given region or art form. Mr Palumbo's own emphasis on his belief in excellence suggests that this is, in fact, the direction his thought is already taking.

The risk of the appointment lies in the fact that there is still a long political road to travel and the old, crippling Arts Council rows of the past can still flare up. Mr Palumbo has no track record of handling such things.

But a man who devoted almost 30 years and suffered significant financial penalties simply to put up a building he liked is clearly not one who could be accused, as Lord Rees-Mogg was, of not really being interested in the arts. Indeed, if he can handle the politics, such dedication could have intriguing long-term effects on an institution not previously known for consistency.

## PUZZLING FOR PLEASURE

Tomorrow the choice and master crossword-puzzlers of our age, who have reached the apex ("It is topping to kiss a monkey, 4") of their hobby, descend upon London and the final of *The Times* Collins Dictionaries Crossword Championship. Let us sing their praises.

If we had more bottom ("The weaver donkey, 6"), we should all spend our spare moments reading Hansard, grappling with structuralism, or improving our minds in other more serious ways. But we cannot be such worthy citizens all the time.

Especially we cannot, when we commute to work in conditions which even that red cabbage Leonid Brezhnev in his last six years would have found difficult to bear with calm. There is an honoured place for the crossword as a harmless relaxation, a daily exercise of ingenuity, and a civilized alternative to cursing public transport.

The *Times* crossword is not quite the oldest. The earliest known crossword was a 9 by 9 Double Diamond published in *St Nicholas* for September, 1875, in New York City. Our crossword today is only number 17,771.

It is not quite the hardest. A few crosswords in the weeklies and periodicals, compiled by a suitable names such as Beezebub, are of a complexity verging on professionalism or madness, introducing multiple linked clues, unclued lights, instructions to omit the third letter of every answer, and other such letter of every answer, and other such uncluefulness. But *The Times* crossword is the most famous in the world, and the best suited to the British idiosyncrasy.

It quotes in moderation from such national texts as the Authorized Version, the better-

known plays of Shakespeare, Dickens, and the gospel according to Lewis Carroll. It is scrupulously fair (unlike some rivals), each clue including an exact definition as well as a puzzle to help you by indications find directions out. It is one of the oldest surviving and best-loved features in the paper.

When the first *Times* crossword was published on February 1, 1930, there was a predictable storm of protest from solemn diehards, who complain about any change in that constitutionally changeable art form, their daily newspaper. But within four years the wise and the witty were swanking in the correspondence columns about how fast they could finish the crossword.

The Provost of Eton, M. R. James, was said to measure the time needed for boiling his breakfast egg by the time he took to solve the crossword; and the Provost hated his egg hard-boiled. This news provoked P. G. Wodehouse to write to the Editor: "To a man who has been beating his head against the wall for twenty minutes over a single anagram it is g and wormwood to read a statement like that of the Provost."

May the best woman or man win tomorrow in a contest that retains the true Olympic spirit. What matters is taking part. May none of the clues or their faculties be missing ("7"). It is a sport at which we can all play against the champions, as we shall over the next weeks, when we turn pale and grit our teeth to read at the bottom that this puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 21 per cent of tomorrow's finalists.

## Mujahidin's role within Iran

From Mr F. Hashemi  
Sir, Your leading article of September 1, entitled "Allies in peace", portrays a distorted picture of the Mujahidin and the resistance of Iranian people against Khomeini's dictatorship.

To claim that "the Iraqis have enlisted the aid of the Iranian Mujahidin..." to try to undermine the clerical regime in Tehran is tantamount to calling the right of the Iranian people to resist against the most savage regime of the time in question. A regime which to date has executed more than 70,000 people, imprisoned and severely tortured 140,000 others and by continuing an anti-patriotic war has tried to cover up such repression, unprecedented in its scale.

The article claimed that the Mujahidin "have won limited victories in the field", but did not elaborate on its definition of "limited victories".

The series of successful National Liberation Army operations in the past few months bear testimony to the extent of the victories of the Iranian resistance. In its latest offensive alone, the NLA penetrated 150 kilometres deep inside Iranian territory and liberated the towns of Kerend and Islamabad. More than 55,000 repressive agents of the Khomeini regime were killed or wounded in this operation.

The article claims that "most Iranians regard them (the Mujahidin) as traitors" ignoring the fact that seven years of nationwide resistance against such an inhuman regime would have been impossible without popular support.

Also in the article there is unfortunately no mention of the mounting wave of executions of supporters of the Mujahidin. According to reliable reports during the last month alone, more than 1,200 people have been executed. In their speeches, various officials of the Khomeini regime, including the Chief Justice, on August 5, have called for the summary execution of supporters. Among other repressive measures, these futile acts are the final attempts of a regime which is doomed.

Finally, it should be pointed out that whilst such criminal acts are being perpetrated by this religious Hitler of our time, indifference to such acts, by anybody and for whatever political or economic reasons, will not be accepted by the Iranian people. Their silence in the face of such atrocities will only serve to discredit them. The Mujahidin and the Iranian people will continue their struggle until the downfall of the Khomeini regime in its entirety.

Yours faithfully,  
F. HASHEMI,  
People's Mujahidin of Iran,  
(Press Office, Britain),  
PO Box 951, London, NW11,  
September 5.

## 'Last Temptation'

From the Reverend Prebendary Michael Saward

Sir, Whatever the pros and cons of Martin Scorsese's film *The Last Temptation of Christ*, your reviewer David Robinson's attempt (September 8) to produce a theological defence is marked by an apparent, or real, unawareness of the nature of the issue.

Unless, [Mr Robinson propounds] we take this concept [that Christ as the Son of God became Man] literally. His ministry loses its significance. If we suppose that Christ retained His divinity... the passion and the crucifixion lose their meaning. Only if we believe He assumed human form... can the suffering and the sacrifice be comprehended.

That is, frankly, amateur theologising of the most confused kind. Both the New Testament and Christian credal orthodoxy make no such assumption.

On the contrary, they argue that he was both "fully God and fully Man" and thus they reject the proposition that in some sequential way he was first this, then That, then This again.

Credal orthodoxy may enshrine a paradox but it certainly doesn't offer any justification for a film that, like Mr Robinson, doesn't even know the rules of the game.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL SAWARD,  
Ealing Vicarage,  
11 Church Place, W5,  
September 8.

## A cure for bacon

From Professor J. K. Russell

Sir, My practical wife, disenchanted with all bought bacon... too salty and little flavour... encouraged me to make our own (letters, August 31, September 7). Our preference is the thin, streaky, flavoured, crisp bacon one finds in the U.S.A.

My helpful butcher produces suitable sides of belly pork and with a pickle suited to our taste I do the rest. For 10 years we have enjoyed our own product. Friends may be polite but it is gratifying to see the stocks of bacon diminish rapidly when the grandchildren arrive.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES K. RUSSELL,  
Newlands,  
Transwell Woods,  
Morpeth,  
Northumberland.

During the postal dispute letters to the Editor may be sent to a temporary fax number,  
(01) 782 5864.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### CBI looking askance at Brussels

From Mr R. H. Price

Sir, It will be good news for UK employers if the conclusions of your leader, "Brussels takes care" (September 8), prove correct, and the European Commission is indeed prepared to retreat from seeking a new "social action programme" as part of the completion of the single market. Unfortunately, on CBI's reading, there is little evidence yet that this is the case.

Although the forthcoming *Communication on the Social Dimension* — itself a pre-emptive title — may appear bland, a reading along the lines, let alone between them, will remind us of the raft of specific proposals in the field of employment policies that are to be advanced by the Commission.

The intention very much remains to lay down rules at a Community level to regulate information and consultation procedures inside individual companies; to encourage formal structures for worker participation; to define standardised rights in a uniform contract of employment, and so on.

It is not that UK employers, or

indeed those elsewhere in the Community, are intrinsically opposed to each and every such objective identified by the Commission. Far from it, everybody wants to see first-class employee relations and working conditions, and continuing to achieve these is immensely important to companies. But often the argument is not about ends, but means. For example, we believe most profoundly that good employee involvement is a creation of the workplace, not of Brussels directives.

The communication in question is valuable positive in identifying areas where steps can be taken to improve the operation of the labour market, such as training and mobility. But we would be unwise to assume that the Commission's interest in social policy is now, in your words, marked by "pragmatism and caution". Would that it were!

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD PRICE (Executive Director, Government Relations),  
Confederation of British Industry,  
Centre Point,  
103 New Oxford Street, WC1,  
September 8.

### Hospice services

From the Chairman of St Christopher's Hospice

Sir, Whilst I endorse Dr Ahmedzai's plea (September 3) for hospices to co-operate with their local health authorities, there are one or two points I would like to add.

A recent survey of the reports and accounts of the hospices in the United Kingdom has shown that well over 90 per cent do in fact keep to the pay structure and all other terms of service of the Whitley Council rules. Most have long been in touch with their own health authorities and, if they have taken the advice of the Hospice Information Service based here, this should be from the moment they began planning.

We ourselves have worked closely with our health authority from the beginning and, indeed,

have two members of the authority on our own council of management. The fact that our funding now only covers one third of our total expenditure is due mainly to the expansion of our pioneering developments which we undertook in response to perceived need and to the pressures of inflation which have affected all medical services. The authority could not keep pace with this.

We are very grateful for the understanding of our health authorities and would encourage all other hospices to maintain the relationships which Dr Ahmedzai advocates.

Yours faithfully,  
CICELY SAUNDERS,  
Chairman,  
St Christopher's Hospice,  
51-59 Lawrie Park Road,  
Sydenham, SE26,  
September 5.

### Lindisfarne parapet

From Major Paul I. C. Payne

Sir, Whilst agreeing in principle with Dr Tooley's remarks on a planned parapet on Lindisfarne (September 8), Sir Edward Lutens could be considered to have exceeded his brief by the removal of a retaining wall already in position, thereby dismantling a period feature of military defence.

"Castle on Holy Island" drawn and engraved by William Daniell, 1822, and reproduced on page 24 of the National Trust Guide, 1987, shows the parapet in question.

Yours truly,  
PAUL PAYNE,  
Whitehall, Old Cleeve,  
Minehead,  
Somerset,  
September 8.

### From the President of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association

Sir, Nicolas Walter (September 6) anxious not to miss a trick in his anxiety to do away with the offence of blasphemous libel, has got his facts wrong. He states in relation to the *Gay News* blasphemy trial (1977) that the Director of Public Prosecution "declined to take action so Mary Whitehouse had to do so". Not so. In my book, *A Most Dangerous Woman*, I write as follows:

A private prosecution in my name was launched against *Gay News* and at no time did the Attorney General take over the case though it was frequently claimed that he did. As a matter of fact, but unknown to me, at just about the same time the Earl of Lauderdale did send a copy of the poem to the Director of Public Prosecutions who, in his reply, said he was about to discuss the matter with the police when he saw the report in *The Times* that I was initiating legal action. The Director stated that he would consider "taking over the case in the public interest were I to request him to do so". That I did not do.

Nicolas Walter claims that the successful prosecution led to the wider circulation of the poem. If this was so it could only have been carried out illegally and the positive outcome of the case was that the offence of blasphemous libel was again firmly established.

Yours sincerely,  
MARY WHITEHOUSE,  
President, National Viewers' and Listeners' Association,  
Ardleigh, Colchester, Essex.

### Ring the changes

From Miss Samantha Schad

Sir, As one who has promenade at a dozen or so Royal Albert Hall concerts this season, may I please point out to Noel Goodwin, who reviewed last Friday evening's concert (later editions, September 3), that promenadeers invariably "sing out encouragement to the attendant who hoists the lid of the grand piano," calling, "Heave!" from the arena, answered by "Ho!" from the gallery? And the point of the request for the *Mastersingers* — the overture, of course, not the opera — was that we'd already heard it three nights in a row; twice as a second encore by the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra, and then to open the programme on Thursday.

M Chailly, about to treat Friday's audience to an encore, turned and gently shook his head to the arena. This evening we'd have *Lohengrin* instead.

Yours faithfully,  
SAMANTHA SCHAD,  
University College, Oxford,  
September 4.

## Teachers' reply on arbitration

From the General Secretary-designate of the National Union of Teachers

Sir, In response to the letter from the General Secretary of the Professional Association of Teachers (September 9) I must make it clear that nowhere have I indicated that the National Union of Teachers is proposing pendulum arbitration, nor that it accepts pendulum arbitration. My comments, as fairly quoted in *The Times* of September 7, are limited to an undertaking to consider pendulum arbitration if, and only if, there is an agreement on certain other elements of the negotiating structure.

The two pillars of any such negotiating structure, so far as the NUT is concerned, must be the acceptance by the Secretary of State for Education of the restoration of a national negotiating committee able to meet the requirements of the International Labour Organisation to facilitate voluntary negotiation and unilateral access to arbitration, with any such arbitral award being binding on both parties.

Sadly Peter Dawson does not support the principle of voluntary negotiations, preferring to press for a review body. The current experience of the nurses and the financial difficulties of the National Health Service cannot encourage others to support the principle of a review body.

Standing as he does opposed to voluntary collective bargaining and therefore seeing no role for independent arbitration his commitment to pendulum arbitration is nothing more than academic.

Yours faithfully,  
DOUG McAVOY,  
General Secretary-designate,  
National Union of Teachers,  
Hamilton House,  
Mabledon Place, WC1,  
September 9.

### Gleneagles pact

From Mr Denis Howell, MP for Birmingham, Small Heath (Labour)

Sir, The duplicity exposed by Sir Neil Macfarlane (Sports Letters, September 8), explains exactly why Commonwealth countries have lost all faith in Britain's reputation for honest dealing in sport.

He tells us that the Gleneagles Agreement had no signatories and thus the declaration is in no way binding. Is he suggesting that the adoption of the Agreement by Commonwealth prime ministers in their final communiqué was a charade? And, if so, why did he spend his time as minister for sport urging sport to abide by its provisions?

In the last session of Parliament three former Conservative ministers of sport who advised sport to honour the Gleneagles Agreement signed an early-day motion from the back benches advising sport not now to do so. That tells the Commonwealth nations and sport all that they need to know about the genuineness of their advice.

Yours sincerely,  
DENIS HOWELL,  
House of Commons.

head with a cross between the antlers in its coat of arms.

The name "Hollyroodhouse" first appears in official documents only when Latin was superseded, and it is variously spelled. Thus "Halirudhouse" (1423), "Halirudhouse" (1439), "Halirudhouse" (1562). Two things are noticeable; the vowel is "a" not "o" (and the single "l" is not inappropriate), and the word is one word not two ("Hollyroodhouse", as it is to this day).

The *Concise Scots Dictionary* (Mairi Robertson: Aberdeen University Press 1985) records that "holly" in a place name is a late, 16th-century occurrence and that it is indeed to some extent interchangeable with "holly". Perhaps this vowel change in the spelling reflects a change which had already taken place in pronunciation. Certainly, since the 16th century the name, whether of the church or the palace, has been Hollyroodhouse.

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES ROBERTSON,  
Minister, Canongate Kirk  
(The Kirk of Holyroodhouse),  
Mansie of the Canongate,  
Edinburgh 8,  
September 7.

### Extra fine leg

From Mr John E. Bryant

Sir, The Reverend Stephen Gregory (August 30) maintains that Norfolk "has always been at the forefront of agricultural innovation". Could it be that it also now leads in sporting innovation?

Whilst in that county over the weekend, I noted a square-leg umpire at a village cricket match, sitting on a shooting stick.

What would Dickie Bird say? Yours faithfully,  
J. E. BRYANT,  
"Windridge",  
26 Leighton Road, Toddington,  
Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

### From Mr Stephen Clover

Sir, Some feckless farmers, with soil rich enough to allow double cropping, employ a rotation less exhaustive than that favoured by farmers in the Rev Stephen Gregory's parish. For years theirs has run simply — winter wheat; winter cruise.

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHEN CLOVER,  
8 Cavendish Crescent,  
Bath, Avon.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
September 9: The Princess Royal, President, British Knitting and Clothing Export Council, this afternoon visited Cravatts Limited (Chairman, Mr K. Morrison), Conifer House, Bockhampton Road, Lambourn.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mrs A.H. Sproule, of Conifers School, will be held at Easborne Church, on Monday, September 19, at 2.30 pm.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Hugh Lockhart-Mummery, K.C.V.O., will be held at Holy Trinity Brompton, Brompton Road, SW7, on Monday, September 26, at noon.

**Battle of Britain**  
**Thanksgiving Service**  
Due to the disruption of postal services it is advised that all applicants for tickets to the Battle of Britain Thanksgiving Service who have not yet received them, should arrive at Westminster Abbey by 10.30 am on Sunday, September 18, 1988. Staff will be available at the West Door to advise on seat allocations.

**British Library**  
The Western Manuscripts Students' Room, Bloomsbury, will be closed on Saturday, September 17, for building work.

### School announcements

**Caterham School**  
Term began on September 8. The new Assembly Hall and Music School will be opened on September 26, by Sir Oliver Humphreys, president of the school, and will be dedicated on Founders Day, November 12, by the Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Reformed Church. A Parents' Service will be held on November 13, when the Rev Lord Soper will preach. Handel's *Messiah* will be performed on October 20, and the Revue on December 7-10, both in the new Hall. The O.C. Dinner will be held at school on October 21, and O.C. Day is on December 10. N.J. Brown is senior prefect and N.A. Colley, rugby captain. Term ends on December 14.

**Cobham Hall**  
The Autumn Term begins tomorrow, Sunday, September 11. Elizabeth Cookson continues as the Guardian. The school carol service will be held on Thursday, December 15, and term ends on December 16.

**Heathfield School, Ascot**  
Term begins today at Heathfield with 207 girls in the school and Melanie Carver succeeding Juliet Ford as head girl. The St Nicholas' Stalls will be held on Saturday, December 3, and there will be an Advent carol service on Sunday, November 27, as well as the senior carol service on Sunday, December 11. Term ends on Wednesday, December 14. The 1989 Old Girls' Fellowship Service will be held in the School Chapel on Saturday, May 6.

**St Edmund's School, Canterbury**  
Michaelmas Term begins today. Mr Christopher Barnard takes over as Housemaster of Grant House. Sean Figgis (Wagner) is captain of school and Stewart Aikin (Baker) is captain of football. The St Edmund's Society matches will be on October 1 and the annual dinner in London on December 2. Timothy McVittie is cathedral head chorister and Mr David Flood

and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the Royal County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer).

Her Royal Highness subsequently opened and toured the new Surgery (Dr H Powell) at Bockhampton Road, Lambourn, Newbury.

Mrs Charles Ritchie was in attendance.

### Tomorrow's royal engagement

Princess Alexandra will attend a service for Old Comrades in the Chapel of the Durham Light Infantry Association, Durham Cathedral, at noon; and will open the Medal Room at the Durham Light Infantry Museum at 3.15.

### British Academy and the Royal Society

To mark the William and Mary Tercentenary the British Academy and the Royal Society will jointly hold a meeting at 6 Carlton House Terrace on September 15 and 16 on *Science and Civilization under William and Mary*.

### Service luncheon

The Queen's Royal Surrey Colonel J.W. Sewell presided at a ladies' luncheon of the Officers' Club of The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment held yesterday at Clendon Park, Surrey.

## Seduction of the Evangelicals?

Clifford Longley

If Evangelicals are about to inherit the Church of England — and more than half the present number of ordinands in training are in Evangelical colleges — they do not seem to view the prospect with much enthusiasm. The rise of Evangelicalism in the Church of England has caused little public nervousness, so far, from areas of the church out of sympathy with them, somewhat surprisingly, but it does appear to cause nervousness among Evangelicals themselves. It is as if the opportunity they have always prayed for but never expected to have, had now come upon them — and they see it being missed.

Traditionally it was the heir to Puritanism, at least in morality and lifestyle; and the claim it sometimes still makes, that Anglican Evangelicalism was for generations the normative version of the Christian religion in England, is not unfounded. The Church of England has been well described as a Catholic Church of a Protestant nation, and by and large most English people's perception of Christianity, whether they agree with it or not and whether they like the current Church of England or not, is close to traditional Evangelicalism. It is also what is commonly meant by "Victorian Christianity".

But it is a house with many mansions, and Evangelicals can disagree with each other almost as strongly as they disagree with those who are not of their kind. Church Society, for instance, represents a school which has preserved most of the attitudes and convictions of past generations of English Protestants, not least a deep suspicion of Rome. "Modern" Evangelicalism on the other hand contains some of the church's greatest enthusiasts for that mode of ecumenism. But it is itself so diverse that there is no single body which can claim to represent it, and any attempt to state what is true of modern Evangelicals as a whole will be immediately challenged by some of them as a wicked caricature. If there is a good deal more in-fighting than among Anglican liberals or Anglo-Catholics, this is not necessarily to its

discredit. Evangelicals do care for truth. A new round of Evangelical self-criticism has been initiated by one of the movement's more famous characters, the Vicar of Ealing, the Rev Michael Seward, who has recently published *Evangelicals on the Move* (Mowbrays, £4.95). Though his general account of the scene is a fair one, and is from an Evangelical point of view optimistic or even triumphant, it has had mixed reviews largely because the Evangelical vision he describes from personal conviction fails to match the hopes and expectations of at least some of the sub-sections of Evangelicalism.

Dr Gerald Bray, for instance, has dismissed it in the Evangelical magazine *Churchman* which he edits, as "churches and miracles." His is a serious theological and Biblical Evangelicalism, strongly rooted in the Reformation, whereas many Evangelicals seem more than a little embarrassed by the past. The middle mainstream in the Church of England is mightily seductive, and many a theological student who began his days in the ardour of a university Christian Union has since become a middle Anglican with mildly Evangelical colouring. It is the way to get on. If it is to be such people as that who inherit the Church of England, it would make little real alteration to anything and that is what worries Dr Bray about Mr Seward's book.

Nevertheless Evangelicalism has managed to maintain, in all its forms, one characteristic difference from other varieties of Anglican belief, namely its emphasis on conversion. Elsewhere in the Church of England it is widely felt to be wrong to erect any sort of barrier or hurdle to church membership. The very concept of "becoming an Anglican" is elusive in a church which regards the entire community as its community, so the distinction between a church member and a non-member is more a matter of practice than of belief. Evangelicals make more of the difference, and tend to refer to themselves as "Christians", suggesting at least that there is another

clear category, non-Christians. Evangelicals, as their name implies, want to evangelize the latter to make them into the former. Other Anglicans would not exactly reject the very idea, but tend to regard it as resting on too many questionable assumptions to be useful.

The Lausanne Committee for World Evangelization, an international meeting ground of Evangelicals of various denominations, issued a rousing "call to conversion" earlier this year after a consultation in Hong Kong, which concentrated on this distinction. "We recognize with concern that the Biblical mandate to call all persons everywhere to be converted is eschewed by large segments of Christianity", it said. "Conversion is disputed as a genuine Christian goal; it is decried as mere proselytism stemming from an attitude of spiritual arrogance or religious intolerance." It was being widely abandoned, in favour of other forms of church involvement with the world, such as working for the humanization of political structures, or "give-and-take dialogue" with other religions or ideologies.

Conversion, the statement declared, meant "turning from sin in repentance", a passage from spiritual death to spiritual life. Stated thus, it is impossible to dispute that this is an essential component of Christianity, whatever denominational or party label might be given to it; and that is a truth the Church of England at large tends to dismiss too swiftly. Unfortunately the emphasis on conversion has for so long been seen as an exclusively Evangelical preoccupation that the idea is now unconsciously translated as meaning no more than "becoming an Evangelical" — doing things according to the cultural language of a particular socio-religious sub-group — rather than as a profound spiritual journey towards truth and life.

The religious article by an invited contributor now appears on this page every Monday; Clifford Longley's article appears on Saturdays.

## Ripe for restoration



Inside view: John Dixon, right, and two neighbours from the nearby village of Blo' Norton who are considering converting the building into homes (Photograph: John Rogers).

Rookery Farm, at Medfield, on the Norfolk Suffolk border, is an ecological accident in the middle of East Anglia's great unbedded prairies of crops and beef. It has never been worked under the golden ploughshares of the Common Agricultural Policy and the result is nine acres of unsupplied meadow, and hedges climbing to 30 feet that locals claim have been there for 200 years. It is just on 100 miles from London, and is now for sale at £185,000 but needs that much again to restore it. The agents, Lacey Scott of Bury St Edmunds, described it as "an unrestored 17th Century East Anglian

farmstead", a bit of an understatement since the house is all but a ruin. Mr Peter Creighton, a partner, said: "It came into the estate of a lady who could not really farm it. Since when it has really been abandoned for many years."

Farming brothers Mr George and Mr John Hunter, of nearby Mendham, bought Rookery Farm in a much larger scheme to add to their farms, then decided to sell the farmstead. Mr George Hunter said: "The hedges and the meadows make a natural barrier between the old and the new farming methods, and we thought somebody would like to keep it."

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr C.J. Anstis and Miss S.M. Keal**

The engagement is announced between Mr C.J. Anstis, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Mrs P.A. Anstis, of Hale, Hampshire, and Kim Marce, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H.B. Keal, of Kotara South, New South Wales, Australia.

**Dr R.J. Coleman and Miss R.M. Russell**

The engagement is announced between Mr Roger Coleman, eldest son of Mr Roger Coleman and Mrs Shirley Carr, and Rosalind, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs George S. Russell, of Edinburgh.

**Mr J.D. Conlon and Miss S. Cunliff**

The engagement is announced between Mr Julian David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J.M. Conlon, of Ballydoogan, Sligo, Ireland, and Sarah, only daughter of Major and Mrs R.D. Price, of Repulse Bay, Hong Kong.

**Mr M.A. Elliott and Miss J.M. Manger**

The engagement is announced between Mr Mark, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R.M. Elliott, of Cambridge, and Jane, youngest daughter of Mr P. Manger and Mrs J. Russell, of Mather Africa.

**Dr D.W. Griffiths and Miss S. Wether**

The engagement is announced between Mr David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs O.G. Griffiths, of Gerrards Cross, and Sarah, middle daughter of Mr and Mrs Jürgen Wether, of Bad Homburg, Federal Republic of Germany.

**Mr D.L. Poole and Miss S.M. Halcoop**

The engagement is announced between Mr D.L. Poole, of Richmond, Surrey, and Susan, daughter of Mr L.G. Hulcoop and the late Mrs R. Hulcoop, of Leeds.

**Mr T.R.W. Price and Miss C.T. Kendall**

The engagement is announced between Mr Tobias Richard William, fifth son of Mr and Mrs W.B. Price, of Broad Oak, Tilehouse Green Lane, Knowle, Warwickshire, and Claire Tamsin, only daughter of Mr and Mrs V.G. Kendall, of Duckets Wood, Thunderside, near Ware, Hertfordshire.

**Mr C.S. Smith and Miss C.S. Fraser**

The engagement is announced between Mr Colin, eldest son of Mr Brian Smith and the late Mrs Mary Smith, of Inverchattan, Caithness, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Fraser, of Barnes, London.

**Mr E.M.R. Benson and Miss A.C. Findlay**

The marriage took place on September 3 at Killissey Parish Church, Co Wicklow, between Mr Edward Benson, younger son of Mr Charles Benson and Mrs Jamie Guise, and Miss Amanda Findlay, only daughter of Professor and Mrs Ian Findlay, Canon Stanley Pettigrew officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, and was attended by Virginia Campbell-Brown, Sophie Dennis and Ruth Guise. Mr Johnnie McKeever was best man.

**Mr L.W.D. Campbell and Miss C.J.F. Walker**

The marriage took place on August 20, in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, of Mr Leo Campbell, son of Mr Peter Campbell, of Melbourne, and Mrs Yo Janet, of Oxford, and Miss Caia Walker, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Jeremy Walker, of High Cogges, Oxfordshire. The Rev J. Holdsworth officiated assisted by the Rev Julian Bomyer.

**Mr S.C. Rayment and Miss K.M. Stradwick**

The engagement is announced between Mr Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs Alan Rayment, of Mudeford, Christchurch, Dorset, and Jane Suzanne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Stradwick, of Wren Cottage, Barton on Sea, New Milton, Hampshire.

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A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent in Kenya.

## OBITUARY

### SIR THOMAS GORE BROWNE

#### Handling Government borrowing

Sir Thomas Gore Browne, who died on September 7, at the age of 70, was Senior Government Broker from 1973 to 1981 and Treasurer of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund from 1980 until April this year.

"Tommy" Gore Browne was a popular and highly-regarded City figure. As Government Broker in the turbulent economic climate of the 1970s and early 1980s he won respect for his handling of the difficult task of maintaining the government's heavy borrowing programme.

More money was raised in the gilt-edged market during his period in office than ever before, against a background of two recessions, high inflation and genuine concern about the stability of the British financial system.

On several occasions, notably in the mid-1970s, he faced the situation when the financial institutions were unwilling to contemplate further purchases of government stock.

But potential crises of this sort were never allowed to develop to the point at which they would have become dangerous, because of his combination of astute tactics

and good personal relations with City institutions.

Gore Browne joined Mullens & Co, the firm which traditionally provided the Government Broker, in 1948 and became a partner a year later.

Before this, from 1938 to 1948, he served with the Grenadier Guards in France, North Africa and Italy. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge.

Known for his encyclopaedic knowledge of City people and the intricacies of City relationships, he never let his deafness affect his professional or private life.

He became Treasurer of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in 1980 and from then until his retirement in April, presided over a rapid expansion of the fund and of its medical research activities. On his retirement he was made vice president of the Imperial Cancer Research Society.

Gore Browne enjoyed racing and was part-owner of several racehorses. He also loved playing, and later watching, cricket.

He is survived by his wife Lavinia, whom he married in 1946, three sons and a daughter.

### PROFESSOR ERIC LAUGHTON

Professor Eric Laughton, who died on September 7, aged 77, was Firth Professor of Latin at Sheffield University from 1952 to 1976.

As Pro-Vice Chancellor, and earlier Dean, Laughton helped notably to guide Sheffield University through the turbulent 1960s. The understanding of intelligence work he had gained while serving in the Second World War stood him in good stead as Sheffield's students campaigned for greater involvement in the running of their university's affairs.

He helped create a sophisticated information network which, first, prevented dissatisfaction from developing into violent confrontation with the university authorities and, then, ensured Sheffield was among the first to introduce elected student representatives onto Senate, Council and other university bodies.

His principal published work, dealing with Cicero's prose style and entitled *The Principle in Cicero*, and based on a complete survey of the work of the Latin writer and statesman, appeared in 1961. It was restrained in style and careful in its judgements, both characteristics of its author.

Laughton took a particular interest in rhetoric, in Latin and in other literatures, and was Sheffield University's

Public Orator from 1955 to 1968.

In his final years at Sheffield, he was depressed by what he saw as a rejection of the classics.

But he produced a valuable teaching handbook, *Latin for Latemovers*, and also managed to ensure that new degree courses in classical civilisation were introduced.

The second son of a northern manse, Laughton was educated at King Edward VII Grammar School, Sheffield, and then as an open classical scholar at St John's College, Oxford.

He began his teaching career in 1934 at the University of Edinburgh, but an appointment at Sheffield in 1936 marked the beginning of an association which was to last 40 years.

During his war-time experiences in South-East Asia he served under another classical scholar, Mr Enoch Powell, and learnt Japanese.

He and his wife, Elizabeth, shared a love of music and helped to form the Sheffield Bach Orchestra, now the Sheffield Chamber Orchestra. He met his future wife in the Edinburgh Bach Choir in 1935.

He died on the day of their 50th wedding anniversary.

He leaves a widow, one son and a daughter.

### LAWRENCE BROWN

Lawrence Brown, the jazz trombonist, who died on September 5, at the age of 83, was a celebrated member of the Duke Ellington Orchestra for a period which stretched — with one substantial break — for 40 years from 1932.

His smooth melodic style gained him international fame when he toured with the band, as he did on numerous occasions, and made a perfect contrast with the other members of the band's celebrated trombone section in the Thirties and Forties, Joseph (Tricky Sam) Nanton and Juan Tizol.

Born in Lawrence, Kansas, on July 3, 1905, Brown grew up in Pasadena, California, where he studied piano, violin, tuba, alto, and, of course, trombone. His first public appearance was in front of a Mother's Day audience of 6,000 in Los Angeles.

In 1931, he was with Les Hite's band while it was backing Louis Armstrong, and in the following year he joined Duke Ellington for what was to be a lengthy, though not always strife-free association. Brown did not always entertain the highest opinion of Ellington, frequently upbraiding him to his face for his habit of acquiring scraps of melody from others, and arranging them as his own.

Ellington, however, stomachached this criticism with great good humour; for one thing, he was an admirer of the trombonist's talents, and he was grateful for Brown's reliability in turning up for gigs and recording dates, by contrast with the sometimes erratic behaviour of other members of the band.

In 1951 Brown left Ellington with Johnny Hodges, for

whom he played for three years. In 1955, when Hodges returned to the Ellington fold, Brown freelanced in New York, before taking a staff job with CBS in 1957.

By 1961 he too was back with Ellington, and stayed with the band for the next nine years. When he left it was on a somewhat disenchanted note; his old gripe that Ellington was apt to lift other people's material had strengthened into the observation that the great man was more hell-bent on fame than on leaving behind him a legacy of value. Whatever the justice of this observation, Brown, in any event, has left such a legacy: his pure legato style and smooth delivery may be heard on the many LPs he made with Ellington, in those made by small groups composed of the orchestra's stars (such as Hodges' *Used to Be Duke*, from 1957), and his own album, *Inspired Abandon*.

Never was he heard more advantageously than when juxtaposed with the flamboyant plunger-mute style of Nanton and the Latin-accented tones of the Puerto Rican Tizol. When Nanton left the band in 1946, Brown accepted the need to fill some of his solo slots, his virtuosity and professionalism enabling him to adopt a style far removed in temperament from his own urbane approach.

After leaving Ellington for the second time, Brown played no more. Settling in Washington, he was appointed by President Nixon to the Kennedy Center. In 1972 he returned to California, where he worked as recording agent for the American Federation of Music in Hollywood.

### TUCKER MCGUIRE

Tucker McGuire, the American-born actress who spent most of her career in Britain, has died in London, aged 75. Tucker McGuire studied at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, making several appearances on the New York stage before coming to London in 1935.

She then scored a major success, which ran for a year, in George Abbott and Cecil Holm's play *Three Men On A Horse* at Wyndham's Theatre.

Her later successful appearances in London included *No Orchids for Miss Blandish*, *The Women*, the original production in England which also went on tour during the war, and *Mornings At Seven*.

She also made films including *Shipyard Sally*, starring Gracie Fields, *The Night He Wrote*, and *A Night To Remember*. She became a regular broadcaster on television and radio.

In 1937 she married the late Tom Macaulay, the British actor. She is survived by their daughter.

Admiral Grigori Bondarenko, the Soviet navy's deputy commander-in-chief for combat training, has died at the age of 67.

A wartime marine infantry veteran, he was promoted one of the navy's three deputy commanders-in-chief in 1973.

## THE ECONOMIST'S

### STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO COPING WITH THE POSTAL STRIKE.

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**II** Locate a newsagent and read him the following statement:

"You may not know me, but I wonder if you have a copy of The Economist."

**III** If the answer is "yes", purchase said copy and return home, poste haste (ahem!).

**IV** Settle down, read The Economist and wait for the strike to finish.

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The Economist







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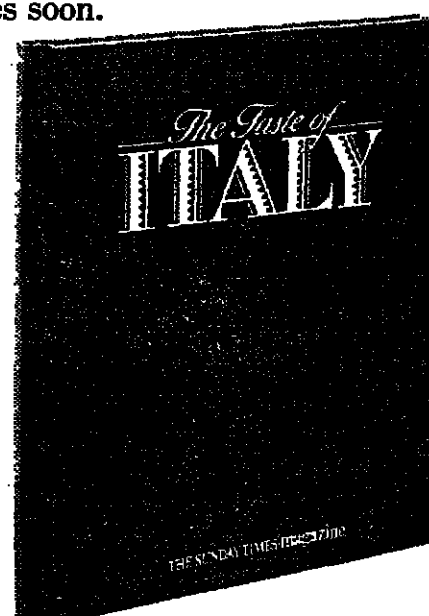


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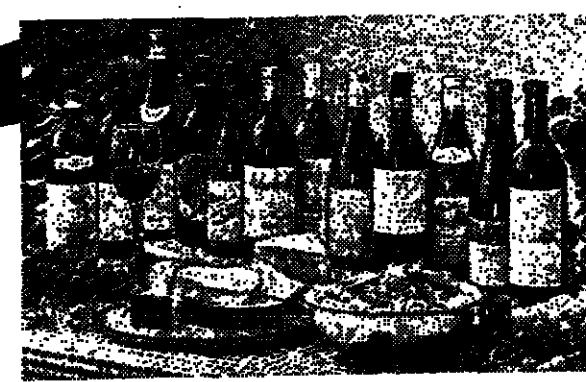
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# THE SUNDAY TIMES

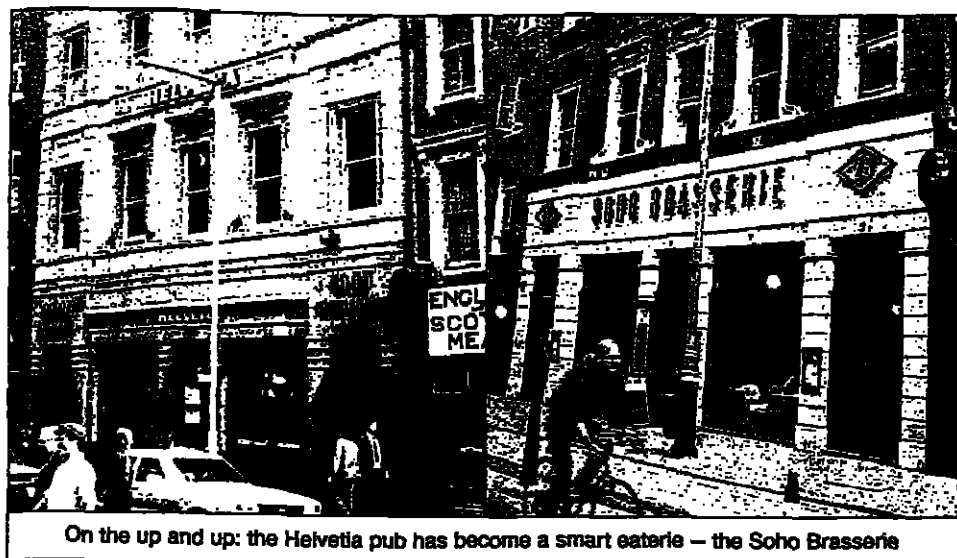
## TOMORROW



## SHOPPING

# Up, down and over the top

Streets which used to hum with vegetable stalls now sport designer jeans stores. Deyan Sudjic looks at store-front changes



On the up and up: the Helvetia pub has become a smart eatery — the Soho Brasserie

On a busy weekend, Covent Garden's lovingly restored old vegetable market looks like nothing so much as the departure lounge of Luton Airport caught in the middle of a Spanish air traffic control strike. It is full of bursting with cowed, sullen hordes longing for a good day out, but signally failing to find anything more exotic than shops full of neon sculpture and stalls selling traditional bus of Elvis and ceramic ice-cream cones.

Undaunted, developers from such projects as Liverpool's Albert Docks and Glasgow's Merchant City continue promising to build new

took Sartre to *Les Deux Magots*. Rather than being the haunt of bright-eyed students arguing about Existentialism till dawn, Covent Garden is a place where people queue 10-deep at the baked potato stand. They circle the benches, ready to pounce as soon as a seat becomes vacant to eat their sandwiches. Entertainment, of a kind, is provided by the same buskers hired by the British Airports Authority to distract the tourists long enough to prevent open mutiny.

The crowds are preyed on by itinerant traders who know a captive audience when they see one. The sandwich bar has displaced the wine bar as Covent Garden's dominant life form, while the atmosphere has changed dramatically. In the Neal's Yard Wholefood store, last refuge of the brown-rice eaters, the management has had to install security turnstiles and post Group Four detectives. And Clifton Nurseries' Terry Farrell-designed garden centre has been gutted and turned into yet another sandwich bar.

Meanwhile, the ominous march of pedestrianization spreads relentlessly across Covent Garden, bringing with it that curious sense of unreality that comes with street furniture, chunky bollards made out of railway sleepers, and red herringbone paving. The same process is now threatening to spill over into Soho, where the sex industry has finally been driven out, not so much by the anti-vice campaign but by the vastly higher profits to be made from modish neo-Fifties hamburger joints and shops peddling matt black yuppie porn, rather than the more traditional forms of smut.

The saddest thing about Covent Garden's present plight is its inevitability. It has followed almost exactly the same trajectory of rise and fall that fashionable shopping streets have gone through since the 1960s. Even before the refurbished market reopened its doors seven years ago, the planners behind the project had seen the awful fate that had overtaken Carnaby Street, and vowed to prevent it happening again. Just like Covent Garden, Carnaby Street had gone from a quiet but pleasant backwater to being fiercely fashionable. And just like Carnaby Street, Covent Garden looked in danger of deteriorating into squalor and tat.

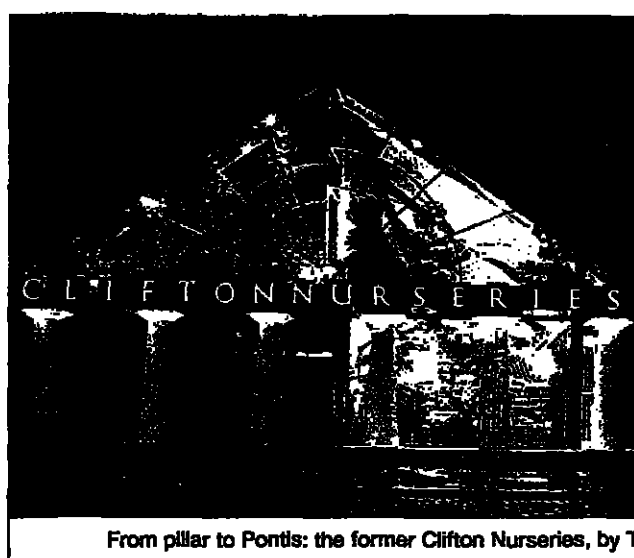
The market's landlords, the GIC, outlawed shops that sold cheesecloth shirts and denim jeans. Strict rules were

drawn up about how frontages could look, and attempts were made to encourage useful shops, rather than simply relentless fashion. Done with the best intentions, the effort turned out to be an abject failure, the victim of the iron laws of economics which dic-

tate a cycle of rise and fall. The antiquarian book shop, carved out of a vegetable store in Long Acre, now sells jeans. The friendly store that once specialized in European and American magazines is now another branch of Menzies, staffed by uniformed and uninterested employees, rather than enthusiasts.

Over and over the same pattern has been repeated, from the King's Road to Brompton Cross. Stage one is low-rent cosmopolitanism. Junk shops and working men's cafes, specialist book shops, and scruffy but interesting street markets cling together. The low rents and relaxed ambience start pulling in the impecunious but fashionable.

Stage two sees the newcomers starting to crowd out the old established occupants. An antique shop can manage higher overheads than a junk shop. A shop that sells walnut oil and fresh coffee beans will push out the corner grocery. Quickly the balance tips to-



From pillar to post: the former Clifton Nurseries, by Terry Farrell Partners, has become a fast-food restaurant

wards the newcomers, who find themselves in a majority. Then the pioneers find themselves being chased out too. Like the original residents, they reach a point when they can no longer afford the ever-higher rents that come as landlords begin to exact their

slice of the profits from the upturn in the area's fortunes. The lucky ones sell on the tails of their leases for a quick profit.

Finally, rents are so high that the only stores that can afford them are, on one side, the ones that are too stoozy to stay in an area where soaring costs are forcing their neighbours to sell out, and on the other, the low-overhead, high-return cheesecloth and denim operations.

Stage three sees the smart shops move out to the next up-and-coming area, while the tat takes over.

The next stage is harder to predict. Sometimes the decay is terminal. In other cases, such as Carnaby Street, the cycle starts all over again. The place has become so seedy that rents fall to the point at which a new generation of bright young things starts to move back.

Alternatively, the institutions take over, and freeze change. Kensington High Street is a case in point. Once a

genteel area of department stores and uniformed nannies, it had become by the start of the 1970s the epicentre of swinging London fashion. Biba briefly made the old Derry & Toms store its Art Deco flagship. Now the old Biba building has been

stripped of charisma, and divided between Marks & Spencer and British Home Stores, useful enough certainly but hardly a tourist attraction. With the chain stores rapidly arriving, Covent Garden could be heading the same way.



Mushrooming: Granny Takes a Trip turns into a grocery store



Fresh out of it: Covent Garden vegetables make way for tourist traps

"Covent Gardens" every time they come across a redundant warehouse or superfluous tram-shed. The idea of a recycled industrial building, full of clever little shops, wine bars and romantic pavement cafes, has become one of the inevitable clichés of urban renewal, an essential ingredient of the soft-focus adman's dreamland inner-city that takes over where the Martini umbrellas so beloved of the planners in 1960s left off.

But pavement cafes run by Trusthouse Forte or Messrs Ponti somehow never quite manage to provide the intellectual nourishment that

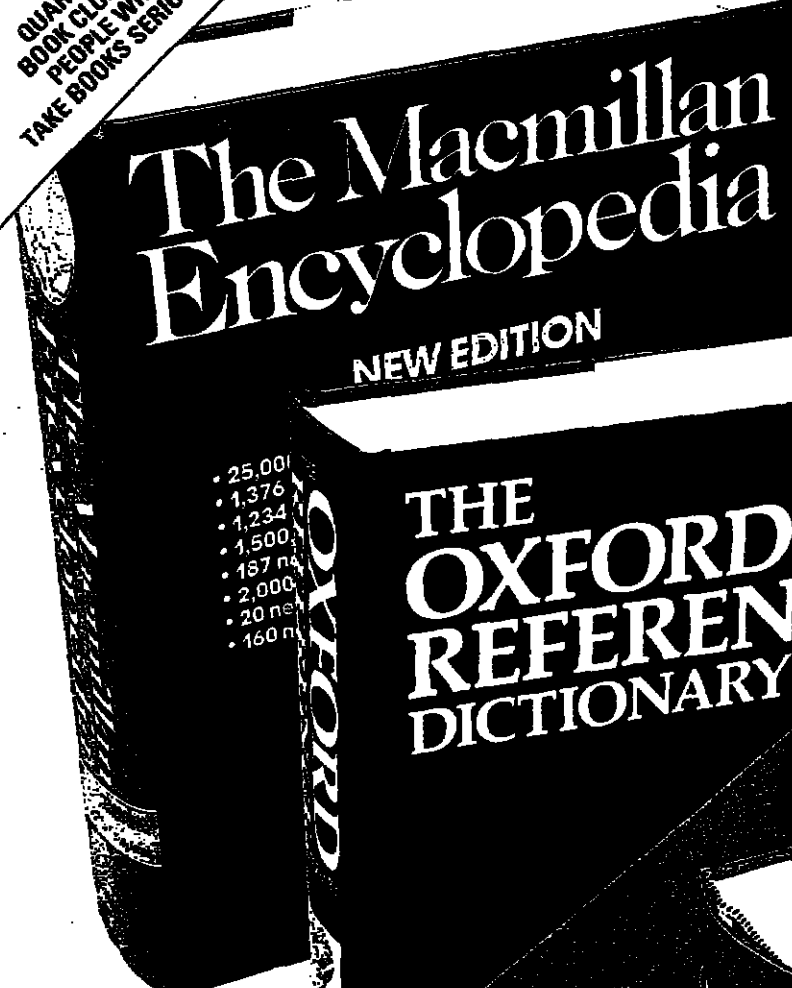


The empty heart: Carnaby Street, from style-setting to sell-out



Chic to cheek-to-cheek: the former Derry & Toms became Biba, now a House of Fraser store

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1 2 3 4 PERSONAL ORGANISER

Mr/Ms/Miss BLOCK LETTERS

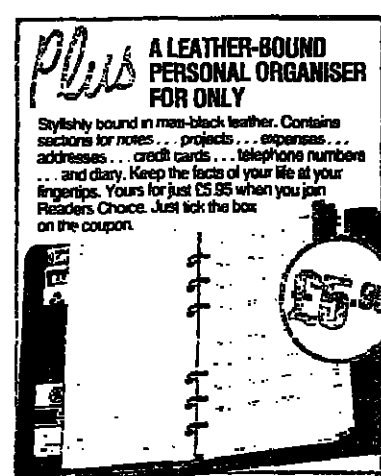
Address

Postcode

Membership of this club limited to one per household. Overseas send for details.

PLEASE SEND NO MONEY NOW

NO STAMP NEEDED



Actual size: 7" x 5" x 1 1/2"



# Shattered police station bears the savage scars of van-bomb attack

## Ulster is alerted for wave of bombings

Continued from page 1

outside Windsor House, which houses the EEC offices in Belfast and the Northern Ireland Courts Office, caused more than £5 million worth of damage.

Last night a quantity of Semtex was found during a police raid in the Ardoyne district of West Belfast, as well as 200lb of fertilizer, a common ingredient in home-made explosives.

This is only the latest, although it is the most serious, of the warnings by the RUC about increased IRA activity this year.

One RUC source said yesterday: "We hope that people will take this warning very seriously. Sometime people expect that we have cried wolf if there is not a rash of terrorist outrages after such a warning. But those would only come if we had failed to contain the problem and counter the threat. We have been doing so with remarkable success this year."

After previous warnings the

RUC have announced a series of security successes. These included the uncovering of land mines planted by the IRA in Coalisland and Glen Shane Pass and the discovery of a 3,000lb bomb in a slurry tank near Ballygawley and another monster bomb at Killeen.

There is also thought to have been a substantial rise in the number of suspects taken in for questioning, though the RUC is reluctant even privately to admit that.

Mr Colin Abernethy, a leading member of the Ulster Clubs, set up by Protestants to oppose the Anglo-Irish agreement, was shot dead yesterday in Belfast on a commuter train during the morning rush hour. The two gunmen alighted calmly at the next station and escaped in a car.

Last night the IRA claimed that it was responsible for the murder of Mr Abernethy, aged 30 and father of two, who, its statement said, was a "loyalist" paramilitary.

The public nature of the killing, in front of 125 people,

marked another new departure in the murderous horror of sectarian killings in the province. Mr Abernethy was taken on the train to the City Hospital, but was dead on arrival.

Talks were held yesterday in Dublin between the Irish Government and a delegation from the Social Democratic and Labour Party led by Mr Hume. The two sides met to discuss the breakdown of SDLP talks with the Sinn Féin.

Last night they issued a joint statement in which they voiced a desire for talks between both the Irish Government and the SDLP and Ulster Unionist leaders. These talks should be held "without any preconditions."

In the republic, a Maze escapee, James Pius Clarke, appeared in Portlaoise District Court to face extradition proceedings. He is serving a sentence in the republic's top security prison for a firearms offence but is due to be released in nine days time.



Cracks in the walls and scattered roof slates testify to the massive bomb attack on the RUC station at Coagh, Co Tyrone.

## Action by hardliners halts post settlement

Continued from page 1

charge on police outside Liverpool's main sorting office.

The attack came as casual workers, lying flat on the floor of five vans, were driven at speed into the huge Coppenhall Hill mechanized letter office in Central Liverpool behind a wall of more than 200 police.

Mr Bryan Gould, the Shadow Trade and Industry Secretary, last night said the Government should instruct the Post Office to settle the dispute and set up an inquiry into its management.

He said the dispute had reached serious proportions threatening great damage to the national economy and to millions of individual transactions. He added that an objective observer would have to conclude that the dispute had arisen as a consequence of management incompetence or of deliberate management provocation.

In a letter to Mr Tony Newton, the Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr Gould said that the union had been drawn into the dispute by the management making the mistake of insisting on paying London bonuses to new recruits, their refusal to talk to the union on an unconditional basis and their employment of casual labour.

The Post Office management has warned that thousands of jobs could be lost because of the dispute, which began when casual workers were taken on to clear the backlog of post after a one-day stoppage over the area bonuses.

TNT Express, the private delivery company, met with Confederation of British Industry leaders yesterday in a bid to win the organization's support for an end to the Post Office monopoly on letters.

Mr Alan Jones, managing director of the company, will address the CBI's national council — of which the Post Office is a member — on his proposals next week.

Blood shortage, page 2

## Inquest hears SAS evidence

Continued from page 1

saying: "I am Soldier F and I was the senior military advisor to the Police Commissioner of Gibraltar during the operation which took place in early March. In that capacity I was a permanent member of his advisory group which had been established to run the operation against an IRA active service unit."

He continued: "The purpose of the military force in Gibraltar at that time was to assist the Gibraltar police in arresting the IRA unit. It was clear to us that we were subject to the instructions of the Police Commissioner."

"We were mindful of the priorities which he had laid down himself and that the execution of that plan was to follow the sequence he had requested. We were to arrest the offenders, detain them and then defuse the bomb."

Soldier F described in detail the briefing he had received from the intelligence services. "We had been told that the Provisional IRA were under pressure to produce what they in their terms describe as a 'spectacular'." In other words, some obscure act against the security forces.

The SAS commander then turned to what a senior M15 agent described earlier this week as misjudgments by the intelligence services. Soldier F said he had been briefed that the IRA would not use a "blocking car" to book the space in advance for the car containing a bomb and that

they would detonate it by radio control.

"We were told it was a button job. In other words that it would be detonated by the press of a button," he told the court. He then gave a detailed account of the 70 minutes leading up to the shootings on March 6.

He said that the presence of the three terrorists together in Gibraltar and the car parked in the band's assembly area were indicators that they were about to launch their plan. He added that the preferred option was to arrest the terrorists on foot in that area. Control of the operation then passed to the SAS, but was quickly returned to the police when seconds later the terrorists were seen to move away,

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## Opposition sets up 'cabinet' to run Burma

Continued from page 1

The provisional president is to be Maung Win Maung, who was Burma's first President after independence in 1948. The Defence Minister is to be General U Tin U, considered by observers to be a key figure.

U Nu told the press: "I have exercised my constitutional right at 9 am this morning. I

have taken back the power which General Ne Win has robbed from me. From this hour, sovereign power no longer rests with General Ne Win. It has come back into my hands, and I announce this fact with joy."

Messages were sent to foreign embassies in Rangoon calling for international recognition of the new government.

The announcement came amid the first reports of big defections to the opposition forces. About 200 Air Force personnel from the maintenance base at Mingaladon, 10 miles north of the capital, are reported to have marched to join protesting students at the university.

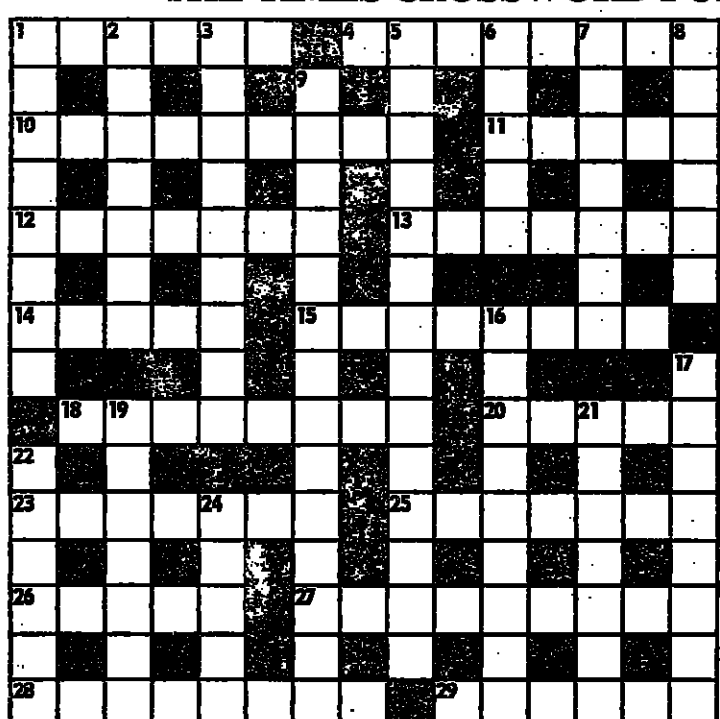
In Mandalay, 1,000 troops

stationed in the former palace grounds are also said to have expressed their support for the fight for democracy.

There has been no reaction so far from President Maung Maung's Government.

Observers fear that a split between the Government and one or more opposition groups could make civil war a very real possibility.

### THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 17,771



#### ACROSS

- 1 Visitor's sign on a motorway may surprise one (6).
- 4 Teatime's changed for judge (8).
- 10 Bronte character in Kent (9).
- 11 Ex-king's after this (5).
- 12 Coarse material displaying the dollar sign (7).
- 13 You and I get back in the picture (7).
- 14 Boasted, do we bear, of changing place? (5).
- 15 Gloomy like the director (8).
- 18 He's not in the club so ring round—the team's one short (8).
- 20 Come to the corps with a companion (5).
- 23 Maybe uncle has a right to such energy (7).
- 25 Slip, perhaps, in poem about tree (7).
- 26 Music in the works (5).
- 27 Flotsam, tenor with Sir Henry? (9).
- 28 This writer's in order (8).
- 29 Strident call (6).

#### DOWN

- 1 Exercises make CIA sober (8).
- 2 A Chancellor's steed crossing Salisbury Plain (7).
- 3 Fine quality port (9).
- 5 Yates character wearing a boater? Just an old song (10,4).
- 6 Is man the maker of these? One of them (5).
- 7 A secret's unfortunately lost point for 24, say (7).
- 8 "From wild Blackbeard the warlike" went? (Macaulay) (6).
- 9 Characters I'd best drag from the battleground (8,6).
- 16 Criticize record of this composer (9).
- 17 Chesterton's man was, during the week (8).
- 19 It's not obvious 23's beginning to change round (7).
- 21 As strenuous as the RAF's bid for altitude? (7).
- 22 Part may be done officially, but this is not to be repeated (3,3).
- 24 Dame needs transport in the Midwest (5).

#### Solution to Puzzle No 17,765

FLIGHTPATH NANNI  
TAILORER'S N X  
G F E A L P H A B E T  
U C A N U H  
NELL DITTO MARKS  
O U B E F P S E  
TUGBOAT M H A R T I N  
C L A I R O N N E S  
R E A L T E N N I S P A R E  
J N C E E R  
C O C K A T O O S A N  
K I E I N A C T I O N  
E U N I C E N M E W  
T G S I G N E T R I N G

#### Solution to Puzzle No 17,770

R I D D I N G B O O S L E D  
A F L U A E E E A  
R I F L E V A G H T S M A N  
E L U F O R A S  
B O A T G W A I N O U N C E  
I Y W Y U  
T R I E N K I T C H E N E R  
O G E R A I  
M A N I E S T O L E G A L  
A U J J H U  
C E D A R S L A U G H T E R  
A O B E N I B C  
B O W I N G A W S M I T H  
R S S A A M R E  
E R E W I N H R E O R D E R

### WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

- RELIGATE**  
a. To degrade or depose  
b. A deputy delegate  
c. To tie together
- SULLINE**  
a. Piggish  
b. A boundary line  
c. Concerning litigation
- BIGORNEAU**  
a. A large bird  
b. A French 'phone  
c. Having two doors
- BENEPLACIT**  
a. A gift  
b. A grace before eating  
c. A military codpiece

Answers on page 42, column 1

The winners of last Saturday's crossword competition are: D E Barry, Albany Court, Ham, Richmond, Surrey; Canon P C Collins, College of St Barnabas, Blackberry Lane, Lingfield, Surrey; J St Lawrence, Astell Street, London; W E Muddle, 5 Bathurst Street, London; S Burt, Stable Cottage, Dorstone, Herefordshire.

Due to the postal dispute the crossword competition is suspended. Selection of winning entries for the August Bank Holiday Jumbo Crossword has been delayed until the dispute is resolved.

Concise crossword, page 62

### WEATHER

A cold front over Scotland will move slowly south-east during the day. Most of Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and northern England will start cloudy with outbreaks of rain, but central and southern England will be dry with sunny spells. This rain will gradually work its way south-east during the day, but will become increasingly light and patchy. Temperatures will be near average in the north of the country, but it should stay warm in central and southern parts. Outlook: sunny spells and showers, but perhaps with a longer spell of rain in the South tomorrow. Becoming cooler.

#### ABROAD

MIDDAY: t=thunder; d=dew; lg=log; s=sun; sh=shower; c=cloud; f=fair; r=rain

Algeria	26	79	Luzon	39	82
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Algeria	26	79	Manila	32	81
Algeria	26	79	Manila	32	81
Algeria	26	79	Manila	32	

#### AROUND BRITAIN

Sea	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Temp
Scarbrough	5.3	22	72	cloudy
Scarbrough	5.3	22	72	cloudy
Scarbrough	5.3	22	72	cloudy
Scarbrough	5.3	22	72	cloudy
Scarbrough	5.3	22	72	cloudy
Scarbrough	5.3	22	72	cloudy
Scarbrough	5.3	22	72	cloudy
Scarbrough	5.3	22	72	cloudy
Scarbrough	5.3	22	72	cloudy
Scarbrough	5.3	22	72	cloudy

#### LONDON

Thursday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 25C (77F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 17C (63F). Humidity: 6 pm, 50 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 8.8 hr. Bar: mean sea level, 6 pm, 1015.6 mbars, falling. 1,000 mbars: 28.53m.

#### MANCHESTER

Thursday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 21C (70F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 17C (63F). Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.01 in. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.8 hr.

#### YESTERDAY

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Belfast	14	57	Guernsey	17	63	S
Birmingham	19	66	Inverness	14	57	C
Blackpool	15	59	Jersey	18	64	F
Bristol	20	68	London	20	68	F
Cardiff	18	64	Manchester	16	61	F
Edinburgh	14	57	Newcastle	15	59	F
Glasgow	14	57	Nottingham	15	59	C

TOWER BRIDGE

#### HIGHEST & LOWEST

Thursday: Highest day temp: Northolt 26C (79F), lowest day max: Cape Wren, Scotland 13C (55F); highest rain: 1.22 in; highest sunshine: Falkstone, Kent 11.2 hr.

#### LIGHTING-UP TIME

TODAY: London 7.56 pm to 5.59 am. Bristol 8.06 pm to 5.09 am. Edinburgh 8.13 pm to 5.07 am. Manchester 8.07 pm to 5.05 am. Penzance 8.14 pm to 5.22 am.

#### TOWER BRIDGE

Tower Bridge will be lit at the following times today: 11.45 am, 1 pm and tomorrow at 3 pm.

#### HIGH TIDES

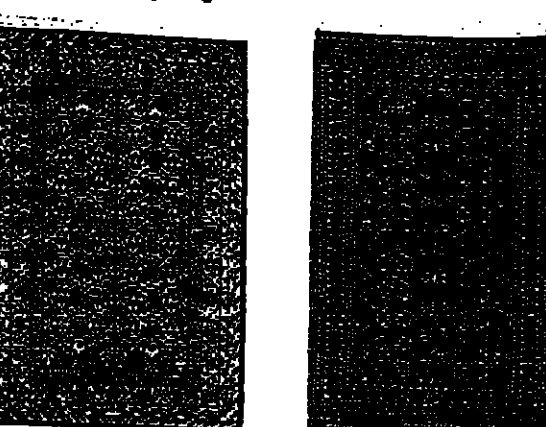
TODAY	AM	HT	PM	HT	TOMORROW	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.23	6.8	2.35	6.7	London Bridge	2.58	6.9	3.09	6.9
Aberdeen	1.34	4.0	2.06	4.0	Aberdeen	2.04	4.0	2.45	4.0
Aberdeen	1.34	4.0	2.06	4.0	Aberdeen	2.04	4.0	2.45	4.0
Aberdeen	1.34	4.0	2.06	4.0	Aberdeen	2.04	4.0	2.45	4.0
Aberdeen	1.34	4.0	2.06	4.0	Aberdeen	2.04	4.0	2.45	4.0
Aberdeen	1.34	4.0	2.06	4.0	Aberdeen	2.04	4.0	2.45	4.0
Aberdeen	1.34	4.0	2.06	4.0	Aberdeen	2.04	4.0	2.45	4.0
Aberdeen	1.34	4.0	2.06	4.0	Aberdeen	2.04	4.0	2.45	4.0
Aberdeen	1.34	4.0	2.06	4.0	Aberdeen	2.04	4.0	2.45	4.0
Aberdeen	1.34	4.0	2.06	4.0	Aberdeen	2.04	4.0	2.45	4.0

### THE POUND

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Australia	2.75	Bank	2.75	Netherlands	3.88
Australia	2.75	Bank	2.75	Netherlands	3.88
Australia	2.75	Bank	2.75	Netherlands	3.88
Australia	2.75	Bank	2.75	Netherlands	3.88
Australia	2.75	Bank	2.75	Netherlands	3.88
Australia	2.75	Bank	2.75	Netherlands	3.88
Australia	2.75	Bank	2.75	Netherlands	3.88
Australia	2.75	Bank	2.75	Netherlands	3.88
Australia	2.75	Bank	2.75	Netherlands	3.88
Australia	2.75	Bank	2.75	Netherlands	3.88

## New premises. New stock. Traditional bargains.

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Inside: The past and present of financial futures page 18 . . . Kenneth Fleet column page 21 . . . and Property: When a home is not a house page 31

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

## Clowes report with DTI

Sir Godfrey le Quesne's report on the Department of Trade's handling of the Barlow Clowes affair has been completed. It was sent to the DTI on Wednesday.

The report, which is more than 150 pages long, will be vetted by the Department's lawyers. A DTI spokesman confirmed that the report had arrived and would be published as soon as possible, subject to any legal considerations.

The completion of the report does not mean that its publication is imminent. Lord Young, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, who is abroad, will not be back at the DTI until Wednesday.

The legal constraints which may have a bearing on the publication of the report include provisions in the Financial Services Act and the Banking Act restricting the disclosure of certain confidential information.

Moreover, the Government would not want to publish anything in the report which might prejudice the trial of Mr Peter Clowes, the former head of Barlow Clowes. He has been charged with destroying documents — which he denies.

## £400m order for Rolls

Rolls-Royce yesterday won a £400 million order for engines for a new military helicopter, which means that leading British companies have announced orders worth well over £1 billion during the Farnborough Air Show week.

Rolls-Royce, in partnership with the French company Turbomeca, has invested more than £100 million developing the RTM 322 engine for the helicopters, of which 161 have already been ordered by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

Air show, page 19

## Cookson offer

Cookson Group, the chemicals and metals group, looks set to walk away from its contested £25.7 million bid for Wolstenholme Rink, the metal powders company, after failing to increase its terms.

Yesterday, its last opportunity to raise its bid, it surprised the market by merely extending its existing offer for 10 days to September 23. It has shares and acceptances totalling just 1.2 per cent of its target. Wolstenholme shares dropped 93p to 425p, at which price they are just ahead of the cash alternative and of the five-for-three shares offer, given a Cookson price off 1p to 246p.

## Raine selloff

Raine Industries, the construction group involved in a battle with Tarmac for control of Ruberoid, is selling an Aberdeen office complex, consisting of four properties, for £31 million.

Meanwhile, Tarmac raised its stake in Ruberoid yesterday from 8.5 per cent to 11.5 per cent. Ruberoid shares fell a further 5p to 160p price amid fears that neither of the two bids will succeed.

## SIB go-ahead

The Securities and Investments Board has given full recognition to the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

## Cambridge joy

The offer by Cambridge Electronic Industries for InfraRed, the New Jersey company quoted on the USM, was declared unconditional after CEI announced it had received acceptances covering 84 per cent of InfraRed. CEI's stake is now 91.3 per cent.

## THE TIMES STOCK WATCH

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## Green moves to forefront of cinema world

# Carlton in \$780m Technicolor deal

By Colin Campbell

Carlton Communications has moved to centre-stage of the international cinema film and video world in a deal to buy the privately owned Technicolor Holdings group for \$780 million (£458.8 million).

The deal is to be funded by loans and a \$364 million rights issue.

Carlton, headed by Mr Michael Green, has developed since 1970 from a small-time photographic, exhibition and television business into a multi-function group serving the world's television markets. It captured Technicolor — the most famous trade name of the silver screen — after two months' persistent pursuit of

its owner, Mr Ronald Perelman, the American entrepreneur.

The magic of Technicolor has over the years touched a variety of films and miles of footage from *Gone with the Wind* to *Crocodile Dundee II*.

Mr Green said that having decided that Technicolor would be a good fit for Carlton, "I nearly drove Mr Perelman crazy" in persuading him to sell. Mr Green added that Carlton had made the approach to Mr Perelman to sell Technicolor, and that there were no other bidders.

He also admitted that though stock exchange conditions might not appear to be right, he had tested market opinion and had been encouraged by the group's 20

main shareholders to seize the opportunity.

Carlton will make a 17-for-20 rights issue at 55p a share and draw down on five-year term loan facilities of \$200 million to pay for the deal.

Carlton's share price fell 99p to 585p.

The Technicolor deal is expected to be finalized by early next month, and although net gearing on day one of the acquisition will rise to 55 per cent, no earnings dilution is expected. Gearing should be down to zero again within 18 months, and analysts are forecasting that Carlton's profits should be considerably enhanced.

Technicolor was established in 1915, and is the founder of the colour film processing

industry. Today's activities include the duplication of pre-recorded video cassettes for the home video market, and the provision of film processing and print duplication services to leading film studios.

The business is a strong generator of cash, the film industry is currently enjoying a strong revival in the world's key markets, and the video business remains a growth market.

Technicolor currently has exclusive contracts with Warner Brothers, Walt Disney, Lorimar, HBO and CBS/Fox for video cassette duplication. Customers who are exclusively contracted to use Technicolor's film processing services include Warner Bros and Tri-Star.

The name Technicolor is protected by trade mark registrations in 84 countries.

For the year ended December, 1987, Technicolor's pre-tax profits were \$46.9 million on net sales of \$288.9 million. Net assets being acquired are estimated at \$183 million. Estimates for the six months ended July 2 suggest Technicolor's pre-tax profits were \$33.9 million on net sales of \$184.6 million. The prospective price/earnings ratio at which Carlton is acquiring Technicolor is 11.

The enlarged Carlton group will operate subsidiaries in London, Malvern, New York, San Francisco, Hollywood, Michigan, Philadelphia, Rome and Helmond, The Netherlands.

## Road to stardom from age of 15

At the age of 15, Michael Green was just another star-struck youngster. Now, still on the right side of 40, he is well on the road to becoming a media tycoon.

As the boss of one of the best known names in the film world, Technicolor, Mr Green will in future have a high profile. But to those in the visual media, his company is already established as one of the biggest and the best.

In the City, Mr Green's name is already well known, his shares being a favourite with performance-oriented fund managers.

From a wealthy textile family, he was still in his teens



Michael Green: success story when he bought his first company, Carlton Artists. Further successful acquisitions enabled him to go public in 1983 via a reverse

takeover of FSL Publications, the old Fleet Street Letter share-tipping operation. The acquisition of The Moving Picture Company, gave Carlton Communications an important position in TV commercials production.

Mr Green's £82 million bid for Thames Television 3 years ago was blocked by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Carlton has performed spectacularly well in financial terms over the past four years. Profits have moved from £3.5 million to £33.7 million while earnings per share are showing a compound growth rate of 55 per cent.

## GrandMet complains to EC over Pernod shut-out bid

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Grand Metropolitan has formally complained to the European Commission competition office over Pernod-Ricard's actions in the bid battle for Irish Distillers Group.

It contends that Pernod-Ricard's attempt to stage a shut-out bid for IDG by seeking irrevocable commitments in advance was uncompetitive. Pernod's move came while GrandMet's subsidiary, GC&C Brands, was banned from raising its offer.

The European Commission ruled against an earlier bid by GC&C — then a consortium of

GrandMet, Allied-Lyons and Guinness — mainly on the grounds that the consortium's plan to split the IDG brands between the three firms amounted to an anti-competitive cartel.

GrandMet was allowed to continue with the bid on its own, but the ruling forced it to set aside the irrevocable commitment of FII-Fyffes, IDG's biggest shareholder, to the earlier offer in order to create a competitive bidding situation.

Pernod is now trying to enforce what it claims was a similar irrevocable commitment by FII to its own Ir450p

offer. The success of Pernod's lower offer depends on the result of court action in Dublin against FII.

GrandMet raised its shareholding in IDG to 13 per cent on Thursday and bought further shares yesterday.

The IDG board, which backed Pernod's bid on Monday, says it is not in a position to give shareholders any further advice. But Grand Met questioned yesterday why IDG did not give any opinion of its latest bid, which is substantially higher than Pernod's and was made a day before Pernod's.

## Maxwell 'may raise US offer'

By Wolfgang Münch

Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher and chairman of Maxwell Communication Corporation, yesterday suggested his \$2.2 billion (£1.3 million) bid for Macmillan, the independent US publishing group, may be increased.

During a special meeting of MCC shareholders, which was held to sanction Mr Maxwell's acquisition plans, he said there was "willingness and ability to discuss increasing our present \$80-a-share offer."

Mr Maxwell's comments follow the rejection of his bid by Macmillan as inadequate two weeks ago. It is believed that Macmillan was holding talks with other companies.

Mr Maxwell said he was prepared to increase his alternative offer for Macmillan's information companies from \$1.1 billion to at least \$1.4 billion. But Mr Maxwell said his first intention was to bid for the whole company.

Market analysts have said the information businesses would be of greatest interest to Mr Maxwell.

Mr Maxwell intends to finance the deal through a \$1.4 billion convertible loan notes and a \$1 billion loan from Samuel Montagu.

Mr Maxwell has acquired a 30 per cent shareholding in Panani, an Italian children's publishing company, from Signor Carlo de Benedetti.

## Laird jumps 18% to £17.4m

By Our Financial Editor

Laird Group, the motor component and transport conglomerate, has raised pre-tax profits by 18 per cent to £17.4 million on a 32 per cent rise in turnover to £254 million in the first half of the year.

Half-year earnings are up 17 per cent to 13.3p per share and the interim dividend has been raised by 13 per cent from 3.1p to 3.5p per share.

The stock market was disappointed with the results and Laird shares fell 11p to 246p.

The sealings systems di-

vision, which mainly makes car body seals in France and West Germany, increased pre-interest profit by £1.9 million (14 per cent) to £15.1 million, despite exchange rate movements costing £800,000.

The results include the first three-month contribution of £2.1 million from CPIO, the former Renault components subsidiary bought by Laird for £22 million cash in March.

Mr Erik Porter, Laird's group managing director, said order books were strong in the

European motor industry for the second half.

Pre-interest profits of the service industries division edged down from £3.5 million to £3.3 million.

The specialist engineering division made pre-interest profits of £760,000 compared with a 1987 first-half loss of £240,000 and a £1.5 million profit for the whole of 1987.

Higher sales helped the transport systems businesses to double half-year profits to £200,000.

## £19.3m paid to LHW founders

By Lawrence Lever

Dividends of £19.3 million have been paid to two former directors of LHW Futures, the futures broker that attracted a storm of criticism for its high-pressure selling to private clients.

Mr John Hughes and Mr Jeremy Walsh, both in their 30s, own 83 per cent of the shares in LHW's parent company, although both resigned as directors of LHW Futures some time ago. Their dividend payout from LHW puts them comfortably among Britain's highest earners.

However their shareholdings in LHW will be taken into account by the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers, the self-regulatory organization (SRO) to which LHW has again applied for membership. The AFBD rejected a previous LHW application in 1986.

While Mr Hughes and Mr Walsh were on the board of LHW, the company gained a reputation for charging excessive commissions on futures contracts which were aggressively sold over the telephone to thousands of private clients. Many clients were totally



High earners: John Hughes (left) and Jeremy Walsh

unsuited to the high risks involved in futures dealings and lost thousands of pounds. Moreover, the high commissions LHW charged meant the odds were heavily weighted against their clients making overall profits from their dealings with the firm.

LHW's tactics resulted in enormous profits for the company. It made £19.4 million pre-tax profits in the year to March 31, 1986 and £10.6 million the following year. Turnover in those two years was £36.5 million and £26.7

million respectively. LHW Futures' profits provided most of the profits made by the parent company, LHW Holdings, in 1986 and 1987. In those years LHW Holdings made a total profit before tax of £37.8 million.

The profits enabled it to pay a dividend of £23 million covering both years. Mr Hughes and Mr Walsh, who each own about 40 per cent of the shares in the parent company, picked up £19.3 million between them. Mr Hughes, who now lives in Switzerland,

was one of the founding directors of LHW Futures in 1981 with Mr Walsh.

LHW Futures has had a clean sweep of its management, reduced its staff by two-thirds, slashed its commission rates and made other changes aimed at securing membership of the AFBD. It needs membership of an SRO or the Securities and Investments Board to continue in business.

Mr Brian Edgeley, now chairman of LHW Futures, says Mr Walsh and Mr Hughes "have no executive role in the company at all." He said: "They might from time to time ask us a few questions, but the executive decisions are taken by the existing management."

The days of complaints to the press against LHW appear to be over. However, the changes have also contributed to a drastic reduction in the company's profits. LHW Holdings was itself estimating that profits for the group would be unlikely to exceed £3 million in the financial year to March 1988, compared to £14 million the previous year.



ILLUSTRATION BY ROY ELLSWORTH

## The 'silver set' pockets benefits of higher rates

By Our City Staff

Higher building society saving and mortgage rates, due to be announced over the next few days, will tip the economic scales further in favour of the elderly — the silver-haired set.

The over-55s hold nearly two-thirds of personal savings in Britain but less than 10 per cent of mortgages. They are the leading beneficiaries in the personal sector of any rise in interest rates.

"Older people have financial assets and they certainly stand to gain when interest rates go up," said Mrs Evelyn Brodie, economist at Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank. And there is evidence that people in this age group, traditionally cautious in their spending behaviour, are splashing out a lot more, on expensive holidays, new cars and specialized housing. Al-

ready the spending power of the over-55s is approaching that of the 25-45 bracket, from which the biggest proportion of consumer spending has come traditionally.

The new factor in the situation of the "young elderly" is that of inheritance. The post-war housing boom

means that over the next 15 to 20 years, those reaching the end of their own working life will be inheriting properties from their parents.

Those in the over-55 age group are expected to be the main beneficiaries of such inheritance which, on Morgan Grenfell calculations, will reach £25 billion annually by the end of the century. The result of this, together

with better private pensions, rising incomes and improved financial planning, is that many elderly people will no longer be forced to adjust their circumstances to actual and approaching retirement as much as in the past.

The over-55s have typically paid off their mortgages and their children have usually left the family home, sharply reducing the financial commitment in this area. If they decide to move to specialized retirement homes, or other types of smaller property, they stand to make large capital gains from selling their existing home.

Companies are now marketing a wide range of products to the "young elderly" market. The trend is growing for specialist products and services for the over-55s.

## £50,000 Houses for £30,000? It's Now possible with BES

**BEST What is it?**  
It stands for the Business Expansion Scheme. This allows you to invest in shares in an unquoted company and to obtain tax relief on the whole of your investment. This gives you a discount on your investment of 25%-40%. You have to hold the shares for five years or lose your relief but, when you sell after five years, there is no Capital Gains Tax on any profit.

**Isn't it a risky investment?**  
All investment carries risk. However, since the last Budget, you can now invest in companies which own and let residential property. You can decide whether the expression "safe as houses" makes sense.

**What's the catch?**  
None really. The Government want to encourage an increase in rented accommodation. A residential housing company, to qualify for BES must let its properties under "assured tenancies". This means at a commercial open market rent — freely negotiated without reference to the Rent Act. The tenant has security of tenure but only at this market rent, which can increase year by year.

**Where are the properties?**  
Anywhere you like. We realise people have strong views on property. Some favour the North, some Wales and some London. Through The First Johnson Fry Residential Property BES Scheme we offer you 7 Regions. Choose whichever you like, we have a company investing in each.

**What about the income?**  
If you want income — ask for it. We offer one company which will pay out the majority of its income as dividends. These dividends are impossible to project precisely and will depend upon a number of factors.

**Why should I invest now?**  
There are two reasons:  
(1) If you invest before October 6th you can carry back half (max. £5,000) of your investment into the last tax year, when tax rates were higher.  
(2) We believe several hundred million pounds will be invested in this type of company during this tax year. The impact

on prices, particularly outside the South East, of this weight of money may be substantial.

**Why should I invest through Johnson Fry?**  
We have raised £150 million for BES investment in over 500 companies in the last four years, making us easily the largest BES sponsor. We have got to this position because people trust our judgement, particularly in picking good assets and management. Two of our early BES property companies have recently been floated on The Stock Exchange with their combined capitalisation being in excess of £63 million — so we know something about property.

**How do I get my money out?**  
The simplest way is for all of the properties to be sold after five years (some will be vacant, some not) and for the cash to be distributed to the shareholders. Other exit routes such as a Stock Exchange quotation are also possible.

**How do I find out more?**  
We expect a lot of investors will be interested in this idea who have not invested in BES before. Ask for our "BES and Assured Tenancies" pack, and this should help you. We will also send you The First Johnson Fry Residential Property BES Scheme memorandum which will give you all the details and an Application Form.

**SIMPLY FILL IN AND RETURN THE COUPON BELOW OR CALL US ON (01) 439 0924 (24 hours).**

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Tel. No. (Bus.) \_\_\_\_\_ (Home) \_\_\_\_\_  
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## INSIDE STORY



# The meaning of LIFFE

From the visitors' gallery, the floor of the London International Financial Futures Exchange looks like a psychedelic version of the Stewards' Enclosure at Henley. William Kay decodes the multicoloured blazers and the tick-tack of the East End boys who inspired a West End hit

As far as Marc Bailey's friends down at his local pub are concerned, he's the one with some sort of job in the City. He doesn't like to bore them with lengthy explanations, but in his line of work he can face a personal gain or loss of £100,000 in a day.

"If I said something like that, they'd probably think I was making it up," he observes, "and I wouldn't blame them, so I prefer not to get into it."

In Bailey's working life, "local" has a very different meaning from when he is back home. For he is a local on the London International Financial Futures Exchange, known as LIFFE (pronounced "life").

On the LIFFE trading floor, a local is the slang term for an individual member who buys and sells financial futures contracts on his or her own account. Everything they make is theirs to keep, but they also have to cover losses out of their own pocket.

Financial futures contracts are commitments to buy or sell standard amounts of foreign currency or financial securities at a preset date and price, up to nine months ahead. They are similar in some respects to traded options, but the crucial difference is that options confer rights while futures confer obligations.

LIFFE trades contracts in gilts, US Treasury Bonds, Eurodollar interest rates, sterling, the dollar-market rate and even the FT-SE 100 share index. They can be very handy for a company or a pension fund that wants to hedge the value of a portfolio, to know how much interest it will have to pay or receive, or at what exchange rate it will be able to translate money owing or owed on a certain date.

They are also tailor-made for speculation. Every prudent pension fund that wants to

insure against risk has to be matched by someone willing to take on that risk in return for the chance of a killing. It is a neat historical accident that LIFFE is housed in the 300-year-old Royal Exchange building between Mansion House and the Bank of England — the site of some of the most desperate scenes the City has ever witnessed, at the height of the South Sea Bubble fever in 1720.

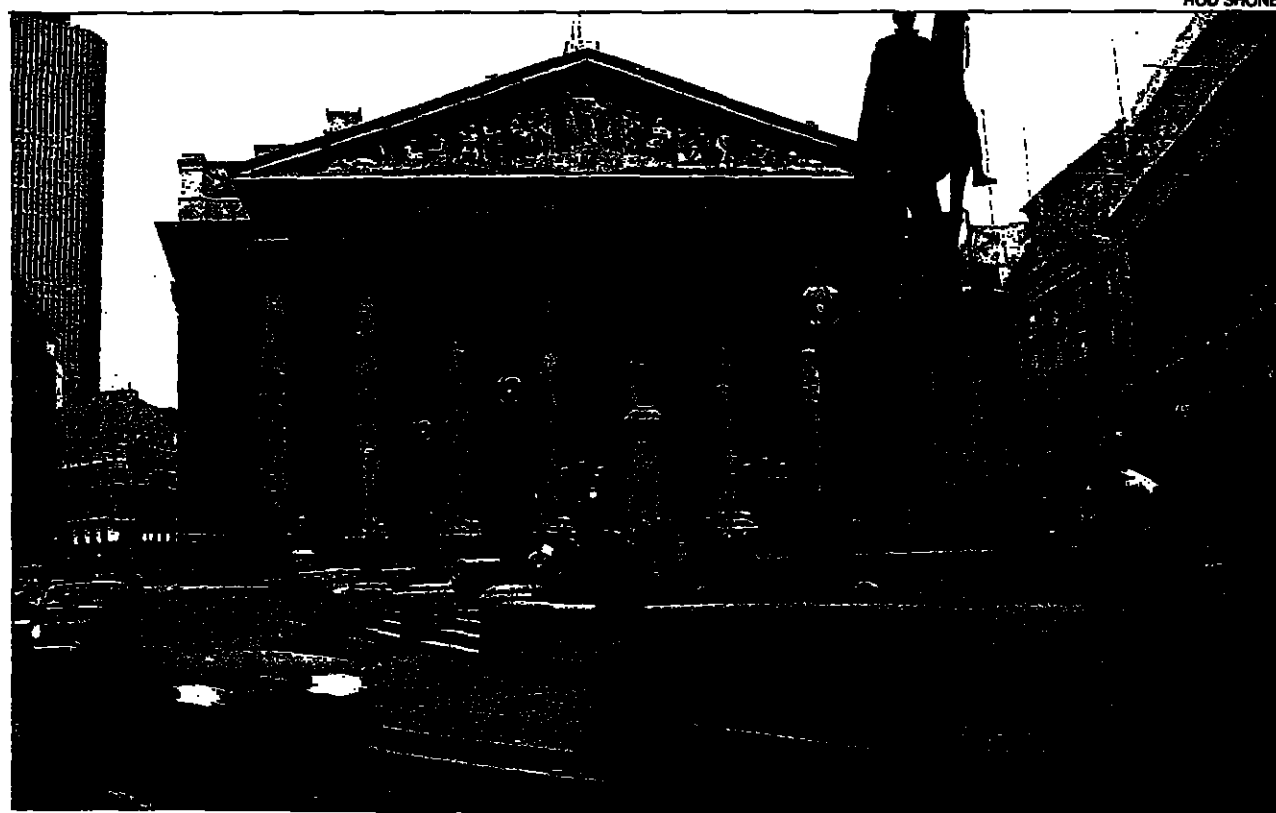
The beauty of trading in these contracts on an exchange is that if the potential losses mount it is always possible to sell the obligations under the contract to someone else — at a price.

Financial futures can also be used to arbitrage by spotting tiny differences in price between the futures contract and the price of the underlying securities.

Unlike the Stock Exchange before Big Bang, where a broker and jobber would quickly compare prices, LIFFE revolves around bursts of frantic activity sparked off when a price change is announced, or a big new buyer or seller enters the pit. The resulting chain reaction can last several minutes.

Then the market settles and the traders go back to discussing last night's TV or the prospects for Saturday's football. But while they chat they are all busy recalculating their positions.

The pits are three-tiered oblongs supervised by a LIFFE monitoring desk, and they each specialize in one type of contract. They are arranged like that because



Holding the secrets of LIFFE: the Royal Exchange building has been the home of the financial futures dealers for six years

there is no quicker way of communicating than shouting and giving hand signals to say how many contracts you want to bid or offer.

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The ones employed by the big brokers like Barclays Bank or Goldman Sachs usually stand on the top tier of the pit, near the edge, so that they can swap signals with their colleagues manning the company's phones in boxes down either side of the floor area. They are also in a good position to deal with their counterparts from other major firms.

In the middle, at the lowest level, tend to stand traders from the smaller firms and the locals, of whom there are about 60 on LIFFE. They have less need to keep in touch with the boxes and are better placed there to find a deal in a size they are more likely to be comfortable with.

But Marc Bailey, who claims to be one of the five biggest locals, admitted that he has held as many as 4,000 contracts in gilts, his speciality. As each gilt contract is worth £50,000, he was exposed to the profits or losses to be made from £200 million of British government stock.

It is certainly not the best way for a Barlow Clowes investor to recoup his or her nestegg. Indeed, there are very few private clients investing on LIFFE, and then they are extremely rich individuals who have been advised to put a few thousand pounds at risk on the futures after they have built up a widespread portfolio of more traditional securities.

However, Bailey argues that it can be a lucrative means of investing for someone who is willing to make a full-time career of it by becoming a local. "It appeals to certain types of people," he said. "You've only got yourself to blame if things go wrong, and on the other hand the possibilities are limitless. Some are aggressive, going for everything, on the phone to Singapore in the early morning and Chicago late at night. Others will do one trade, in and out, and go off and have a cup of coffee. We often say that it's a marathon, not a sprint, and you've got to persevere."

The last two or three years have, of course, provided rich pickings as the level of busi-

ness has gone up and up, and price movements have been big enough to create opportunities. Last year, Bailey claimed, a number of locals made what he laconically referred to as "six figures" — over £100,000 — and a few made seven figures, or more than £1 million. Most are aged between 25 and 35.

Last October 19, the stock market's Black Monday, was frightening, he admitted. But LIFFE fared better than the Stock Exchange, because it has only one stock index contract, in the FT-SE 100 index. Gilts did quite well that day, as investors rushed into a dependable security.

What have you got to lose as a local? There are two main costs: a margin requirement and the price of an exchange seat.

There are 373 seats on LIFFE. Demand has steadily increased as the volume of business on the market has grown, to the point where they were selling outright for £220,000 or leased for around £40,000 a year.

However, LIFFE had a rights issue of shares in July. That created a new class of restricted trading permit enabling holders to deal in all contracts except the four biggest — Long Gilt, US Treasury Bond, Three-month Sterling and Eurodollars. The effect has been to cut leases to as little as £1,000 a month.

Locals also have to be affiliated to a general clearing member, which is one of the big firms, who agree to put the local's trades through the clearing system so that everyone else knows that they can rely on contracts or payments being delivered.

In return for that service, the local pays a basic £2 per "round trip" covering the buying and selling of a contract. So when Bailey held 4,000 gilts contracts, his clearing member would have made

£8,000 by the time they were all sold again.

Not bad money, but to cover the risk of default the local has to put up a £25,000 margin. That is working capital and effectively acts as a float, but if it is all lost the local has to find another £25,000 to keep trading.

Individuals can get on to LIFFE in one of two basic ways: either by taking the exchange's induction course, lasting three to six months, or by going to work for one of the big firms and working up from being a clerk to a trader.

That might take a year or two, by which time they might have the confidence to go it alone. Sometimes a firm might back an individual who wants to be independent.

"We'd like to see more locals," says Michael Jenkins, LIFFE's chief executive. "After all, New York has 600 — and while we won't get up to that level, individuals are more committed to the market because it's the only one they operate in, while the corporate members have many other activities."

Quite a few locals are refugees from the Stock Exchange after the trading floor died in the wake of Big Bang. "They prefer the face-to-face dealing," Jenkins explained. Bailey started off trading in the commodities markets. In 1982 he went over to Wall Street and discovered he had an aptitude for futures trading. Then LIFFE opened and he came back to London.

"It's often lonely being a local," he says, "because people don't understand what you do for a living." He lives a cash existence. He has no mortgage on his house, and his car is paid for. At the end of each day, he squares off his book so that he has no overnight commitments. And when he really wants to get away from it all, Marc Bailey goes fishing.

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People — Rights Issue  
Kerr plc — Open Off

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# Tate & Lyle strengthens links with top European producer

By Carol Ferguson  
Tate & Lyle, the sugar refiner, has made a strategic move into cereal sweeteners and starches in Europe by consolidating its links with CST Group, Europe's leading cereal sweetener and starch producer. In exchange, it is disposing of a gross 14.6 per cent of its recent US acquisition, Staley Continental, for \$175.2 million (£103 million).

Mr Neil Shaw, Tate & Lyle's chairman, said that the new arrangements made Tate & Lyle one of the world's leading nutritive sugar, cereal sweetener and starch groups. "From Tate & Lyle's point of view, this is a quantum leap in both technology and marketing in starch which will give us a strong position in Europe," he said.

Tate, which already had a one-third interest in CST, acquired a further one-third through its \$1.48 billion (£870 million) acquisition of Staley Continental in May. CST's third shareholder is a Luxembourg investment company, CIP.

However, an agreement among the three shareholders gave CIP the right to acquire sufficient shares from Tate & Lyle's combined holding in CST to reduce Tate's interest to 50 per cent, making them equal partners.

Yesterday's deal means that Tate keeps its two-thirds interest in CST in exchange for relinquishing 10 per cent of Staley for the price it paid for



"Quantum leap": Neil Shaw, the chairman of Tate & Lyle, yesterday (Photograph: Dennis McNeelance)

it on the acquisition. CIP and Amylum, one of the CST group companies, will together invest \$175.2 million in equity and debt in Staley, in exchange for a total interest of 14.6 per cent shared equally.

Amylum, which is one of the largest food producers in Belgium, forms the core of the CST group. Other group com-

panies are Tunnel Refineries, the second largest starch producer in the CST Group located in Greenwich, London, and interests in three other starch companies in Spain, The Netherlands and Greece.

CST is one of the three largest cereal sweetener and starch producers in Europe

with a market share of more than 20 per cent. It has 55 per cent share of the EEC isoglucose quota (high fructose cereal sugar) and also produces glucose, dextrose, maltose and starches. It is recognized as a leader in its industry, with a strong reputation for technical innovation.

On completion of the deal

Tate & Lyle will own 90 per cent of Staley - 85.4 per cent directly, plus a further 4.6 per cent through CST's ownership of Amylum with 7.3 per cent. The net cost of Staley to Tate & Lyle is \$1.08 billion.

Mr Pierre Callebaut, the chairman and managing director of both CST and CIP, will join the board of Tate & Lyle.

## £425,000 for James Wilkes at half time

By Our City Staff

James Wilkes, the engineer which reckons to be the world market leader in the production of beer mats, served up pre-tax profits of £425,000 in the six months to end-June. The dividend rises to 3.5p from 3.3p.

Restructuring and the sale of a non-performing subsidiary make comparison with last year's £384,000 difficult. The company sold its waste management company after the half year and bought a Belgium-based maker of beer mats for £5 million.

Mr Stephen Hinchliffe, a Sheffield businessman, took a 20 per cent stake in the company in February and became chairman. He said two or three large acquisitions were under consideration, and at least one should be made by the year-end.

Mr John McCready, smaller companies analyst with Laurence Prust & Co, the broker, is looking for pre-tax profits of £1.15 million for the current year, possibly rising to £1.5 million in 1989.

## Alumasc falls to £3.99m

By Our City Staff

A huge fall in orders of beer casks depressed pre-tax profits at the Alumasc Group in the year to end-June. They fell to £3.99 million from £5.03 million last time, but the final dividend is held at 5p, making a total of 7.65p against 7.5p.

Brewery products, the heart of the group which also makes building materials and precision components, saw a fall in sales from £17.6 million to £10.3 million, while operating profits slumped from £3 million to just £800,000.

Mr John McCall, chairman and chief executive, said the fall was due to bunching of orders for aluminium casks from the big brewers in the previous year. "This resulted in an above-normal demand then and a below-normal demand in the year under review."

Orders have been helped by production of the group's new stainless steel keg plant. Meanwhile the building products side saw static profits, up just £180,000 to £1.2 million at the operating level. Star performer was the precision components division, where operating profits doubled to £1.2 million.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Aurora lifts half-time profit 33% to £6.97m

Aurora, the Sheffield engineering group, lifted pre-tax profits 33 per cent to £6.97 million in the six months to June 30. Sales were up 29.4 per cent to £72.93 million. Earnings per share went up to 4.17p from a previous 3.63p and the interim dividend was doubled to 1.2p per share. The company manufactures a wide range of steel and engineering products, including steel casings for use in railway trackwork and cutting tools.

Sir John Hill, the chairman, said prospects for the metals and tools sector "are most encouraging, especially in the light of the major defence and aero-engine contracts which have recently been won by our key UK customers." The group's order book has risen by approximately 58 per cent since the end of 1987. The company said first-half figures were well ahead of budget.

### £327,000 loss for S Daniels

S Daniels, the food and drinks distributor, yesterday reported a loss before tax of £327,000 for the six months to June 30 (profit of £466,000). Turnover was down by more than £3 million to £16.76 million. The company's interim dividend remained at 1.25p per share. S Daniels has also announced the acquisition of Kluman and Balter, a bakery supplier, for approximately £3.5 million.

### Symphony claims 73%

Symphony Corporation, formed to bid for Oceana Development Investment Trust, the London company with extensive South African interests, announced yesterday that it had accepted a takeover offer of 73.4 per cent of Oceana's stock units. Symphony is owned by Ortona Corporation and Nicolas Holdings, representing two South African families. It bought 57.6 per cent of Oceana in July.

### Citygrove results soar

Citygrove, the edge-of-town retail property developer, trebled its interim profits to end-June to £2.28 million (£751,000) the company reported yesterday. The interim dividend is raised by 1p to 2.5p. Mr David Woolf, the chairman, said the increase had been reached without contributions from the new roadside, leisure and joint venture shopping divisions and came purely from retail park developments.

The company is to sell its 210,000 sq ft Swansea shopping centre by the end of the year at a probable cost of about £15 million, leaving it with only a couple of million pounds of debts following the £8 million preference share issue in January. In all, 20 schemes are starting over the next 15 months, covering 2 million sq ft, said Mr Woolf.

### AB Electronic buys ICI firms

AB Electronic Products Group has acquired two connector companies from Imperial Chemical Industries for £2.25 million in cash. The two companies, Stratos and ICI Stratos AB of Sweden, manufacture fibre optic connectors for telecommunications and professional applications. Between them they have a significant share of the European market for fibre optic connectors.

### Scottish Trust makes £8.5m

Scottish Investment Trust reports pre-tax revenue of £8.5 million for the nine months to end-July, against £6.3 million a year ago. Funds under management total £502.8 million, and the net asset value has risen by 9.5 per cent from 154p to 168.7p a share. Over the nine months the company made net sales of equities of £34 million, although in the latest quarter it added to its Far East holdings.

### Sheldon Jones down

Reductions in EEC milk quotas hit the full-year performance of Sheldon Jones, the USM-owned animal feed maker, and pre-tax profits for the 12 months to May 31 tumbled from £752,000 to £433,000. A maintained final dividend of 3.3p makes a same-again total of 4.65p.

The directors say they are confident the future is better secured and look forward to an improved performance. Restructuring will shortly mean the closure of one of the company's mills at Bruton, Somerset, with cost savings. The Pascoe dried pet food acquisition last year made a good contribution to profits and was developing strongly.

## Employers urged to act on housing

By Christopher Warman

Property Correspondent  
Employers should work together with housebuilders to try to solve some of the housing shortages in the South-east and elsewhere, and could even form their own housing associations to provide affordable homes. That was the message from Mr Alan Cherry, president of the House Builders Federation and chairman of Countryside Properties, in London yesterday.



Cherry called CBI members. District Councils recently found that in mid-1987 up to 50 per cent of households in work in the South-east could not afford to buy a home.

Mr Cherry said local authorities were increasingly showing concern about the lack of affordable homes for local people, and a number of housebuilders had been working with them and housing associations to provide low-cost homes for single people, families and elderly people.

He suggested that members of the CBI could negotiate for the release of land, in addition to that already allocated for housing, which could be developed in partnership with a housing association, which would manage rented housing, and a developer who could arrange the deal and help finance the scheme.

Last month the CBI published a report on housing in the South-east which identified housing shortages and the lack of available housing to buy or to rent as a big problem facing companies. In addition, a report from the Association of

## Accountants 'start at £28,000'

By Our City Staff

Newly qualified chartered accountants in London can expect salary packages of up to £28,000 in their first year, according to a survey by Harrison Willis, the financial recruitment consultants.

This is £2,000 more than last year, and most employers also offer perks such as cars and subsidised mortgages. Mr Leon Hawthorne, a consultant in Harrison Willis's commercial division, said that most accountants are aged about 25 by the time they qualify, having been through university before undergoing the three-year professional training.

Accountants in financial services are the best paid group, with basic salaries in the £21,000 to £25,000 range plus cheap mortgages.

## More O'Ferrall in first US purchase

By Martin Waller

British bus queues huddle under rain-soaked bus shelters. In the balmy climate of California they lounge on public benches. Like our shelters, Californian benches provide natural space for advertisers.

More O'Ferrall, the Adshel illuminated bus shelter group, has therefore plumped for a Californian outdoor bench company for its first US acquisition.

It is paying \$5.5 million (£3.25 million) initially for Coast-United Advertising Co, with an additional \$500,000 payable depending on future profits.

The purchase is from an American private company, and More O'Ferrall is immediately putting in its

own management to build Coast-United. A chief executive has been appointed, and the company is recruiting a sales manager and a financial controller.

Coast-United provides local authorities with street furniture such as benches for public places. At the moment the advertising space on the 25,000 benches it owns is mostly sold to local business and insurance companies.

Last week More O'Ferrall announced half-year profits to end-June 25 per cent ahead at £3.45 million, boosted by the success of Adshel in letting its London network of 600 backlit bus shelters.

## Air show orders at £2bn confirm aerospace boom

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

When all the orders clinched during the Farnborough Air Show are added together they will show the world's aerospace industry broke all records with contracts worth at least £2 billion being agreed. It was achieved by the salesmen, who are experiencing the biggest boom ever to hit the industry, almost without trying.

Such was the air of near euphoria that one American firm did not make any order announcements throughout the show. "Everyone is too happy to be fighting each other. There's more than enough around for all of us," one senior executive said.

Instead, the leading companies concentrated on wooing the little men - the hundreds of small companies which provide vital specialist component parts, machine tools, electronic equipment and the often unsung but vital items which make the innards of an aircraft.

The established European countries know they cannot rest on their laurels and are being forced to reduce costs further by investing in the latest labour-saving devices to compete with the fast-growing competition emerging from the Far East.

Airbus Industrie, for example, will place about 20 per cent of the total work involved in building its new long-range A330 and A340 jets with companies in countries outside the European consortium.

Boeing, the world's biggest aircraft manufacturer, almost casually announced \$655 million (£385.7 million) of orders for three 757s, three 737s and seven 767s while McDonnell Douglas clinched a deal with Alitalia for 27 MD 80s worth \$648 million and four long-range MD 11s from China worth \$392 million.

The leading British companies made formal announcements of orders worth well above £600 million ranging from British Aerospace's sale of 19 of its four-engine 146 regional airliners to a £1 million order for industrial

acoustics for engine test facilities. Added to these are hundreds of smaller contracts.

Rolls-Royce had a particularly impressive show with orders from Fokker worth £100 million for Tay 650 engines for the F100 regional aircraft and three orders from China for engines on Boeing 757, worth £40 million.

Westland beat off competition to build parts for the McDonnell Douglas MD 11 worth at least £10 million and Dowty gained a £120 million share of the new Airbus contracts for flap systems and hydraulics.

Orders continued to flow in for Short Brothers, despite the impending privatization of the company, for the existing fleet of regional aircraft such as the 340 and the 360. Airlines beat a path to Shorts' door to talk about the proposed FJX regional jet.

Both British Airways and British Midland are among the front-runners to be launch customers for the 44-seat twin jet which, it is confidently believed, will replace older propeller-driven aircraft in many fleets.

Shorts, having given presentations of its ideas to 60 airlines, believes that the market could take off with potential sales of up to 1,500 by the end of the century.

Fokker, aiming at a bigger aircraft for use on busier regional routes is planning to "stretch" its existing F 100 by fitting Rolls-Royce Tay 670 turbofan engines which could bring further work for both companies.

One doubt still lurks at the back of many of the bullish statements coming from the civil aerospace world: how long can the boom go on?

And if there is a sudden collapse will those companies switching from military to civilian work be left with expensive new production equipment and no-one to sell to?

For the moment, however, that remains no more than a distant cloud on an otherwise clear blue horizon.

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### Goring Kerr plc — Open Offer

In view of the current postal delays, Tace plc and Goring Kerr plc have made arrangements with Bank of Scotland to enable applicants, if they so wish, to return provisional allotment letters (in the case of Tace plc) and application forms (in the case of Goring Kerr plc) (together referred to as "Documents of Title") and the appropriate remittances to W.H. Stentford & Co., the receiving bankers to the issues.

Any holders of Documents of Title who wish to acquire new ordinary shares in the respective companies under such issues may lodge their Documents of Title, together with the appropriate remittances, at any of the branches of Bank of Scotland set out below at any time during normal banking hours up to 5 p.m. on Thursday, 15th September, 1988. Bank of Scotland will arrange for such Documents of Title and remittances to be returned by 3 p.m. on Monday, 19th September, 1988 to W.H. Stentford & Co. at their offices at 1 Love Lane, London EC2V 7HL.

The following branches of Bank of Scotland will be available for receiving Documents of Title and appropriate remittances:

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Edinburgh The Mound	Norwich 3 Queen Street
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Leeds St. Andrew's Chamber 21/22 Park Row	

Bank of Scotland is making available its distribution network so as to facilitate acceptance of, respectively, the Tace plc rights issue and the Goring Kerr plc open offer, but it accepts no responsibility for the delivery of the relevant Documents of Title and remittances to W.H. Stentford & Co. and such documents will not be deemed to be received by Tace plc or Goring Kerr plc or Smith New Court Agency Limited until they are delivered to the offices of W.H. Stentford & Co.

Holders of provisional allotment letters and/or application forms, who are in any doubt as to what action to take, are strongly recommended to seek their own personal financial advice from their stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other professional adviser.

9th September, 1988

This advertisement has been issued by Tace plc and Goring Kerr plc. It has been approved by Smith New Court Agency Limited, a member of The Securities Association and of The International Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland Limited. Smith New Court Agency Limited has underwritten the Tace plc rights issue and has made and underwritten the Goring Kerr plc open offer.



## WORLD MARKETS: ROUNDUP

## Tokyo stocks fall after early rally

Tokyo (Reuters) — Share prices closed just off their lows yesterday after an initial rally died down.

Investors preferred to take profits and stick to the sidelines ahead of a weekend and US August producer price index which was due out later yesterday, brokers said.

"Now the yen is around 133 (against the dollar), but no one knows what direction it will take tomorrow," said Mr Toranobu Sugai, a broker at Shearson Lehman Hutton Asia.

"It is possible for the yen to come back down to 135 or 136, so people are very cautious," he added. The Nikkei

index lost 93.01 points, or 0.34 per cent, to 27,647.10. It rose 236.10 points on Thursday.

Declining issues led advancing shares by 13 to 10 in brisk turnover of 750 million shares against 850 million the previous day.

Railway and bus, non-life insurance, credit and lease, banks, properties, electricals and retailing issues led the declines. Communications, rubber, mining, airlines and securities houses led the gains.

"The market has run out of new energy following currency moves and lessened worries about inflation," said Miss Joan Anway, a broker at WW Carr (Overseas).

## Cautious trading in Sydney

Sydney (Reuters) — Shares closed lower in cautious trading yesterday. The market had been directionless all week in the absence of a firm lead from overseas markets, one broker said.

At the close of floor trading, the All-Ordinaries Index had fallen 8.6 points to 1,546.9. The gold miner slipped 22.4 points to 1,681.1, the All-Industrials Index 15.9 to 2,534.9 and the All-Resources 3.2 to 804.6.

Turnover was 101.85 million shares, worth Aus\$195.55 million (£92.67 million) and falls outnumbered rises by about five to three. Industrial stocks ended lower with FAI Insurances dropping 20 cents to Aus\$3.70.

## Frankfurt volume contracts

Frankfurt (Reuters) — Shares closed narrowly mixed in quiet trading yesterday with turnover below levels seen earlier this week, dealers said. The 30-share DAX index rose 1.26 points to 1,186.61. RWE, a utility, outpaced other shares, rising DM5.80 to DM240.80 on a buy recommendation in a newsletter and on renewed talk that the company was close to reorganizing its corporate structure.

Other utilities saw Vega up DM0.10 at DM256.60 and Viag DM1.50 higher at DM227.50. Daimler, which is to form a joint venture to sell its trucks in Japan from 1989, closed DM1.00 higher at DM67.1.

## HK index dips 11 points on thin turnover

Hong Kong (Reuters) — Prices fell in typical lacklustre trading yesterday ahead of the weekend. The Hang Seng index slipped 11.97 points to 2,496.56 and the broader-based Hong Kong Index 8.36 to 1,650.50.

Turnover was an extremely sluggish HK\$390.2 million (£29.45 million), below Thursday's HK\$481.02 million. A broker at a US securities house said: "We need one billion dollars a day to maintain a healthy market."

## Shares stage a fight back as bargain hunters move in

Share prices staged a strong rally yesterday which saw the market claw back an early 22.1 fall to close with small scattered gains among blue chips, helped by the welcome appearance of a few cheap buyers.

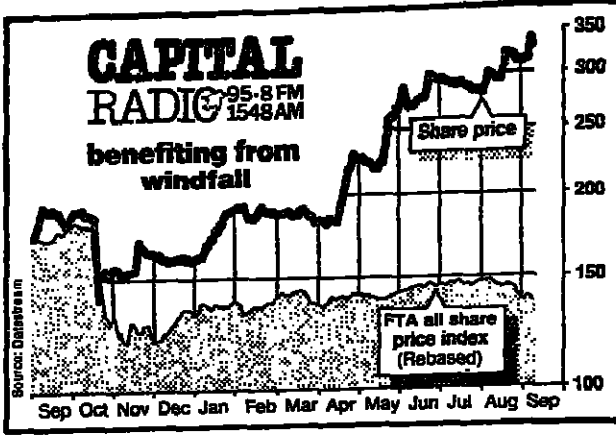
Fund managers had expected the market slide to continue following the news of Carlton Communications' £364 million rights issue to fund the acquisition of Technicolor. They were not wrong. Prices opened sharply lower with dealers still reeling from Thursday's CBI report on consumer demand that revived fears of another rise in interest rates. This view has also been echoed by the Prime Minister who backed the move for dearer money and called for a cut in personal borrowing.

But, with the FT-SE 100 index having fallen by more than 100 points in the past fortnight, a few buyers decided that it was time to test the water. Dealers said that sentiment had been helped by the news that the remnants of a £60 million sell programme had been cleared up by Smith New Court, the broker.

It did not take a lot of buying to turn the market and attempts by the bears later in the day to gain the upper hand after a disappointing set of Producer Prices in the US were quickly thwarted.

The FT-SE 100 index, which was down almost 23 points at its worst, rallied strongly and by 3 pm was 2.2 up at 1,742.0. The narrower FT-30 index also shrugged off an 8.9 deficit to stand a net 1.6 lower at 1,400.8.

Government securities shook off falls to finish with gains of 1/4 at the longer end. The news that Sir Jeffrey Sterling's P&O was continuing



to top up its holding in Taylor Woodrow, the construction group, was taken by the market in its stride. P&O has picked up a further 150,000 shares, taking its holding to 15.8 million shares, or about 10 per cent. Previously, it held 9.9 per cent. Dealers remain convinced that P&O will eventually

not Raine, which yesterday announced plans to sell a number of properties in a deal worth £31 million, slipped 1.5p to 89p.

There was little for investors to cheer about in the insurance sector after the news this week from Lloyd's that claims resulting from last October's hurricane had

reached £1.8 billion. Further claims may be pending. Lloyd's has also calculated that claims from the Piper Alpha disaster in the North Sea could reach a record \$1.4 billion (£825 million). News of the estimated losses flushed out a few sellers of insurance shares although prices managed to close above their worst in line with the rest of the market.

Among the insurance composites, Commercial Union lost 5p to 323p, General Accident 6p to 878p, Guardian

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## Poland in £7.5m barter with BICC

By David Young  
Energy Correspondent

Poland is to buy £7.5 million worth of heavy cable for its coal mining industry from BICC Cables and pay in copper wire. The deal, the first negotiated by Poland with a Western company, will run for five years.

Poland, which is short of hard currency, will supply copper wire to BICC which will manufacture it into heavy mining cable, complete with insulation and sheathing at its factory at Leigh, Greater Manchester.

BICC will be paid in further supplies of copper wire which will be used to meet other export contracts. The copper wire will be supplied from a plant in Krakow at a rate related to the copper price on the London Metal Exchange.

Dr John Woodthorpe of BICC said: "Many Western manufacturers have experienced a steady decline in Eastern bloc orders over recent years, due to increasing foreign currency shortages."

"In certain circumstances, the only way to secure a long-term order is by co-operation agreements where goods, not money, are exchanged. We believe this to be a positive and flexible approach to our foreign trade. The alternative would be to turn our backs on a still significant market."

The Export Credit Guarantee Department has backed an £11 million loan which has allowed Davy McKee of Sheffield to win a £13 million order for plant to be used at a steel strip mill being built at Magnitogorsk in the Russian Urals. The company will provide mechanical equipment and gauge control systems which will ensure quality. Davy McKee won several substantial orders from the Soviet Union during the 1970s for forging presses.

## TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings August 22  
Last Dealings September 9  
Last Declaration November 24  
For Settlement December 5  
Call options were taken out on: 5/8/88 Peak Holdings, Central & Shearwood, AS Engineering, Norfolk Capital, Marley, Cons Gold, Ferranti, Camford Engineering, Pentons, Ridgecross, Sears, Tazoo Kersley, Red Ferret, Black's Leisure, Anshup Industries, Stormy, Singer, Friedlander, United Scouts, Helical Bar, BSR, Park, Amstar, Rank Hovis, Angla Secure Homes, Bodyshop Int'l, Helical Bar, Fiat & Calk Ferranti.

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## Bassett Foods plc

## Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 33 King William Street, London EC4A 9AS on Monday, 26th September, 1988 at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution which will be proposed as an ordinary resolution:—

## ORDINARY RESOLUTION

## THAT:—

(a) the Offer by S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. on behalf of the Company to acquire the whole of the ordinary share capital of Jamesons Chocolates PLC on the terms stated in the Offer Document dated 10th September, 1988 from S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. on behalf of the Company ("the Offer Document") and addressed to shareholders of Jamesons Chocolates PLC (or on the terms of any amended, varied, revised, extended, additional or other offer to acquire such share capital as may be approved by the Directors of the Company) be, and it is hereby, approved; and

(b) subject to and conditional upon the Offer, as defined in the Offer Document (or any amended, varied, revised, extended, additional or other offer approved by the Directors of the Company) becoming or being declared unconditional in all respects (other than as regards the passing of this Resolution):—

(i) the authorised share capital of the Company be increased from £3,900,000 to £4,600,000 by the creation of a further 2,800,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each; and  
(ii) for the purposes of Section 80 of the Companies Act 1985 (and expressions used in this resolution shall bear the same meanings as in the said section) the Directors be and they are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised to allot relevant securities up to an aggregate nominal amount of £700,000 save that this authority shall expire on the date of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 1989 and provided that the authority hereby conferred shall be in addition and without prejudice to any previous authority to allot relevant securities conferred upon the Directors.

By Order of the Board

W. S. Woolf  
Secretary

Dated 10th September, 1988

Registered Office:  
Bassett House,  
Rutland Park,  
Sheffield S10 2PB.

Note:  
A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint one or more proxies (whether members of the Company or not) to attend and vote on his behalf. Proxies must be lodged at the offices of the Company's Registrars, Barclays Bank PLC, P.O. Box 34, Ockbrook House, Gidbrook Park, Northwich, Cheshire CW9 7JL so as to be received no later than 12 noon on Saturday, 24th September, 1988.

## NatWest INTEREST RATES

NatWest is pleased to announce the following increases in interest rates, effective from 9th September 1988:

Saver Service			
Customers not affected by CRT		Customers affected by CRT	
Gross Interest per annum		Net Interest per annum	Gross equivalent per annum to a basic rate taxpayer
11.00%	Investment Account - 6 Months' Notice	8.25%	11.00%
10.875%	Investment Account - 3 Months' Notice	8.125%	10.83%
10.75%	Special Reserve Account - £10,000 and above	8.00%	10.67%
10.25%	Special Reserve Account - £2,000-£9,999	7.75%	10.33%
8.75%	Special Reserve Account - £1,000-£1,999	6.50%	8.67%
6.75%	Special Reserve Account - £500-£999	5.00%	6.67%
7.75%	Piggy Bank/On Line Accounts	6.00%	8.00%
7.50%	Bonus Saver Account	6.00%	8.00%
5.50%	7 Day Notice Deposit Account	4.00%	5.33%

and with effect from 1st October 1988:

10.75%	Monthly Income Account	8.00%	10.67%
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With effect from 9th September 1988, the following rates of interest will apply:

Business Reserve Account			
Balance			
10.75%	£25,000 - £250,000	7.875%	10.50%
9.75%	£5,000 - £24,999	7.00%	9.33%

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The Offer document dated 29th July 1988 provided that settlement of the consideration for the Ordinary Offer and the Preference Offer would be effected by the despatch of town clearing cheques and, if applicable, definitive certificates for the loan notes within 21 days of the relevant offer becoming or being declared unconditional in all respects. Accordingly such cheques and certificates for loan notes were due to be despatched on 9th September 1988 in respect of valid acceptances received by 19th August 1988. In view of the postal dispute Hillshott Limited has, pending the resolution of the dispute and the resumption of normal deliveries by the Post Office, made alternative arrangements with the Bank of Scotland for all payments of consideration due on or after such date. Accepting shareholders should contact the Bank of Scotland, New Issues Department, Apex House, 9 Haddington Place, Edinburgh EA7 4AL on 031-243 5388 in order to make appropriate arrangements for settlement and payment of the consideration. Consideration will otherwise be posted to shareholders as soon as the postal dispute is resolved.

The directors of Hillshott Limited accept responsibility for the advertisement contained in this advertisement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the directors of Hillshott Limited (who have taken all reasonable steps to ensure that this is the case) the information contained in this advertisement is in accordance with the facts.



# Drexel case renews fears over 'junk bond' market

From Bailey Morris  
Washington

The US government's massive insider trading case against Drexel Burnham Lambert, the securities house, has renewed fears on Wall Street that the \$160 billion (\$94 billion) junk bond market may collapse like the house of cards its critics claim it to be.

In the 1980s, Drexel and its senior officer, Mr Michael Milken, became synonymous with a new generation of "original issue" junk bonds — high-yield, low-grade corporate bonds. They pioneered their use as financing instruments to facilitate both the growth of promising young companies and the controversial plans of corporate raiders.

Drexel's position in the market is so huge, with an overall share ranging from 40 per cent to 70 per cent depending on conditions, that if it is forced to retreat by the government, traders fear there will be huge repercussions.

Investor confidence could be eroded and liquidity could be lessened dramatically, resulting in the forced sale of bonds at bargain basement prices. Since institutional investors are large holders of junk bonds, their health could also be affected. It is estimated that insurance companies own 30 per cent, pension funds have 15 per cent and savings and loan associations 8 per cent.

The day after the announcement of the complaint, US junk bonds were 1/2 to 1/4 lower in nervous trading as the market digested the charges that will force Drexel into a fight for its professional life. But this is the worst-case



'Junk bond king': Michael Milken of Drexel Burnham

scenario. It assumes that the largest enforcement action ever mounted by the US Securities and Exchange Commission will result in the actual expulsion of both Drexel and Mr Milken from the business.

It also assumes that the other firms which have become important players — First Boston, Morgan Stanley, Goldman Sachs, Merrill Lynch, Salomon Brothers and Donaldson Lufkin — would be either unable or unwilling to take up the slack. A more

likely outcome is an extremely skittish market over the short term and possibly some disruptions which would be followed by a gradual rebound.

This appears to be the view of the majority of traders, who note that Wall Street has had almost two years to digest reports and rumours of pending charges against Drexel which were linked to the insider trading investigation of Ivan Boesky, the jailed arbitrageur. In June, when the SEC actually authorized the

filing of stock fraud charges, some of the details began to emerge. Also comforting to professionals was the resilience of the junk bond market in weathering other crises.

The 184-page complaint against Drexel, Mr Milken and five others cannot help but renew the debate over the role of junk bonds in financing hostile takeovers and leveraged buyouts which have laden US corporations with a mountain of new debt.

Mr Milken, known variously as the "junk bond king", the "Mozart of the money markets" and the "grand sorcerer of finance", was the first to convince investors that the rewards of a portfolio of junk bonds, which paid 4 to 5 percentage points above US Treasury securities, far outweighed the risks.

He challenged the traditional view that the accumulation of huge amounts of debt relative to equity was in the worst interest of both companies and investors.

More important, he said, was the quality of management and the ideas that they pursued.

During the strong economy of the mid-1980s, Mr Milken's strategy was a huge success and his view of the business world was widely adopted. The junk bond market burgeoned and other investment firms scrambled to get in.

Indeed, it was not until Mr Milken and his firm moved into the business of financing hostile takeovers by corporate raiders with junk bonds that old-line US companies began to complain and Washington took note.

## Time to look at the players and market-making tune

Fund managers are still calling the tune, and what a dismal tune it is. With investing institutions accounting for 80 per cent of business in United Kingdom ordinary shares, they have the power to make or break the market especially at a time when private investors have largely turned their backs. They remain committed to the sidelines. The result: turnover in domestic equities has fallen 40 per cent in a year — a measure of the extended damage caused by last October's crash — and it is largely left to market-makers and other professionals to set the pattern of prices through their own internal dealing.

Shares, as a result, are much more volatile. Even the most skilled among the market-makers find it hard to make money, while brokers are having to subsist on drastically reduced commissions. Average daily commission income is heading toward half what it was before the October explosion, admittedly a very high figure reflecting huge business in the twilight, as we all now know, of the great bull market.

The real strain is on the bottom line. Most market-makers and leading brokers are part of financial services conglomerates, and very few are in profit. Morgan Grenfell is the latest to admit it has not traded profitably in equity and fixed interest markets, while insisting that it has made progress in building market share. It is not alone on either count, but by definition not every firm can increase its market share.

Sir David Scholey, head of the SG Warburg Group, ruffled a few feathers when he wrote in his chairman's statement that competition is coming



KENNETH FLEET

"often from participants who are prepared to suffer substantial losses just in order to build market share or merely to maintain a foothold in markets outside their home base. Their pursuit of such strategies is in itself a destabilizing factor, exaggerating the impact of market volatility."

He went on: "Competition is healthier and the whole system is stronger if profitability is the yardstick applied by all the market participants. If not, the inevitable result of current attitudes is that in difficult market conditions the well-being of the whole industry will suffer. No-one is going openly to plead guilty to these charges."

One of the problems exposed by the low level of trading and the absence of worthwhile profits is the heavy burden of fixed and salary costs built into the system leading up to Big Bang in October 1986. Job losses have already run into thousands but there is a limit to how far firms can go in cutting down key staff and service capability if they intend still to be a main player when the market revives. Large dealing rooms and quality research, still an underdeveloped area, will not be expensive luxuries when the securities industry returns to "normal."

I see normality returning not in 1989 or even in 1990 but probably in 1991. That time horizon does not preclude better markets and more turnover but it does allow for the second restructuring of the securities industry which is inescapable as the mainly foreign owners of London securities firms take a hard look at their subsidiaries' prospects from a different perspective than the heady heights of Big Bang.

Not all the financial conglomerates are sensibly structured and I would not regard the current positions of two of the leading brokers, Cazenove and James Capel, as set in stone. Furthermore the competition itself is beginning to get dirty, with the aim of accelerating the departure of smaller firms.

The new order will need some imaginative and persuasive people to bring it about. One of that kind is Bryce Cottrell who last night was being fêted in Zurich at a dinner given by Robert Studer, president of the executive board of the Union Bank of Switzerland. UBS owes a great deal to Cottrell. And not only the Swiss bank. This rather shy, donnish man has had a considerable practical influence on the development of the London gilt-edged market and on Phillips & Drew, for which he has worked since leaving Corpus Christi, Oxford, in 1955.

Studer and Rudi Mueller, who has just succeeded Cottrell as chief executive, came to P&D late in 1984 to initiate talks that led to UBS's first taking 29.9 per cent and then, in November 1987, 100 per cent of the broking firm. As senior partner looking to Big Bang, Cottrell saw the advantages of UBS backing and convinced his partners — not an easy task. He is the kind of man the City can ill afford to let go.

## Not making a drama out of a crisis

The City is steeling itself for a run of yawning balance of payments deficits which may bring disenchantment to a dull stock market and an assault on the pound — the Government's barrier against rising inflation.

The balance of payments is undeniably deteriorating and at a rate no-one, notably the Treasury in its forecasts, remotely foresaw. This was tacitly admitted by the Prime Minister when she warned in her speech to the Confederation of British Industry, in Glasgow, that it would take a time to restore the imbalances currently upsetting the economy. And her prescription — that the personal sector needed to save more — ignored the notorious insensitivity of personal borrowers to high interest rates.

Taking account of the alarming July figure, the current account is in the red at an annual rate of £13.5 billion or 3 per cent of gross domestic product. Gavyn Davies at Goldman Sachs has pointed out that no leading industrial country has run a deficit of this

magnitude for very long without also running into exchange rate problems.

A sudden, heavy flight out of sterling generating an atmosphere of crisis, or a moderate, intermittent easing in the rate: we shall see. Even if the August deficit comes near July's £2.2 billion I do not expect high drama on the Government benches.

Not so Bill Martin, the Young Turk at Phillips & Drew. He sees in the current panorama of huge current account deficits, rising inflation increased pay settlements, and higher projected government spending in 1989, a scene set for a fight from the pound, and in extremis a crisis package of fiscal measures. The Martin mini-Budget would be introduced by Chancellor Parkinson who would thus be seen in an act of penance for his predecessor's "imprudent programme."

Not all City economists have Martin's colourful imagination and godlike wrath. Paul Turnbull at Smith New Court believes that the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, is right to damp the economy down with high interest rates

and to reject mini-Budgets, tax increases, credit controls (officially ruled out this week by Treasury junior minister Peter Lilley) and similar paraphernalia from the past.

True base rates may have to go higher yet and they will take a time to curb the nation's appetite to spend. This point was borne out by the CBI's Distributive Trades Survey published on Thursday. The immediate outlook for sales is buoyant but next year looks fairly grim.

What is not yet widely appreciated in Britain is the Japanese rate of growth and the high rate at which demand has increased. Real gross domestic product was up 6 per cent over the year to the first half of 1988 and real domestic demand rose 7 per cent up to the first quarter and probably more up to the second. Turnbull argues that while the trade figures are obviously awful they would be disastrous if they were the product of a slow growing and not a booming economy. Imports can come down to a safer level without having to force the economy into recession.

## Tables turned on Opec

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Almost 15 years to the day when Opec started to put its prices up and caused the 1973 oil price crisis it is on the receiving end of the western world's oil conservation policies.

Leading oil buyers are now dictating terms and sending the world oil price downwards.

The free market price for North Sea Brent crude has dropped to about \$13.25 a barrel, and at one point this week went under \$13 in spot trading. Under the Opec pricing system Brent, the most widely traded crude oil, should be priced at \$18 a barrel, and prices for most Opec crudes are now under \$13.

Traders are predicting that the price will continue to slide, although there will be a technical price rally around the 15th of this month when

"paper" barrels on futures contracts have to be converted into "wet" barrels of oil for physical delivery.

The price drop has been caused by continued over-production by Opec, and by Arab Gulf suppliers such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.



Dr Sabroto: could call an emergency Opec meeting

attempting to win market share by offering discounts for long-term contracts in anticipation of Iran and Iraq being able to re-enter the market as large-scale producers.

The world price is now at its lowest for almost two years, although it still has some way to go before Brent reaches the \$9 mark it hit briefly early in 1986. Traders suggest that a further drop of between \$1 and \$1.50 could be seen before winter demand starts to move prices upwards. The price collapse has increased pressure on Opec to meet to re-align its output and price quotas with world demand.

Dr Sabroto, the Opec secretary general, has now been in touch with several of the 13 member nations, asking their views on whether an emergency meeting of the cartel should be called.

## Vodafone confident of clearing congestion

By Our City Staff

Vodafone, Rascal's cellular telephone subsidiary, says that congestion on its lines in some areas will be cleared by Christmas. Vodafone's swift reply follows concerns voiced by Professor Bryan Carsberg, who heads Ofel, the Government appointed watchdog.

The timing of Professor Carsberg's comments initially caused concern in the City, which is awaiting final details of the £2 billion flotation of Vodafone.

He hinted a possible solution to congested lines might be the granting of a third cellular licence in addition to those held by British Telecom and Vodafone. No new licence could come into operation before 1991 under the terms of agreements reached between the Government and the existing licensees.

Vodafone says that today's problems are those of success. "Demand for the service has outstripped even the company's most optimistic forecasts and to meet this growth it has been necessary to increase substantially the production of infrastructure equipment."

Dramatic growth has placed a great strain on suppliers. Orbitel, the joint venture between Plessey and Rascal, is working 16 hours a day, and others, such as Ericsson, the Swedish group, has responded in a similar fashion.

Vodafone has had to twice raise its capital spending allocation this year and its plans are for a 25 per cent increase in network capacity in 1988. Apart from upgrading the capacity of existing sites, 43 new base stations will be in service by the end of the year.

Vodafone has also raised by 50 per cent — from 8 to 12 per month — the rate at which new sites were coming into service.

## John Swire top for profit

By Colin Narbrough

Littlewoods, the mail order, pools and chain store group, still tops the league of Britain's privately owned companies in terms of net worth, but John Swire & Sons, a holding company for transport interests, comes highest on pre-tax profits.

These rankings form part of a detailed survey published yesterday by Jordan's, the business information group, of Britain's leading 4,000 companies not listed on the Stock Exchange, indicating that privately owned companies have become a much more attractive investment.

Figures in the 1988 survey show the private company sector is performing well in general terms, with profits substantially higher than a year ago. Only 13 per cent of firms made a loss, compared to 17 per cent the previous

year. Mr Geoff Wilcock, Jordan's director, said: "Seventy-five per cent of the 4,000 companies showed a growth in sales this year, once again confirming the underlying strength of the privately owned business sector."

He noted that the companies included in this year's survey showed a broader geographic spread and were more widely spread in high-tech and service industries, and he expected many to become takeover targets soon.

The leaders in the profits table, John Swire and Robert Stephens Holdings, a general broking and trading group, posted handsome pre-tax profits of £79.6 million and £77 million respectively in 1986, but much of this was attributable to earnings from publicly owned subsidiaries.

Littlewoods, whose net tan-

gible assets of £606 million made it top of the assets league, came third in the profits table, with a pre-tax £66.6 million. John Swire was runner-up on the assets basis, with £492 million. Third in asset terms and fourth on profits was National Freight Consortium, the highly successful employee buyout.

The survey includes companies which are privately owned by individuals, or quoted on the USM or Third Market.

Well-known names in the top 20, in terms of profits and assets, are the footwear group, C&J Clark, the food group Premier Brands, which this week unveiled plans to seek a share quote next year, the whisky firm William Grant, Asprey, the goldsmith, and Westabix, the breakfast cereal maker.

## Lack of harmony over Lawson proposals on taxation

## UK and Europe on crash course

From Michael Dynes  
Brussels

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has put Britain on a collision course with the European Commission over the controversial question of how to approximate the Community's wide variations in indirect taxation.

Although Commission officials refused to comment officially on Mr Lawson's proposals for a market-based approach to the removal of fiscal frontiers, there is little doubt that they regard the initiative as unlikely to achieve its stated objectives, and as a thinly disguised attempt to retain national frontiers after 1992.

Lord Cockfield, the outgoing Commissioner for the internal market, is believed to have received a letter from Mr Lawson on Wednesday containing a copy of the Chancellor's proposals.

The Commission understood that it was a confidential document to be discussed at the next informal meeting of EEC finance ministers in Crete next Saturday, and was clearly irritated that it had been given to the British press in London.

"It is Mr Lawson that has gone on the war path over this issue, and we will have to decide how to respond," one Commission official said.



Cockfield: outgoing Commissioner

The Commission maintains that when Mrs Thatcher put her signature to the Single European Act in 1985, she committed Britain to the approximation of indirect taxation "to the extent that such harmonization is necessary to ensure the establishment and functioning of the internal market."

It argues that in order to avoid potentially damaging dislocations of trade between member states, national VAT regimes have to be approximated, and national excise duties have to be harmonized.

The Commission has proposed the

introduction of two VAT bands, a standard rate of between 14 and 20 per cent, and a reduced rate of between 4 and 9 per cent for socially sensitive goods.

Although most member states have expressed grave reservations about the detail of the proposal, particularly those countries such as Denmark and Ireland who would be forced to overhaul completely their indirect taxation regimes, all but Britain have accepted in principle the need for some form of approximation by Brussels.

The Commission has since conducted two high-level studies which have endorsed this principle, and insisted that there was no other alternative to member states making the necessary and painful adjustments if the internal market is to function effectively.

As far as the Commission is concerned, the principle has been settled, and the argument is now about the details.

But Mr Lawson is clearly adamant that fiscal approximation does not need to be arranged by Brussels, and that market forces will by themselves eventually iron out the differences.

Mr Lawson also said that national frontiers will have to be retained in order to maintain preventive controls against terrorists, drug traffickers and illegal immigrants.

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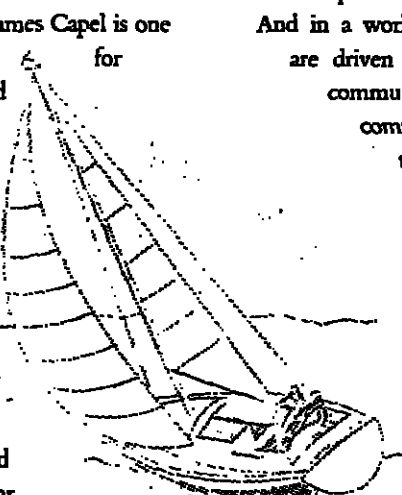
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**Figure 2**

**The prices in this section refer to Thursday's trading**

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

**Sterling index compared with 1975 was same at 75.7 (day's range 75.6-75.7).**

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522	West Coast (a)	526	538	-2	23.3	7.5	8.7
309	President	307	312	-5			

170	173	Shubert's Secor	172	171	-1	2.7	5.3	10.1
167	183	Bir Telecom Jan	229	231	+1+	1.7	5.3	11.6
167	13	Batelle (AF) 'A'	18	21		0.3	1.5	11.6
166	162	CAP Group	298	302	●+1	2.9	1.0	32.8
131	35	CASE	125	128	●-	1.0	0.8	57.6
136	512	Cable Wireless (us)	261	385	●-5	8.9	2.5	18.3
162	193	Garnett's Elec	230	233	●-2	1.7	5.0	11.5

230	Brownlee Ac	252	257	+2	8.0	2.4	10.3
231	Brownstone Cnp	242	245		16.7	6.8	13.9
236	Brammer	61	54	-7	1.4	2.6	11.9
46	Brownson	45	48		0.5	1.1	23.9
37	Brayfield Cp	147	149	-1	8.2	3.5	16.8
137	Brown	238	243	-2	9.6	4.0	22.6
173	Brinsford-Gundry						

33	22	Talbot	22	70		8.0	4.8	59.7
99	135	Taylor	194	149	● +1	9.3	4.9	13.1
98	160	Tex. A&M	183	193	●	9.4	1.5	24.9
96	268	Third Mills	295	305	● -5	4.4	1.5	24.9
96	79	Thompson T-Law	68	72	● -1	2.1	3.0	13.0
99	206	Townkins	209	210	● -1	6.0	2.9	9.5
47	41	Frutiger Hse (ma)	257	299	● -74	20.3	6.8	11.0

148	501	Chase	100	95	-3	12.3	4.7	51
501	257	Edenmore (2d)	100	100	0	12.3	10	51
127	78	Armed Pat	94	95	-2	14	15	32
133	103	Gr Western Res	104	108	-1	5.9	4.7	..
17	11	Ardenmore	17	..	..	..	..	..
200	190	Hunting P S	190	170	..	12.9	7.3	78

● Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend c In payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend yield exclude h special payment i Pre-merger figure Forecast earnings o Ex other r Ex rights s Ex scrib share split t Tax-free .. No significant data.

1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	23
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54	33	Boutant	42	44	-1	0.7	1.6
153	117	Colangelo	113	120	-7	9.3	7.9
159	76	Foley (James)	103	106	+3	5.5	5.2
276	545	Harrison Oswald (na)	915	940	-25	34.7	5.6
598	158	Inchcape (na)	280	281	-1	...	...
281	163	Laurio (na)	280	282	+2	15.8	8.1
71	48	Danno Wilson	43	48	-5	3.3	7.2
333	33	Peterson Zach	315	316	-1	8.9	8.1
333	35	Peterson Zach	315	323	-8	8.9	8.1
330	240	Foley Frank	339	304	35	8.6	2.9
80	52	Sims Darby	91	90	-1	...	...
100	72	Yoon Kersley	98	90	-8	3.3	3.7

266	202	Abbott, Maud	248	253	-2	8.2	2.5	
270	32	Adkins, Cora	31	34		1.6	3.6	
271	225	Aspen, Fayer	265	272	+2	11.0	2.6	1
280	278	BPP	305	375		8.9	2.6	2
181	110	Barker (Charles)	125	140	+6	4.5	3.3	
222	181	Bennett	206	213		137.6	8.5	4
301	225	Bonne, Maxine	227	230		9.0	4.2	
244	175	Brennan	175	185	r	5.0	2.6	2
191	121	Burd (Ed)	120	123	-3	7.1	3.4	
176	174	Carlton, Clara	160	163		10.0	2.6	
238	123	Cassidy	230	235		8.1	1.3	1.0
176	123	Cassidy, Loretta	215	220	+5	2.8	1.3	1

348	226	Abbey Life (ns)	299	301	-3	14.0	4.7
14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 350		Alex & Alex	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-	+1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	..	..
499 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 350		Allstate Vers	699 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-	+2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	..	..
20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Am Gen	102	..	+1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	..	1
114	124	Anchor (PL)	127	136	..	0.8	2.9
245	246	Braden	327	286	-41	19.7	6.0
352	314	Swamp	327	322	-5	22.7	7.0
407 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 396		Can Union (ns)	324	325	+1	..	..
225	158	FAI	165	180	+15	..	..
554	794	Gen Accident (ns)	878	882	+4	50.7	5.8

192	147	Lyons Thompson	180	180	-2	2.3	1.2
309	238	Lundberg & Mori	281	284	-3	11.9	4.2
223	148	Low Unit Inc	153	160	-7	10.7	6.8
35	35	McCarthy & McLean	50	50	0	0.0	0.0
212	130	PHS	130	140	-10	14.0	10.1
255	410	Pied (ca)	475	475	0	18.0	18.0
170	148	Prudential (ca)	154	155	+1	8.1	5.9
495	408	Reale	410	417	-7	25.0	6.0
439	351	Royal (na)	363	365	-2	27.3	7.5
245	159	Schmuck (ca)	220	223	-3	14.0	7.2
200	152	Steel Burnell	202	210	-8	13.3	6.5
354	233	Sturge Biddle	233	243	-10	10.0	5.0
16	17	San Antonio (na)	16	17	-1	6.0	6.0
17	17	San Jda.	333	332	1	48.3	3.8

LEISURE									
184	150	Anglo TV 'A'	163	168	-2	8.5	5.1	2	
340	175	Barr & WA 'A'	280	310	●	15.3	5.1	1	
245	170	Boosey & Handas	230	240	-5	4.1	1.7	1	
431	268	Brent Walker	368	368	-1	11.0	3.0	1	
325	202	Campan	280	285		9.3	3.3		

72	54	Euro Leisure	88	87	-0.3	3.3	27
152	120	PST	120	125	+0.5	3.4	72
48	43	Gambian	45	48	+0.3	3.4	72
281	210	HTV Group	265	215	-4	14.1	6.7
150	150	Restaurant Broods	160	180	+20	14.1	6.7
76	49	Johns's Higgs	64	64	0	2.9	1.4
172	122	LWT Higgs	140	143	+3	4.1	5.7
448	183	Landfill	348	348	0	10.7	3.1
118	68	Lipson Inc	96	100	+4	2.2	2.2
218	172	Macca Leisure	170	175	+5	3.2	3.0
127	79	Neomaster	120	125	+5	3.9	3.2
436	315	Neomaster	411	418	+7	8.0	1.4
51	52	Owners Almond	54	57	+3	2.4	3.6

494	342	Scot TV	353	360	-1	22.3	6.5
265	197	Stanley Leisure	230	240	-4	4.8	2.0
362	286	TV	282	297	-2	17.2	5.9
74	61	TSW	60	65	-2	3.8	6.0
393	302	Thames TV	345	353	-5	17.9	5.9
128	125	Telecoms Hotspur	125	130	-3	8.0	4.0
176	129	TV	133	138	-5	8.0	4.4
522	254	Tyne Tays TV	300	308	-3	20.0	8.6
92	64	Ulster TV	70	75	-5	5.5	7.5
132	83	Virgin	124	125	-3	3.5	2.8
135	77	Wembley	115	118	+2	1.5	1.3
246	168	Yorkshire TV	167	185	-1	10.7	3.6
153	80	Zetters go	137	142	-5	8.0	3.7

MINING									
49%	38%	Arm Gold	39	40	+	+	..	..	..
7%	5%	Ang Amer	51	57	..	..	..	..	..
30%	21%	Arg Amer	203	233	-1	..	..	..	..
82	45	Bachan	39	39	..	..	..	..	..
10%	80%	Butele	801	851	-10	..	..	..	..
145	53	Bute	70	80	..	..	..	..	..
45%	28%	CRA	402	407	+5	..	..	..	..
11%	87%	Cone Goldfields	19	19	..	..	37.3	3.6	1
714	562	De Beers	573	593	+4	..	..	..	..

34	193	Durbin	189	219	
340	215	E. Diego	217	237	..
338	220	Edwards	221	241	+1
119	75	Hobart	115	135	
204	214	E. Rand	214	234	
34	241	W. Rand	257	307	
6	431	FS Corp	400	458	-1
294	138	FS Dev	125	150	.. e
104	789	WFSB	788	818	+3
130	71	Seaver Tin	80	85	
94	76	Shen Mining	827	877	-31
85	73	SH Kellogg	85	72	-2
253	83	Shenrock Res	80	85	
112	76	Granville	88	88	

69-483	Lucie	471	321	+43	..	..
74	48	Mae	40	80	..	..
100	62	Linwood	62	72	..	..
213	141	Lorraine	128	156	..	..
108	82	HMM	83	85	..	..
811	645	Minerva	658	678	+17	..
183	89	Nie Evelyn Hll	130	135	+1	..
29	16	Wm Katerick	17	18	+1	..
154	10	Orange Free	10	11	+1	..
455	378	HTZ (B)	410	415	+5	..
74	84	Rand Jones	74	84	-3	15.8
375	278	Rand Moner Prep	262	287	..	..
48	37	Randerson	37	40	..	..
485	235	Reason	431	..	+8	..

308	178	United	168	186	..	..	..
178	39%	Vital Route	39%	39%	+	+	+
182	100	Vanderpoort	81	131	..	..	..
416	261	Walton	275	285	..	..	..
168	119	Western Areas	118	138	..	..	..
22%	15%	Western Deep	16	16%	+	+	+
315	165	Western Mining	235	244	..	..	-10
113	113	White Creek	111	115	..	..	..
10	6%	Winkfield	788	848	..	..	..
28	9%	Zarnies Copper	21	23	..	..	0
104	51	Zarnies	52	"	..	..	..

445	335	AC	450	430	r +2	8.7	1.5	11
491	315	Appogayad	452	460	● -4	18.7	4.1	11
500	315	Arumbram	125	127	● -	4.8	3.8	9
500	603	Arumbram (2d)	550	550	● -	1.5	1.5	20
503	303	Ar. Astoria (pa)	577	479	● -	26.5	5.4	14
576	410	Calypso	500	515	● -	13.3	2.9	10
734	102*	Comc. (7)	108	112	+1	4.3	3.9	8
140	111	Dag Motors	122	127	-1	4.8	3.8	9
219	165	Dority	201	203	-1	8.2	4.6	10
473	185	Efey	300	406	-2	12.0	3.6	10
500	305	F2 Goud	205	210	-2	6.3	3.0	10
519	118	Ford Motor	148	-	-	...	...	...
228	184	General Motor	216	-1	-1	...	...	...
140	97	Harsell Pic	113	116	-1	3.6	3.1	14

Rank	Artist	Weeks on chart	Peak position	Label
133	103	103	2.5	2.5
148	85	130	2.5	2.5
492	277	130	18.0	4.0
120	120	187	10.0	3.5
645	507	521	27.4	5.2
198	198	223	10.0	4.0
195	130	187	6.5	3.4
169	70	125	8.2	4.8
147	108	120	7.2	5.6
166	108	130	10.0	4.0
50	28	51	1.3	3.1
617	347	503	6.7	1.2
177	25	92	4.7	4.7

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS						
183	100	Accord	123	105	5.7	4.7
130	85	Assessor	165	105	5.7	4.5
150	100	Assess Newspaper	474	477	-1.1	10.0
210	265	Bathurst	770	280	7.3	2.6
405	305	Black (A&C)	385	405	-2.0	18.3
215	210	Brickell	223	228	-5.0	12.0
93	27	Charterhouse	72	75	-3.0	0.8
610	525	Casting (Winn)	525	525	+5.0	18.3
510	425	De 'A'	438	445	+1.4	5.6
234	175	EMAP	194	197	-1.1	15.1

660	323	Independent	450	305	● +15	..	5.	
485	485	in Thomson	825	645	+5			
270	182	Almond Canyon (ad)	191	194	-2	18.7	9.7	76
550	189	News Independent	138	25	-1	4.7	2.0	11
276	378	Perthmouth Sand	350	350		7.0	2.8	11
67	378	Reel Int (pa)	385	380	-5	12.3	3.4	13
182	127	Trudy Int	173	183		6.7	3.8	14
455	379	Und Newspapers (pa)	380	383	-1	26.0	6.8	10

[illegible]

17% 11% Hamilton	17	11	10	10	10	10
200 160 Hunting P S	160	170	..	12.0	7.3	10



9

# Credit crackdown

Would you be my credit reference?

Marks & Spencer. Next and Storehouse, was formed to present the retailers' case.

Although most retailers, when challenged in the past, have defended their procedures, the Retail Credit Group's spokesman admitted this week that there had recently been a tightening-up of credit while the rates on

some store credit cards are creeping up after the recent base rate increases.

Littlewoods, for example, is raising the rates on its card from 25.9 to 29.5 annual percentage rate for payment by direct debit. The rate for payment by other means rises from 29.8 to 32.5. The increase applies from today.

## Case of the compact room

People taking package holidays appear to have more right of redress than somebody in the Carters' position, but even here it can be tricky to arrive at a description in the brochure, says AFTA, she should have been entitled to alternative accommodation or compensation for the inconvenience of the delay by leaving it until you get back home to complain, you may weaken your case. These are the steps you should take:

- **Complain to the company representative in your resort immediately.**
- **Put your grievance in writing at the time, and get the representative to sign it. Or fill in a complaint form provided by the tour company.**
- **If the problem is not sorted out, write to the tour operator as soon as you return. State your complaint and ask what the company intends to do. Make clear what compensation you want.**
- **If that fails, write to ABTA. If it can't solve the problem, it can take the case to independent arbitration. ABTA took 551 complaints to arbitration last year.**

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	Bid	Offer	Chng	%		Bid	Offer	Chng	%
Equity Fund	273.6	289.0	+1.3	—	Atlas Linked	180.2	185.7	+3.1	—
Equity Fund	209.7	210.0	+0.3	—	Bayview	67.4	68.0	+0.6	—
International Fund	238.1	255.5	+0.5	—	Ingram	48.2	50.5	+1.7	—
United States Fund	191.8	207.9	+0.5	—	Investment	107.7	112.0	+0.3	—
GR Fund	193.9	207.3	+0.5	—	Stock Exchange	107.9	113.0	+0.3	—
<b>SAVE &amp; PROSPER</b>									
1. R. Murphy, Inc. London: ERM 20Y									
20Y 78/88/88									
Bid Int Fund	457.9	484.2	+3.4	—	Managed Fund	389.3	409.8	+0.4	—
Equity Fund (C)	549.8	569.0	+0.3	—	Equity Fund	304.5	331.0	+0.3	—
Equity Fund	129.1	144.1	+0.3	—	Equity Fund	309.0	329.0	+0.2	—
Property Fund (A)	75.7	80.9	+0.4	—	Foreign Linked Fund	184.1	198.0	+0.0	—
2nd Fund	127.2	127.5	+0.4	—	International Fund	347.1	366.0	+0.7	—
<b>SCOTTISH AVAILABLE</b>									
16Y St Vincent St, Glasgow									
Wid 5553									
Equity	364.0	382.2	+3.2	—	N. American Fund	187.7	197.0	+0.1	—
Fixed Interest	213.8	229.0	+0.4	—	For East Fund	188.9	196.0	+0.8	—
International	223.0	240.0	+0.4	—	International Fund	188.9	196.0	+0.8	—
Property	191.1	200.2	+0.1	—	International Fund	643.9	—	—	-0.91
2nd Fund	153.0	160.0	+0.1	—	Worldwide Fund	80.9	85.2	+1.0	—
Managed	279.0	293.7	+2.2	—	Europe Fund	80.5	84.8	+0.8	—
<b>SCOTTISH AVAILABLE</b>									
15 St Andrew St, Edinburgh: ERM 1Y									
01-205 221									
Property	154.0	162.0	+0.1	—	<b>SUN LIFE OF CANADA</b>				
Equity	189.3	200.4	+0.9	—	150 Adelaide St. Toronto				
Fixed Int. Fund	150.1	152.4	+0.1	—	Managed Fund				
International	202.9	213.0	+0.1	—	Beangang, Beijing, Hants: RG21 82Y				
Europe	229.9	232.0	+0.9	—	Dealing: 0256-84146				
Fixed Interest	124.3	141.4	+0.9	—	Gen. Acct. Accum.	825.6	—	—	-9.9
Deposits	154.5	171.2	+0.7	—	Managed Account	464.0	—	—	-7.4
Technology	165.6	179.7	+0.5	—	Equity Fund	89.0	92.0	+0.2	—
Foreign BQ/Currency	138.8	146.2	+0.4	—	Fixed Int. Fund	279.1	291.0	+0.1	—
<b>SCOTTISH LIFE ASSURANCE</b>									
15 St Andrew St, Glasgow: UK SHN									
01-246 6221									
Property	154.0	162.0	+0.1	—	Equity Fund	279.1	291.0	+0.1	—
Equity	189.3	200.4	+0.9	—	Fixed Int. Account	204.0	242.8	+0.1	—
Fixed Int. Fund	150.1	152.4	+0.1	—	Investment Acc	93.4	—	—	+3.0
International	202.9	213.0	+0.1	—	Port. Pmt. Accum	145.8	157.0	+0.1	—
Europe	229.9	232.0	+0.9	—	Pers. Gt-Int'ns	124.5	141.0	+0.2	—
Fixed Interest	124.3	141.4	+0.9	—	Pers. Property	116.4	117.0	+0.2	—
Deposits	154.5	171.2	+0.7	—	Pers. Int. Fund	129.3	130.0	+0.8	—
Technology	165.6	179.7	+0.5	—	Pers. Int. Fund	111.7	114.0	+0.4	—
Foreign BQ/Currency	138.8	146.2	+0.4	—	<b>SUN LIFE UNIT</b>				
<b>SCOTTISH MUTUAL ASSURANCE</b>									
15 St Andrew St, Glasgow: UK SHN									
01-246 6221									
Property	154.0	162.0	+0.1	—	St. James Place, Bristol: B59Y 7SL				
Equity	189.3	200.4	+0.9	—	Managed Account	499.2	493.9	+0.7	—
Fixed Int. Fund	150.1	152.4	+0.1	—	Property Account	293.9	300.9	+0.9	—
International	202.9	213.0	+0.1	—	Equity Account	293.9	300.9	+0.9	—
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## FAMILY MONEY

# Growing older, getting richer

Alexandra Jackson investigates market reaction to the newly affluent retired and elderly class

ROY ELLSWORTH

Britain's senior citizens are usually characterized as stick-in-the-mud, frail and poor. The image is not merely old. These days it is old hat too.

Elderly Britons frequently jet off for holidays in exotic places such as Nepal and the Nile... and a whole new industry is growing up to serve them. They enjoy better health, live longer and spend much more than ever before. The over-55s are fast emerging as a potent economic force. They are Britain's new rich, thanks to rising incomes, better financial planning and the inheritance factor.

Soon even more treasure will be heaped upon them. The home ownership boom of post-war years means that at the end of the century the younger elderly, in their late fifties and early sixties, will inherit property worth a staggering £32 billion.

All these developments mean significant changes in society generally and business in particular, as it develops to meet the new demands and opportunities. So far, this "grey revolution" is in its early stages. Its ultimate impact is only being guessed at.

Already nearly 21 per cent of Britain's population or 12 million people are over the age of 60 — the highest percentage in the European Community. There are 8.5 million or 15 per cent of the population over 65 and a million more are expected to join them by the year

manufacturers are marketing directly to this age group.

Saga publishes its own magazine with a 650,000 print run. It is second only to *Readers' Digest* among the magazines sold by subscription. It also publishes books and guides for the elderly. The value to advertisers of this circulation network is inestimable.

"We have also linked up with the TSB and have launched *Trust*, a bi-monthly magazine for its older customers," says Mr De Haan. "After two issues it now has a circulation of 400,000 and the TSB is aiming to increase this to a million."

Financial stability is important to older people especially now that many are taking early retirement. The Barlow Clowes affair is a reminder of the vulnerability of the private investor.

The needs of the older person, normally to maximize income, are very specific, and they are attracted to high-yielding investments that may also be risky.

Annuities can bridge the gap but are not always suitable for the newly retired. The financial markets are beginning to wake up to the opportunities.

Saga and TSB jointly promote a range of TSB financial products such as high-yielding investment plans and life assurance designed for the old age pensioner.

Insurance schemes for households, individuals and cars are another important market. Mr De Haan points out the attractions to the insurer of taking on an older person's property.

Health insurance is now taking notice of this market. Private Patients Plan, for instance, is offering a low-budget policy aimed at the older customer.

Despite a high savings level, much of a retired person's capital is tied up in bricks and mortar. Apart from the practical advantages of moving to a sheltered home, trading down into a smaller property releases much-needed capital.

There are other ways of raising money from occupied property, however. Home income plans and home reversion plans can release capital but are usually suitable only for those over 70 years old.

But for many the practical problems of remaining in a family house make it necessary to move into purpose-built accommodation. Sheltered housing has been provided by the state and by charities for some time. Alms-houses are among its earliest forms. But sheltered housing for sale has emerged in Britain only in the past decade.

A niche has been created by pioneering companies such as McCarthy & Stone and more recently Anglia Secure Homes. They specialize in homes for older people, while other developers include sheltered housing as part of a broader range for all age groups.

Other companies with proven expertise in the elderly people's market, such as Saga,

are also looking closely at retirement housing. However, Mr De Haan believes it is essential to provide the "shelter" element. He says: "Although there are developers who have no long-term commitment, you have to provide the care as well."

In times of escalating land prices, sheltered housing is commercially attractive as above average unit density and relatively high selling prices allow healthy margins to be earned.

But McCarthy & Stone and Anglia are protective of the industry's reputation. They are both long-term players and are committed to providing management services for their own and other developers' completed units. "It is vital to keep the industry's reputation clean," says Richard Clough, Anglia's managing director. "Reputable timeshare operators are suffering now from the bad image created by other developers."

The management of a sheltered scheme requires particular skills and long-term commitment, which many developers are not prepared to take on. Moreover, profit margins on management business are slim.

Demand for sheltered units is considerable. Approximately 35,000 private sheltered units have been completed in the past decade but the rate is now around 10,000 units annually worth at least £1 billion every year.

Conservative estimates indicate there is latent demand for up to 400,000 units. But John Gray, commercial direc-

tor of McCarthy & Stone, does not think even the industry's annual output is meeting existing demand. "Estimates suggest there is demand for up to 25,000 units a year," he believes. "They are not being built fast enough."

The private residential and nursing home market is said to be worth £1.9 billion a year. Around 5 per cent of the population are in nursing and residential homes.

While the National Health Service has barely increased its places, the private and charitable sector has experienced strong growth and is now much the same size as the public sector.

McCarthy & Stone and Anglia are using their knowledge of the retired people's market to diversify. McCarthy & Stone has a handful of nursing homes and is also building intermediate care units, where some extra care and services such as food and basic nursing can be provided to owner-occupiers of self-contained units.

Mr Gray says: "We started by aiming at people moving

into sheltered units, then we looked at moving them out into nursing or residential care homes. Now we are considering the possibilities for those who do not want to move at all and provide facilities for them in their own homes. Peverel, our management company, already has a care line monitoring service for our residents, which we are thinking of expanding."

Meanwhile, McCarthy & Stone is developing two leisure villages for the younger retired in Oxfordshire and Scotland.

At Anglia Mr Clough under-

stands the risks of being thought to be exploiting what could be described as a captive market. "We are conscious of the need to be and to be seen to be independent," he says.

Yet he points out that ideas for new ventures primarily come from Anglia's own residents. "They trust us and are happy to deal with us in other fields," he explains.

It is notoriously difficult, for instance, to make residential and nursing homes pay, but demands from Anglia's residents have led to the opening of the company's first in Essex.

"There are also opportunities to provide food, both for normal and special needs, cleaning services and medicines to residents of sheltered units and directly to elderly people living in the community," explains Mr Clough.

The provision of mechanical gadgets to help old people to live life more fully is also still an underdeveloped market. Stair lifts and alarm systems, for both personal and overall security, and monitoring services can revolutionize the life of a pensioner.

Saga, McCarthy & Stone and Anglia are all looking at

the security systems and monitoring services as natural diversifications.

Yet, according to Mr De Haan, the way many of these products are marketed is often unattractive and frightening, reminding older people of the negative aspects of their lives.

Mail order is another prime market waiting to be developed. Many pensioners with disabilities do not have a choice as to how they shop.

With time on their hands, holidays are an important priority for more active older people. They are also becoming

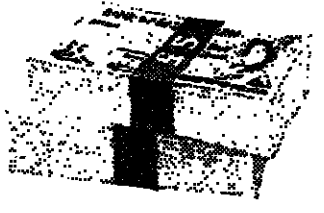
more adventurous. Around 65 per cent of people aged 55 to 64 and 58 per cent of those over 65 are taking holidays. Of the younger age group, 29 per cent take foreign holidays compared with 21 per cent of all older pensioners. Some take two holidays a year — one at home and one overseas.

Saga dominates the market in holidays for the older traveller. "We are able to provide a competitively priced product with an additional care element by buying accommodation and flights keenly in off-peak times," explains Mr De Haan. "We also cut out agents' commissions by selling directly."

Many retired people spend longer periods in warmer climates, so McCarthy & Stone has built retirement units for rent in Majorca. The group has also recently bought a French property development company specializing in second homes.

Britain has a long way to go before the old age pensioner is as fully catered for as, for instance, in the United States, where the elderly population is not easily pushed to one side and treated as second-rate.

But commercial ventures are already beginning to realize they have a lot of catching-up to do if what is euphemistically called the "grey market" is to be properly serviced.



2000. The weighting towards those over-85s is increasing.

The financial muscle of those over 55 is substantial. They have a spending power only slightly less than the marketing men's traditional prime target, those aged 25-45.

The crucial difference is that these older people have far fewer commitments and outgoing. By retirement age, more frequently the late fifties, mortgages are small or paid off completely. Financial commitments to children are also minimal.

Many have saved worthwhile capital sums, and additional financial security comes from pensions.

The resources and disposable income of these older people are now considerable. Those aged over 55 account for almost 70 per cent of the country's savings and at least two-fifths of its wealth.

Their theoretical discretionary spending, at £80 billion a year, is a third of Britain's total, and pensioners are said to have an average disposable income 50 per cent higher than the rest of the population. So what do they spend their money on? And, indeed, are there enough products tailored to their needs?

Roger De Haan, chairman of Saga, a company best known as a promoter of holidays for the over-60s, thinks advertising companies are neglecting this market.

"Marketing men should position themselves to appeal to this group," he says. "The youthfulness of most advertising executives makes them unaware of older people, so they are ignoring their importance."

Although mature citizens have needs identical to those of people of any age, they also have special ones. Saga is fast developing new businesses to promote other goods and services, drawing on a two-million-strong customer base.

Mobility is vital to older people. Saga has realized this and has entered into a joint marketing agreement with Ford to promote its product to older people. Mr De Haan points out: "Most older people do not have company cars but own their own. Yet few motor

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Distributions: 21st May.  
Pricing: Units will be purchased or redeemed at a forward price i.e. the price determined from the next valuation after receipt of postal or telephone instructions by Fidelity. For deals placed over a weekend units will be allocated or redeemed at the price determined on the next business day. The Manager's discretion to vary the pricing basis of units is limited to that which is permitted under the Authorised Unit Trust Scheme (Pricing of Units and Dealing by Trustee and Manager) Regulations 1988. Prices are published daily in leading newspapers and on Oracle p. 574 and Traded 481506.  
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(Incorporated in England under the Building Societies Act 1874)

**Placing of £20,000,000 12½ per cent Bonds  
due 18th September, 1989**

Listing for the bonds has been granted by the Council of The Stock Exchange. Listing Particulars in relation to Nationwide Anglia Building Society are available in the EMI Statistical Services. Copies may be collected from Companies Announcements Office, 46-50 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1DD until 13th September, 1988 and until 26th September, 1988 from:

**Fulton Prebon Sterling Ltd.,**  
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London EC2M 2PA

10th September, 1988

## NORTHUMBRIAN RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES plc

(Registered in England under the Companies Act 1985 No. 2258411)

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5,000 ordinary shares of £1.00 each, payable in full on application.

at £1.00 per share payable in full on application.

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Following the possibility of a prolonged postal strike — by telephoning 091 232 1211 at The Royal Bank of Scotland in Newcastle, the Bank will arrange for copies of the Prospectus to be made available at your local Royal Bank branch. The Royal Bank has also agreed to receive completed application forms at any branch in the UK, in addition to 31 Grey Street, Newcastle upon Tyne.

or  
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## FAMILY MONEY

Children have £1 billion annually in pocket money and earnings, says the Building Societies Association, and the institutions are trying attract their custom

# The gifts and gimmicks tempting young savers



How Abbey National recruits

Catching them young is now a marketing aim at most banks and building societies. There is an impressive array of gifts and cash bonuses on offer to young customers who, the institutions hope, will become tomorrow's loyal investors and borrowers.

Although the savings institutions vary considerably on the interest rates for junior accounts, which are operated in a child's own name as opposed to through a trustee, there are several factors to weigh up before deciding on the right scheme. The main considerations are:

● How handy should the nearest branch be? All operate postal applications but it is important for the child to see the proceeds of the money box going across the counter, and occasionally a gift being returned?

● How flexible should the account be? Most can be closed on demand but a few have to wait for a particular birthday.

● How important is the reminder of the savings habit? Some institutions are good on cards, comics and the like. If savings are meant to be fun, some of these schemes succeed much better than others.

● Interest rates are important, but with comparatively small sums the gifts can be almost as valuable as the annual cash return.

Among the giants, the Halifax uses Alicant as its symbol for the Little Xtra Club, which is designed for children up to the age of 11. A magazine sent every school holiday, plus cards on birthdays and at Christmas, follow the initial money box and mobile. Its Quest Club, launched in late June, is for the 12-16s.

Leeds Permanent has its monthly *Speak Out* magazine, and tubes for collecting coins with its Young Leader account.

Abbey National targets three age groups. Its Junior Saver uses Mickey Mouse as its emblem for the under-10s with a magazine twice yearly and a jigsaw puzzle, a balloon and a badge on joining. The child progresses to its *Ace* magazine for the 11-15s and to *Stepping Out* for 16-20s. The society offers a free calculator on every new current account for those aged 16 and over.

Barclays similarly targets different age groups. The Supersaver is for under-14s and comes with a money box, which costs £3 but £2 is credited to the account, plus a pen and a magazine, three times a year. BarclayPlus is designed for the 14-18 group. Requiring only £1 to open, it offers teenagers access to the bank's cash dispensing network and free banking.

Midland Bank also offers different incentives to sepa-

rate age groups. Griffin Saver, for the under-10s, gives an action file, a pen and a magazine on birthdays. Its No 1 account for the 11-18s brings a complimentary leisure bag, a T-shirt or camera, a film and four photo-processing vouchers, once £15 has been saved.

Several schemes are designed to help the youngster achieve certain savings levels. NatWest's Piggy account, in addition to its chart, pencils, plastic wallet and magazine,

means a new ceramic pig every time £25 is saved.

Certificate awards are made by the Bath Investment and Building Society when savings reach £50, £100 and £150. Its Bertie Bibs accounts start with a money box in a hedgehog, owl or rabbit design and the child, until 16, is sent cards at Christmas and on birthdays.

A gift is given to the child every time another £100 is saved with Chesham Young Savers. This may be a Boots £2 voucher. Earlier on a fountain pen or felt pen is presented with the first £50 and a sweatshirt when £100 is secured.

Outings can be part of the fun of saving. The Lancastrian Building Society runs competitions twice a year with prizes such as a trip to the pantomime. Peckham's Jumbo Savings Club gives free membership to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds or the Worldwide Fund for Nature or Royal Society for Nature Conservation, which means free visits to sanctuaries. The scheme, for the 5-16s, asks for just £1 a month to be saved.

Among the novelties and incentives is the additional £5 added if the child is aged under one with Frome Selwood Permanent Building Society.

An extra £2.50 is added to every new Young Investors

account by the Furness Building Society.

The "Adopt a Duck" scheme with the Greenwich Building Society gives free membership of the Wildfowl Trust at Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, plus a poster and different duck pictures for every £5 saved.

Both the Mansfield and Yorkshire Building Societies offer cash incentives. The former gives £1 when £25 has been saved and £2.50 at the following stages: £50, £100, £250 and £500.

At the Yorkshire, £2.50 is added when the balance reaches £50. It gives the same boost at £100, £250 and £500.

Nationwide Anglia's Cash-booster account for those up to 16 increases by £2 when savings reach £50, by £2.50 at both £100 and £250 levels, and by £3 when £500 is saved.

Finally, several institutions offer a gift or stamp voucher account for those up to 16 increases by £2 when savings reach £50, by £2.50 at both £100 and £250 levels, and by £3 when £500 is saved.

West's Snoopy scheme has stamps worth £1 to £5, while Bradford & Bingley's Acorn account for the under-14s operates a gift voucher arrangement from 50p to £5.

Conal Gregory

## A taxing time for the teenagers

In addition to the traditional money-earners such as newspaper and milk rounds, baby-sitting and car-washing, many teenagers work in shops on Saturdays or after school.

What parents may not realise is that these activities can turn the youngsters into taxpayers. Many people think children are not liable to income tax, but this is not so. The reason why most children do not pay tax is simply that their incomes are not high enough. In fact, everyone is liable to tax from birth. But every child, just like an adult, gets a personal tax allowance, which means that he or she can have, currently, an income of up to £2,605 in the tax year without paying tax.

Income does not just mean earnings from a job. It includes, for example, interest received from a National Savings investment ac-

count, and maintenance payable under a court order that was made or agreed before March 15 this year and which specifically says that the payments are to the child, even if they are in fact paid to a parent.

Some children named in maintenance agreements may find that most of their personal tax allowance is already consumed by these maintenance payments, so they would start paying tax on quite a small amount of earnings.

Many children get income from which tax has been deducted at source, and while their income is low, they can reclaim the tax deducted. This applies, for example, to payments a child gets under a deed of covenant made before last March 15, dividends on shares and unit trusts, and interest on certain government stocks.

Once children begin earning a significant amount of money, they may find they can no longer reclaim all the tax on this income.

Some types of income will not affect how much tax the child has to pay on earnings. These include:

- Interest on investments given to the child by a parent — because this interest normally counts as the parent's income.
- Interest on bank or building society accounts (unless the income is very high) — because tax has been paid and cannot be reclaimed.
- Prizes, presents, pocket money, grants and scholarships, interest on National Savings Certificates or an NS ordinary account — because these are normally tax-free.

Nigel Smith

## A TOTALLY NEW BES INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY FROM SUN LIFE.

### THE STABILITY OF BRICKS AND MORTAR

### THE ATTRACTION OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

### THE BONUS OF TAX CONCESSIONS INCLUDING ABILITY TO DATE BACK TO 1987/88



**WHAT IS THE SUN LIFE BES FUND?**  
BES is an arrangement which enables you to invest in shares of a range of Business Expansion Scheme companies. As such, it carries all the tax advantages normally associated with the BES. But, unlike Business Expansion Scheme funds set up in the past, the BES FUND will invest almost exclusively in residential property let on assured tenancies.

The key advantage of these assured tenancy investments is their ability to generate a rental income related to market values. The old Fair Rent restrictions are abolished for new tenancies. Furthermore, investments will be managed paying particular regard to the general desire of investors to be able to realise their investment at the end of the 5 year investment period.

Overall, the BES FUND offers a "bricks and mortar" investment opportunity which is likely to be a significantly more secure proposition than has frequently been the case with past Business Expansion Schemes. As such, it is likely to have a particular appeal to serious investors in the current investment climate.

**FEATURES OF THE SUN LIFE BES FUND INCLUDE:**

- Investments effectively backed up by "bricks and mortar" assets, likely to make the Fund more stable than has traditionally been the case with Business Expansion Schemes.
- Investments spread over at least 4 BES companies and a range of properties in order to reduce risk even further.
- Property investments selected on account of their rental income and/or high disposal value potential.
- Management of the Fund controlled by Sun Life Investment Management Services Ltd, who are responsible for management of over £5,000m of Sun Life Group's assets.
- Substantial property management expertise will be provided by Sun Life Properties Ltd, who already manage Sun Life's property investments of over £700m.
- Minimum investment only £2,000.
- Closing date: noon 5th October 1988 or earlier if fully subscribed.



Registered in England No. 1234567  
Incorporated in the UK  
London EC2A 1DD

(1) The Managers of the BES FUND are Sun Life Investment Management Services Ltd, of 107, Chancery, London, EC2A 1DD.  
(2) The BES FUND is an approved fund under the BES Act 1988.  
(3) Investments in unquoted companies carries higher risks so the chance of higher rewards.  
(4) This advertisement is not an invitation to purchase or subscribe for shares. Every investment must be solely on the terms of the Prospectus.  
(5) All investments made regarding tax relief are based upon current levels and rates of taxation which may change. Actual relief received will depend upon the investor's personal circumstances. Selected BES companies are subject to normal corporation tax legislation.

TO: SUN LIFE, P.O. BOX 520, FREEPOST, BRISTOL, BS99 1SL.  
Please send me a copy of the BES FUND Memorandum plus information on the BES FUND and the BES Act 1988 which will only be sent to me if I am interested.  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_  
TEL NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
POSTCODE \_\_\_\_\_  
638 U2

## THE LAZARD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY FUND

### 40% income tax relief and no capital gains tax on property investment

This new BES Fund will invest in companies acquiring residential property to let on new-style assured tenancies. Investment in the Fund offers the opportunity of asset-backed capital growth coupled with substantial tax benefits.

#### Tax Relief

When you invest in residential letting companies that qualify under the Business Expansion Scheme, you get full income tax relief on your investment. For example, if you pay tax at 40%, you will receive £4,000 back from the Chancellor for every £10,000 invested.

When the shares are sold after five years, then the proceeds will be free of Capital Gains Tax.

#### Capital Growth and Asset Backing

House prices have been rising rapidly for several years and it is recognised that they may not continue to rise as rapidly in the next few years. However, if future growth in the value of properties let on assured tenancies only matches that of the Retail Price Index and the growth of that index is 5% p.a., then the net investment of a 40% taxpayer could still more than double over a 5 year period.

Our expectation is that growth rates will be better than those above and that a BES investment in residential property is therefore one of the safest and most profitable investments available.

Crucial to success in this area will be careful selection of the individual properties.

#### Experienced Management

The Fund Manager\* is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited which manages the largest UK property unit trust. The Lazard Brothers group is the largest BES fund management group in the country with an enviable track record. The combined investment and property experience of the Fund Manager's directors and the professional skills of Prudential Property Services are available to companies financed by the Fund. We believe the companies will thus have access to a breadth of knowledge and resources which will rarely be available to single 'public offer' companies.

The Manager of the Fund would like to point out that there is no market in unquoted shares and that it may be difficult to sell them or to obtain reliable information about their value. The value of shares may go up or down and investors may not get back the amount they have invested. Furthermore, relevant fiscal rules and their interpretation may change.

The Fund Manager will charge an initial fee to investors, a success-related fee but no annual fee.  
\*Until Lazard Residential Property Fund (Management) Ltd. becomes a member of the Financial Intermediaries, Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association, the Fund will be managed by Lazard Development Capital Ltd., a subsidiary of Lazard Brothers and already a member of FIMBRA.

We also believe that, from an investor's viewpoint, this management resource will enable expert property selection and will produce a superior performance for the Fund.

#### Spread of Risks

The many investment proposals now being received by the Fund Manager will be thoroughly appraised by this professional team. Your money will then be invested in at least four companies to spread your risks across different parts of the country and different types of property. The Fund Manager's continued involvement after investment in the individual companies should further improve company performance and maximise the eventual disposal proceeds through the most appropriate choice of realisation routes. These benefits are yet another major reason for investing through a fund rather than investing in single 'public offer' companies.

For a copy of the Memorandum please telephone Jane Lamont or Anne Bamford on 01-486 3162, 01-486 1408 or 01-935 2731 or fill in the coupon below. Alternatively, pick up a copy from 44 Baker Street or from Lazard Brothers at 21 Moorfields, London EC2.

To: Lazard Development Capital Limited, 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DH  
Please send me a copy of the Memorandum for the Lazard Residential Property Fund.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

T 10/9

#### Postal Strike Special Arrangement

Copies of the Memorandum are available at selected branches of National Westminster Bank PLC. Telephone Jane Lamont or Anne Bamford on the numbers above for details.

Completed application forms and cheques may be returned to any National Westminster Bank branch in the country but must be in an envelope addressed to the National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, PO Box 33, 153-157 Commercial Road, London E1 2DB.

Documents handled will be at the risk of the applicant.



# FAMILY MONEY

## Getting through, despite the post strike

The post strike means that the ebb and flow of normal banking and insurance life has ground to a halt.

Home-owners and drivers can no longer rely on renewal notices to tell them that their insurance has expired, and new cheque books and credit cards are not dropping through the letterbox.

So policyholders will have to check themselves that all their insurances — building, contents, motor and any other — are still valid.

The Association of British Insurers says: "The best course of action if you discover that a policy is due to expire is to visit or telephone the local office of your insurance company, broker or agent. The same applies if you are expecting an insurance payment by cheque, for example, an annuity or claims settlement."

Insurance companies are not legally obliged to supply customers with renewal notices. It is up to the customer to keep an insurance policy in force. Only about a quarter of general insurance — insurance other than life assurance — is paid by direct debit.

Those who have already received a renewal notice will usually find that it is accompanied by a cover note for 14 days.

The AA, which has two million policyholders, is extending the opening hours at most branches to cope with the rush of personal callers. Those who want to change their cover or pursue a query are advised to telephone the office that holds their records.

The clearing banks will handle customers' cheque books, plastic cards and statements through branches where they may be collected. They will normally be sent to the branch where the account is held, but if the customer does not live or work near his own branch, the banks will forward them to one that is convenient.

Barclays said it used to send 500,000 account and Barclaycard statements every day in the post.

Access and Barclaycard payments may be made through bank branches at no extra charge as usual, while American Express payments may be delivered to branches of Lloyds, its clearing bank, or clients' own banks for free processing.

Some shops have been reluctant to accept American Express cards because they have to take the slips along to an American Express travel office to begin the payment process. Those taking payment via Visa can present payment slips at a branch of Barclays Bank, as usual.

Companies that are experiencing cash flow difficulties because customers' cheques are held up in the post can borrow money at rates comparable with bank overdraft rates from UDT Commercial Finance, a subsidiary of the TSB.

Companies can borrow up to 80 per cent of the value of invoices, which can be delivered by fax or courier.

Vivien Goldsmith

## Cooler-looking unit trusts

The late summer investment climate, cooler than last year's, is reflected in the themes of the latest unit trust offerings.

Templeton Unit Trust Managers, an offshoot of Nassau-based Templeton Galbraith & Hansberger, and a newcomer to the British unit trust market, has two broad-and-butter trusts offering simply steady long-term growth.

Templeton is launching the Global Growth and Global Balanced trusts. Fund managers will choose shares on a "bottom up" basis, looking at individual companies and their growth prospects, as far ahead as five years.

The weighting for the new trusts will be roughly 50 per cent North American, with the remainder spread over the UK, Europe, Australia and "emerging" markets such as the Far East.

Japan is avoided because, in Templeton's view, the market is over-valued.

The heavy North American bias looks adventurous, considering the uncertain political outlook in the United States, but Colin McLean, Templeton Unit Trust Managers' managing director, says the long-term outlook for the individual companies in the portfolio is good. Both the

new trusts will be launched on September 15.

Global Growth is aiming for capital growth, while Global Balanced is seeking a mixture of income and growth. The minimum initial investment is £1,500, £2,500 if the money comes in through a share exchange.

The 100p opening price will last for one day. Mr McLean says he has never been happy about long fixed-price periods



Bateman, left: "1992 potential". McLean: "good outlook"

because investors coming in towards the end of the period can benefit more, proportionately, than those who invest early and whose money gets dealings started. The charges are 6 per cent initially, and an annual management charge of 1.25 per cent.

Fidelity's offering is a trust investing in companies likely to benefit from the dismantling of European trade barriers in 1992. Fidelity is also talking about the long

term. Barry Bateman, Fidelity's managing director, says: "I believe Fidelity 1992 European Opportunities enables investors to move away from short-term concerns about markets to concentrate on the value and longer-term potential that shrewd investment in Europe can provide."

The European Trust is launched today. The offer price is 25p and is fixed until noon on September 30. The



Bateman, left: "1992 potential". McLean: "good outlook"

minimum investment is £1,000. The initial charge is 6 per cent and the annual charge 1.5 per cent.

Henderson Unit Trust Management is launching four new trusts, each a trust-of-trusts investing in ranges of other unit trusts to provide an off-the-peg type of portfolio management. Two will invest solely in other Henderson trusts while two will trawl the whole market.

Although one of the growth-oriented trusts, the Family of Henderson Funds, will include such trusts as Henderson Australia and Henderson Singapore & Malaysia, Ian Scott, of Henderson Unit Trust Managers, says the aim is not flashy short-term gains.

Charges on this type of fund are an unknown quantity. Although Henderson can say that the initial charge is 5.25 per cent on the two trusts investing in its own funds, with a 0.5 per cent annual charge, and that the charges on the other two are 5.25 per cent initially and 1.5 per cent annually, there is an underlying layer of annual charges levied by the trusts in which the managers choose to invest. This cannot be quantified until the investments are made.

The fixed-price offer period is extended until September 23 because of the postal strike.

By contrast, Tyndall Unit Trust Managers is launching a fund investing in Far Eastern markets, except Japan. But even here, Tyndall warns investors not to expect the short sharp gains they would have got from such a trust this time last year. Next week Tyndall is to follow Fidelity and launch 1992 Eurogrowth Trust.

Maria Scott

## Link Assured Homes - more than just another BES investment. (up to 250% more)

### THE CASH EFFICIENT, TAX EFFECTIVE PROPERTY SCHEME

Link Assured Homes is a new property investment scheme. It offers you the returns of residential property investment with limited risk, substantial safeguards AND tax advantages.

With Link Assured Homes you can, in effect, own part of an individual house. It all adds up to a five star investment.

### YOUR FIVE STAR INVESTMENT

\* Up to 50p in the £1 BES tax relief BES tax relief on your gross investment at up to 50%, subject to your personal circumstances.

\* 40% less expensive borrowing! If you borrow to buy shares in a Link Assured Homes' company you receive income tax relief at up to 40p in the £1 on your interest payments.

\* The unique security of "Bestlink" Every property will be protected by the "Bestlink" policies, unique to Link Assured Homes' and arranged through leading insurance broker Sedgwick. The policy protects the capital value of your original investment, will help the flow of rental income as well as providing the usual cover against structural damage.

\* The realisation guarantee The Link Assured Homes shareholders agreement provides, soon after five years, a procedure enabling you to realise your investment.

\* 250% more attractive A Link Assured Homes' company can produce up to two and a half times the return of a comparable BES company without the specific tax advantages of a Link company if you borrow 80% of the purchase price of your investment.

Why link up with Williams de Broe? Williams de Broe have been established as Stockbrokers since 1869. We are experienced BES

This advertisement does not constitute an offer of shares. Applications for shares in Link Assured Homes' companies can only be made on the application form contained in the prospectus. Investments in shares in unquoted BES companies are considered risk investments and are not suitable for every investor. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers. Prospectuses distributed via the collection centres are all issued by, or on behalf of, Williams de Broe.

Issued by Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin & Company Limited members of The Securities Association Limited.

sponsors and now offer you the opportunity to invest in Link Assured Homes — a BES scheme unlike any other property investment available today.

\*\*\*\*\* Williams de Broe

To allow investors to enjoy the benefit of Link Assured Homes during the current postal strike Williams de Broe have arranged that collection of the prospectuses and the return of application forms can be made at the following information offices from 8.00am to 6.00pm.

Monday to Friday, LINK ASSURED HOMES PROSPECTUS COLLECTION CENTRES

c/o Casson Beckman, Chartered Accountants, Hobson House, 155 Gower Street, London WC1E 7JF. Days a week, c/o Martin Cadman Associates Limited, Old Station Road, Hampton in Arden, Solihull, West Midlands B37 7HA. c/o Martin Cadman Insurance Brokers Limited, 213 Woodstock Road, Oxford OX2 7AD. c/o MacMillan Birnie Dover & Morrison, Chartered Accountants 98 West George Street, Glasgow G2 1PL. c/o J B Lever & Co., Chartered Accountants, Bow Chambers, 8 Tith Lane, Manchester M2 4JH.

From Williams de Broe, Sponsors to the Issue: Pinner's Hall, Austin Friars, London EC2P 2HS or 37 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9EL or 25 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9EL.

As nearly all solicitors in the British Document Exchange, simply ask your solicitor to request a copy of the prospectus from Graham Harvey on "1X 35000 Queensway", giving a DX number for reply.

## Portfolio

— PLUS NEW —

### Accumulator

For readers who may have missed a copy of *The Times* this week, we repeat below the week's *Portfolio* price changes (today's are on page 23).

Share	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Weekly
1	+3	+4	+4	+2	+4		
2	+5	+7	+6	+5	+3		
3	+1	+6	+2	+3	+2		
4	+3	+6	+2	+3	+2		
5	+4	+4	+4	+3	+4		
6	+1	+7	+3	+4	+2		
7	+3	+7	+5	+5	+5		
8	+2	+6	+3	+4	+2		
9	+6	+6	+5	+6	+4		
10	+2	+4	+3	+1	+3		
11	+2	+5	+3	+3	+2		
12	+5	+5	+3	+1	+4		
13	+2	+5	+2	+3	+3		
14	+1	+5	+2	+2	+1		
15	+3	+6	+5	+5	+2		
16	+1	+7	+2	+5	+1		
17	+3	+4	+3	+3	+3		
18	+2	+5	+1	+3	+1		
19	+2	+5	+1	+3	+3		
20	+6	+7	+5	+5	+4		
21	+4	+3	+4	+2	+3		
22	+3	+5	+1	+5	+1		
23	+5	+7	+5	+4	+4		
24	+5	+3	+5	+3	+2		
25	+1	+6	+2	+3	+2		
26	+1	+4	+2	+3	+2		
27	+3	+4	+5	+2	+2		
28	+3	+6	+4	+5	+2		
29	+3	+4	+2	+4	+3		
30	+2	+7	+1	+3	+2		
31	+5	+8	+4	+5	+5		
32	+3	+6	+2	+2	+3		
33	+2	+6	+2	+5	+2		
34	+5	+5	+5	+2	+2		
35	+5	+7	+5	+5	+3		
36	+1	+5	+1	+2	+2		
37	+1	+6	+2	+3	+1		
38	+4	+7	+6	+5	+3		
39	+3	+4	+4	+2	+3		
40	+2	+5	+3	+2	+3		
41	+4	+5	+3	+1	+2		
42	+5	+8	+5	+6	+2		
43	+3	+6	+3	+2	+3		
44	+3	+5	+3	+4	+1		

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## Those electric shocks

Until recently James Rainford thought the worst thing the electricity board could do to him was to send him an unreasonable bill.

Then he received a letter from his local electricity authority, Norweb, which informed him that "... application may be made to a magistrate for a warrant which will give the board authority to enter your premises to read the meter, even in your absence".

The letter, not unnaturally, angered him. "I don't owe the board any money and I've received no previous communication from them on this subject," he writes. "My only crime is apparently that I have not been in when a meter-reader has called."

The letter told him that he should be at home on a specific date when a meter-reader would call. As it did not state at what time of day the call would be made, Mr Rainford is concerned about what will happen if he goes out and misses it. "Will I return home to find a warrant-waving meter-reader crouching beside my fuse box and surrounded by the wreckage of my sledge-hammered front door?" he asks.

All 12 regional electricity boards do have the legal right to enter your premises with a warrant.

In reality, they seldom do, but the threats themselves can be frightening. One complaint recently received by the Electricity Consumers' Council, a watchdog for customers, was from the relative of a 92-year-old woman who was highly distressed because a letter from a board, threatening a warrant, had been pushed through her letterbox. The woman's family had told the board she was an invalid and took a long time to answer the door.

Every one of the electricity boards has a different procedure for dealing with customers whose meters have not been read for some time. But the boards say they go to the lengths of obtaining a warrant to enter a home only after they have attempted to gain access for a considerable time. Norweb says its policy is "not to send out a strong letter until we have been unable to read someone's meter for at

least two years and sent them a number of previous communications".

In Mr Rainford's case the procedure appears to have broken down. Yet just how sure are the boards that it is you who are being unco-operative?

According to the Electricity Consumers' Council one in 20 of the complaints it receives is about broken appointments, where meter-readers just do not turn up, or there are breakdowns in communication with board staff.

Greg Normans, a customer of the London Electricity Board, complains that he was recently sent a letter warning him that the board intended to apply for a warrant after a meter-reader had twice failed to turn up for appointments, one of which had forced him to take a morning off work.

Liz Reason, of the Electricity Consumers' Council, says: "Time and time again we have tried to get the boards to improve their appointment systems, because this kind of inefficiency can lead to more serious problems when customers who are good payers receive unpleasant letters."

Hilary Doling

Funds that help  
you stay mobile

Much has been written lately about moving severely disabled people out of residential care back into the community, and the Government now aims to keep people with disabilities in their own homes rather than transferring them into institutions in the first place.

For people with severe disabilities living at home one of the many great needs is to find a way of getting about. Mobility Allowance can be paid to those people who are likely to be "unable, or virtually unable, to walk" for at least a year. It is non-means-tested, non-contributory and non-taxable. At the moment it is £23.05 per week.

It will not be counted when Income Support claims are assessed, nor need the applicant be incapable of work. Once it has been awarded it can be paid until the beneficiary reaches the age of 75 - though in some cases it may be awarded only for a limited period, after which it is necessary to claim again.

There are also medical conditions to be satisfied - for example, the inability or virtual inability to walk. This incapacity must be due to a physical disability, although certain mental handicaps such as Down's Syndrome have been classed as stemming

Artificial aids rule  
out an application

from a physical cause and therefore qualify.

However, mental illness such as autism, schizophrenia and agoraphobia do not qualify. The point is that it must be shown that a behavioural problem leading to an inability to walk arises from a physical condition rather than from a conscious decision.

To be "virtually unable to walk" means that the person's ability to walk outside without severe discomfort is such that it amounts to an inability to



Keeping moving is important, whatever a victim's disability

walk. Factors that will be taken into account will be the distance the person can walk, the speed, the length of time, and the way the walking is achieved. Applicants who use an artificial aid, such as a stick or crutches, will not qualify even though they cannot walk without them.

Applicants will be treated as virtually unable to walk if the effort of walking is of such a degree that it would endanger their life or seriously endanger their health.

Circumstances such as a lack of public transport, or the fact that the applicant has difficulty in walking because the area around the home is hilly, are not taken into account. The person must also be able to benefit from going out. So, for example, someone who cannot be moved out of doors would not qualify for the allowance.

If you think you qualify for the allowance, you should claim immediately as it cannot normally be back-dated. However, where a claim is time-limited and a new claim is received within six months of the previous award, the allowance for which the new claim is made can be back-

dated to the end of the earlier award. Normally, a claimant will receive a new application form three months before the existing award runs out.

Children under the age of 16 cannot themselves claim this allowance. It must be claimed - and received on their behalf - by a parent or guardian. If you have a child under the age of five who you believe will qualify for the allowance on reaching five, you should claim three months before the fifth birthday.

As always with social sec-

Everything to be  
gained by asking

urity benefits, claim if in doubt - there is nothing to lose and, for a severely disabled immobile person, an extra £23.05 per week may be gained.

Charles Jackson

Mobility Allowance claim forms are contained in leaflet NI211, which is available at your local Social Security office. Claim forms should be sent to: The Mobility Allowance Unit, DHSS, Norcross, Blackpool FY3 3TA

## Some comfort in the cold

Summer appears to have eluded us once again this year, but even colder days are just around the corner. Now is the time to ensure that your home is fully insulated and, if necessary, to apply to your local authority for a grant towards certain insulation costs, writes Charles Jackson.

Do note, however, that grants are now available only to people who are getting Income Support, Family Credit or Housing Benefit. If the application for a grant is agreed you will be entitled to a refund of 90 per cent of the cost of the materials used, to a maximum of £144 including VAT. This was increased from £137 in August.

Under no circumstances should you purchase any materials before your grant application is approved. The

local authority will specify which materials conform to British Standards and are acceptable to the Department of the Environment as falling within the grant regulations.

Grants are available for loft insulation, hot water tank or cylinder jackets, and cold water tank and pipe lagging. However, you will not get a grant if your home already has more than 30 millimetres of loft insulation, or if a grant has already been made towards it. Similarly, a grant will not be approved for insulating a hot water tank if the loft has already been insulated.

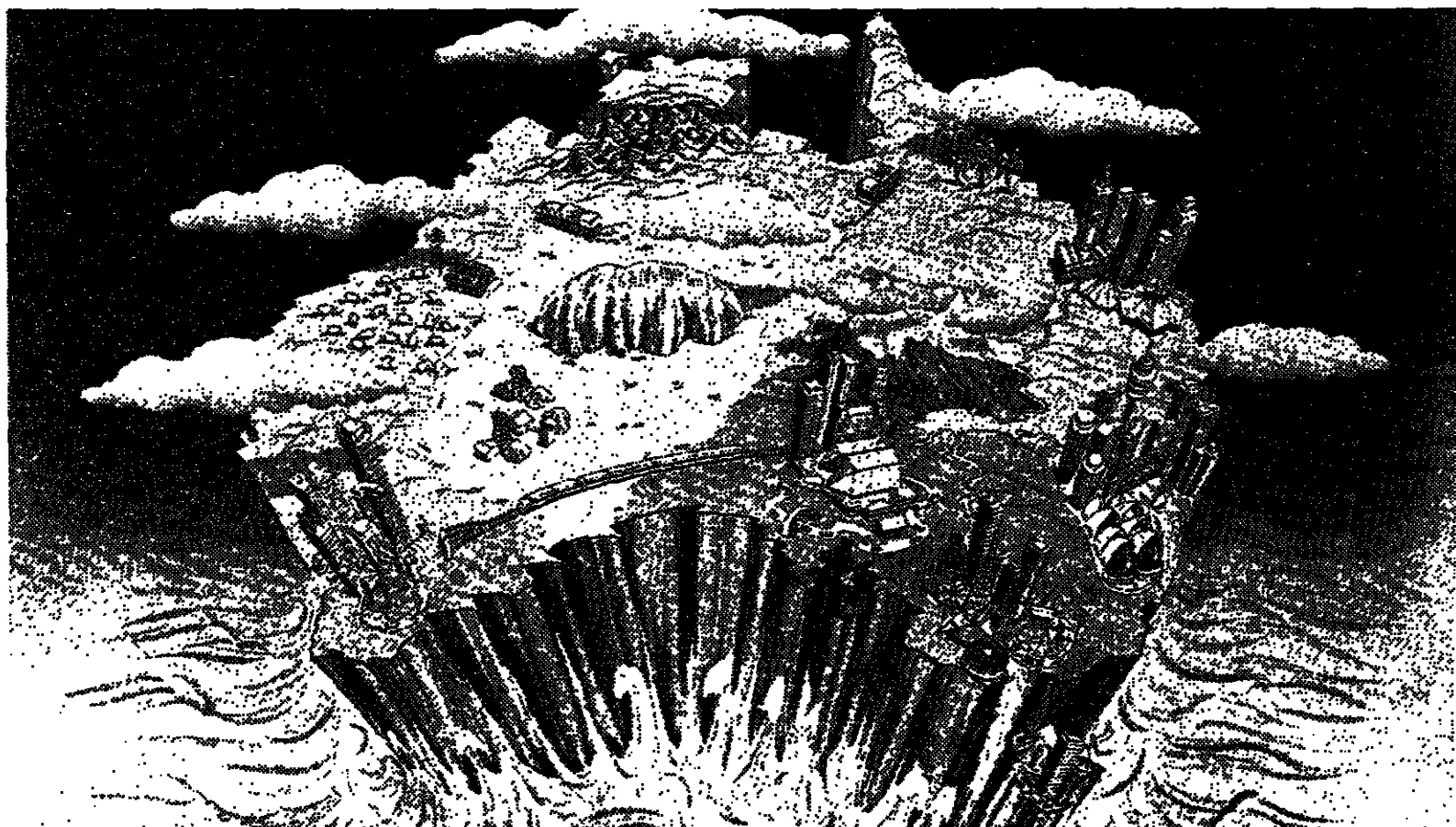
If you want to apply for a grant, you should contact your local authority for an application form and further details about the scheme.

Local authorities have dis-

cretion to give priority to applications from elderly and disabled people - though the extent to which this discretion is used varies.

In all cases, though, it would be as well to submit applications sooner rather than later. Back in the notoriously severe winter of 1986-87 many local authorities ran up long waiting lists for grant aid, because they had exhausted their allocations.

One final point: In many areas, voluntary organizations now operate insulation projects that concentrate on loft insulation and draught-proofing at low cost for elderly or disabled people. So even if you do not qualify for grant aid, do still ask your local council if such projects are available in your area.



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As a resource driven economy Australia is benefiting from a worldwide rally in commodity prices, particularly nickel, zinc and

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aluminium. Its currency, after a long downhill trend, is strengthening as the Government appears set to maintain tight monetary policy. This, combined with a strong commodity market and increased exports of raw materials should support the SA and help the domestic current account deficit which is expected to show an improvement of around 20% on the previous year to date.

A lower inflation outlook, prospects for improved company profitability and a forecast higher budget surplus in 1988/89 provide a positive background for the relative outperformance by the Australian stock market in an international context.

## INVESTMENT POINTERS

The aim of the fund is capital growth. The managers are currently concentrating on stocks that will benefit from the earlier devaluation of the SA, such as metals and mining; on those which will benefit from commodity price strength, such as oil and gold; and on special situations elsewhere in the market.

Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future prospects of the fund. You should remember that the price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

He believes, however, that the combination of proven local management and a resurgent Australian economy will provide a sound long term investment. Nevertheless, you should bear in mind that in world terms the Australian market is small and volatile.

To invest, contact your Independent Financial Adviser or return the coupon with your cheque (min £500).

\*Source: Planned Savings L&BB Offer-bids, net income reinvested. A member of the UTA, MRO and LAUTRO.

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5. Units may be sold back to the Manager at the ruling bid price provided that the value of any remaining balance is not below £500. A charge for the proceeds will be sent within three working days of receipt by the Manager of the relevant certificate with the terms on the back duly completed.
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7. income reinvested on your behalf. Reinvested income does not give rise to additional units but increases the value of the units held.
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9. You will be sent a certificate in respect of your purchase of units within 21 days after receipt of completed registration details.
10. You may obtain a copy of the scheme particulars and most recent fund report by writing to the Managers.
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## FAMILY MONEY

## A sale that looks uneasy

British Steel was converted into a public limited company this week so that its shares can go on sale. More privatizations are on the way, but Wolfgang Münchau asks whether the original enthusiasm of investors will continue

A slick advertising campaign has already started running to prepare potential investors for the sale of British Steel to the public in November.

This sale, however, is unlikely to be surrounded by the euphoria that greeted previous government share issues.

In fact, there is now a distinctly uneasy feeling over big public share issues, based partly on the observation that the shares of more recent privatization stocks have substantially underperformed the earlier ones.

Last October's crash must share the blame as the share price of more recently privatized companies, such as the British Airways, British Gas and TSB - admittedly not a privatization but an issue launched with just as much hype and much the same aim - had little time to appreciate before the crash hit them, unlike British Aerospace and Cable & Wireless.

It also confirms that privatization stocks, like all shares, make most sense when held long-term. The disastrous sale of the Government's remaining stake in BP, in the wake of the crash, proved that all the high-profile advertising in the world will not produce an overnight profit, indeed any profit at all, if the markets are against you.

The Government, however, is determined to press on regardless and remains committed to the principle of wider share ownership.

This year and next it intends to launch three big issues - British Steel, the water authorities and the electricity industry. Total proceeds are expected to be more than £25 billion, provided, of course, that investors or underwriters join in.

It is difficult at this stage to evaluate the potential and risks of the candidates. But a look at previously privatized companies can give some preliminary indications.

Of the past five issues, counting TSB, only BA and British Gas appreciated, if only modestly.

However, TSB and BAA, are trading at the original price level, while investors in Rolls-Royce have actually lost money. The share price fell from an initial 170p to this week's level of 128½p.

All the other previous issues have done well to date, more or less. The star performers are Associated British Ports, which appreciated nearly tenfold, and C&W, the international telecommunications group, which incidentally has outperformed its archrival, British Telecom.

Amersham International, the health group, has also gained substantially since the flotation and now trades 5.5 times the issue price at 602p. But much of this increase occurred recently after the Government's golden share expired, exposing the company to a possible takeover.

Generally, high-tech manufacturing and service companies (BAE, C&W, Jaguar, BA) did better than general service companies (BAA, TSB) or utilities (BT, British Gas). This is, of course, only a rule of thumb. Some companies such as Rolls-Royce do not fall into this general pattern.

From an investor's point of view British Steel is possibly the most exciting prospect of the three new privatization candidates. The company, headed by Sir Robert Scholey, achieved £500 million profits this year, which could justify a price tag of between £2 billion and £2.5 billion on flotation, probably in November.

British Steel is an industrial company and should, on past experience at least, show good long-term performance. Yet, steel is no widows' and orphans' stock. The industry is facing tough, and not always fair, competition from abroad, and demand for steel can be erratic.

The lack of risk associated with the two utilities, water and electricity, does not make investment in these industries necessarily a wiser choice. Consumer demand is, of course, relatively stable, and furthermore, net asset value is likely to exceed the issue price by quite a margin.

But prospects for strong earnings growth remain doubtful. With a public already concerned about recent rises in the cost of electricity, the potential for further price increases, and hence greater profits, and possibly an appreciating share price, may be limited, as in BT's case.

It remains to be seen whether increased competition in the electricity generating industry can lead to substantial cost savings, which could emerge as the main source for future growth.

Past experience suggests that the longer one holds the shares, the better they will perform eventually. But then this is true of most investments. The main difference is that, with one or two exceptions, privatization stocks are probably the cheapest way to go directly into the stock market.



A hot number? British Steel could even get a cold reception

Some would argue that last year's market crash has failed to alienate the British private investor, who, after all, is hanging on for the long term and treats the shares as savings rather than as objects of speculation.

According to the Stock Exchange, the number of shareholders in the UK has remained at more than nine million. However, we do not know whether there are nine million long-term investors or nine million short-term speculators.

The success of the three forthcoming privatization programmes will depend largely on the price. Most market observers note that the bear market has still a while to run, making the privatization stocks probably cheap, but

unlikely to perform in the short term.

The state of the economy is perhaps more important for the future of privatization than the general stock market outlook. If people are optimistic they are more likely to invest, and in particular with a long-term view.

The new privatization stocks will have to compete with high interest rates, and if we believe the Chancellor, high rates are there to stay for the time being.

If, however, as the City expects, base rates go to 13 per cent or even higher, many potential investors may find the relatively high income from an ordinary, but safe, savings or deposit account a far more attractive proposition.

## Telecom offers through lines to economy

The chat lines that allow strangers to talk to one another and which have been the ruin of many a parent are to be investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

But straight ordinary telephone calls can make the quarterly telephone bill quite nasty enough. However, there are some steps you can take to curb the cost of calls yourself.

First, position a current British Telecom chart of call charges beside every telephone, keep a kitchen-timer handy, and if you are an optimist place a money-box nearby.

Underline the times for cheap, standard and peak rates - they may surprise everyone.

If you feel more drastic measures are necessary, then you need a more precise method of registering costs.

The most sophisticated is the Ashdown Meter. Whether you purchase this privately or rent one from British Telecom, special meter pulsing equipment has to be connected to your line at the local telephone exchange.

This applies whether you have the old hard-wired phones or new Inphone plugs and sockets.

The meter sits next to your telephone and displays all

outgoing call units. It has two digital displays. One records individual calls, and you reset it every time. The second gives the accumulated total. To calculate the cost you multiply the used units by the call tariff.

The Ashdown Meter connection charge is £20, including a £15 engineering visit. The quarterly rental is £4.50. The meter pulsing facilities connection charge is £17, and the quarterly rental is £2.50. Add VAT to all prices.

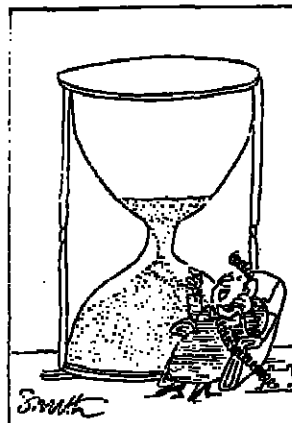
Phone Shops offer similar call-cost monitors. A Record-a-Call priced at around £113 plus VAT records the time, date and duration of your call - with the cost recorded as an optional extra at £22 when you pay £2.30 a quarter for the pulse connection.

The Call-Logger at around £129.95 can be plugged into any socket on the same line as your telephone.

Should you need an extra extension socket, Telecom charges £25 plus a £15 visit charge, excluding VAT. Telecom will then pulse your line - an added £2.75 per quarter.

With every call you get a print-out recording the number you have dialled and how much it will cost. Print-out paper is an extra expense at £4.60 a roll.

Many of the newly designed



telephones feature a call-timer, which displays the amount of time spent on the telephone, but not the cost. Telecom's selection ranges from £50 to £160, or timers can be rented.

If hordes of people tramp through your home and office and use your telephone you could always install a payphone, just as the multi-millionaire John Paul Getty did. You can rent a small, neat instrument for £23 a quarter. The connection charge is £15.

You may wish to be informed by the operator of the cost of a call. For national calls - the old trunk calls - dial the operator on 100 and ask for an ADC (advice of duration and charge) call before stating the number you require. After your call the operator will ring to tell you the exact cost. The charge for the service is 75p.

For international calls dial 155 and ask for an ADC before stating the country and number you want. The charge for this is 95p.

Rosemary Wells

## PEOPLE'S SHARE ISSUES

Company	Issue date	Issue price	This week's price
British Aerospace	May 81	150p	488p
Cable & Wireless	Oct 81	56p	372p
Amersham	Feb 82	142p	602p
Associated British Ports	Feb 83	56p	501p
Enterprise Oil	June 84	185p	444p
Jaguar	Aug 84	165p	245p
BT Telecom	Sep 84	130p	230p
TSB	Oct 86	100p	98p
Brit Gas	Dec 86	135p	173p
BA	Feb 87	125p	154p
Rolls-Royce	May 87	170p	128½p
BAA	July 87	245p	256p

\* Thursday's opening prices

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Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Extra specimen signature \_\_\_\_\_

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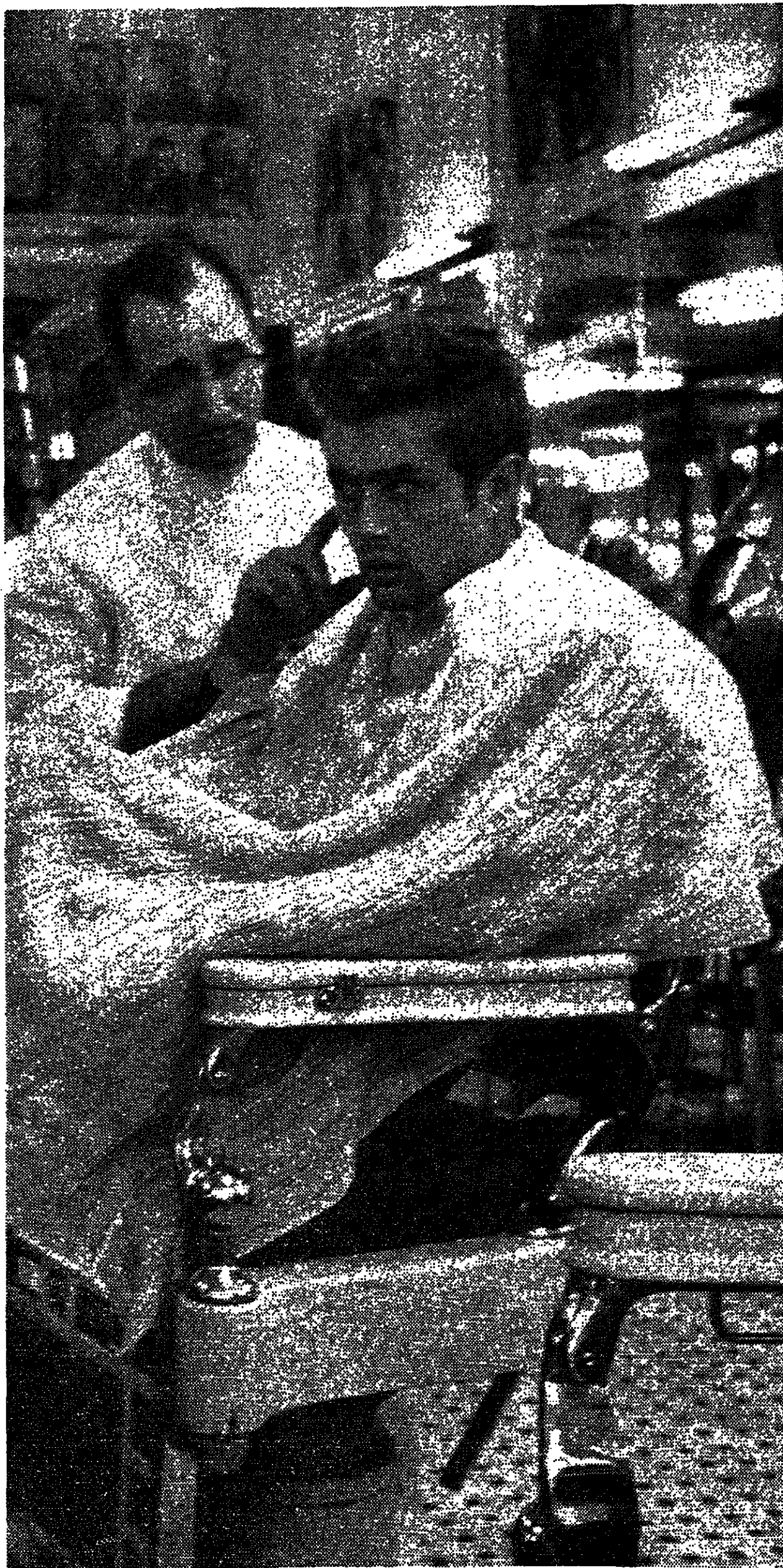
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## FAMILY MONEY

## Season for beating fare rises

Amid the uproar over the leaking of British Rail's plans to squeeze hundreds more pounds a year out of ultra-long-distance season ticket-holders, one rather more mundane fact has been ignored, writes Tony Levene.

If the experience of the past few years is any guide, all season tickets and other fares will rise in the first week of January — and by substantially more than inflation.

Other than cycling, moving nearer to work or taking to the rush-hour roads, there is nothing that commuters can do to prevent the rises. British Rail has a captive market.

But by starting to plan now season ticket-holders can at least ease the pain. Both British Rail and London Transport allow you to buy an annual ticket at the old rate right up until the day before the increased — or "revised" — fares come into operation. You effectively travel through 1989 at 1988 rates.

The problem is finding the money for the annual ticket, which, as the table shows, is far from a petty cash item. You have to work out whether you are better off buying an annual ticket even if it means borrowing or pulling savings out of the building society, or whether you should buy a series of monthly tickets.

At one time all rail fares were worked out at so many pence a mile. Now it is up to "market forces" or "what the route will bear". But there is one constant factor. A yearly season ticket costs 10.41 times a monthly ticket. That could be considered equivalent to seven weeks' free travel a year.

If prices stayed unchanged from year to year, most people would be better off buying monthly tickets. Annual leave and the Christmas break add up to perhaps five weeks, leaving a discount of around 4 per cent or two weeks' free travel — scant advantage for tying your money up in British Rail all year.

But add in the ability to stave off a likely increase of at least 7.5 per cent — equal to an additional four weeks of free travel, and the annual ticket starts to make sense again. The cost increase in the monthly ticket wipes out any advantage in timing tickets to avoid holiday periods. It brings the yearly season back to around 10.4 times the monthly — or a discount of 13 per cent.

It is worth taking cash out of a building society account if it is earning you less than around 6.5 per cent after tax. You have to assume that building society rates stay constant and that you are disciplined enough to put money back into the account regularly every month so that the entire sum is replaced by the end of the year.

You can use your Access or Visa card to buy your annual ticket. Both are accepted by London Transport and British Rail. But with the average Access credit limit standing at just over £1,000, and the Visa figure about the same, many commuters will need to arrange a higher credit limit well ahead of renewal time.

But unless interest rates on credit cards come down — and few see any chance of that yet — you would do better to buy



For some it's the only way to travel: Captive commuters may have to pay more but the pain can be eased by one smart move

monthly tickets out of income.

Lloyds Bank Access charges 1.9 per cent per month. If you borrow £1,200 and you have no other borrowings on the card and you pay back in monthly instalments taking full advantage of the interest-free period, you end up with 11 instalments of £120.55 and one of £120.58, making a total of £1,446.58. So you pay back roughly a fifth more than you borrowed.

The first-class season ticket to Haywards Heath, West Sussex, costs £1,832 for a year or £176 a month. Twelve

months would cost £2,112. Borrowing £1,832 from Lloyds Access would cost £2,208. Only the low-interest Visa cards such as Save & Prosper or Chase Manhattan make sense for season ticket purchase at present.

You could ask your employer for a zero-interest or low-interest loan for your ticket, and possibly take advantage of a tax-saving perk. The Inland Revenue works out the difference in the interest, if any, that you are charged and what it deems to be the official rate of interest.

If you earn at least £8,500 a year including all perks, you are what is now laughingly called a "higher-paid employee". If you are in this position or are a director, you are taxed on the advantage of the cheap loan.

The concession is that if the total value of this perk in a tax year is less than £200, the Revenue ignores it altogether, making it worth up to £50 for the basic-rate taxpayer and £80 for anyone paying at the higher rate.

But you have to be careful with this perk. Once the

interest saved his £200, the perk disappears as you pay tax on the entire sum and not just the amount over £200. And working out how much you can borrow to stay within this limit can now be difficult.

The official rate was 12 per cent from October 1982 until April 1987. But policy has changed and the rate closely follows the money market. It was 9.5 per cent in early May. In early August it was raised to 12 per cent and it is likely to be increased again.

In May second-class season ticket-holders from Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, could have borrowed the entire sum at no interest and stayed within the perk level. Now they are caught, and if interest rates go any higher second-class commuters from Ipswich, Suffolk, could lose the perk. And the next turn of the screw could see regulars from Haywards Heath and Southend, Essex, having to pay tax on their loans.

The solution is easy if uncomfortable. Borrowers have either to pay back some of the money or pay some interest on it to bring the calculation back below £200 for the tax year.

## THE COSTS COMPARED

	Miles	ANNUAL (£)		MONTHLY (£)	
		1st	Std	1st	Std
Stevenage-London	27½	1780	1268	171.00	121.80
Doncaster-London	156	4444	3040	426.70	291.90
Peterborough-London	76½	2840	1984	273.10	190.50
Glasgow-Edinburgh	47½	1612	1156	154.80	111.00
St Albans-London	20	1368	928	131.40	89.10
Liverpool-Manchester	31½	1596	1116	153.30	107.20
Southampton-London	79½	2472	1708	237.40	164.00
Haywards Heath-London	38	1832	1284	176.00	123.30
Ipswich-London	69	2308	1696	227.50	162.90
Southend-London	36	1748	1224	168.00	117.60

## Some nonsense on the line

British Rail's fare structure is full of anomalies. One of the most serious arises from the abolition of cheap day returns between stations more than 50 miles apart and their replacement by the more expensive saver tickets.

The exception is Network SouthEast. The 143-mile journey from Waterloo to Weymouth, Dorset, is covered by a cheap day return. London to Ipswich, Suffolk — at 69 miles half the distance as well as being a quicker journey — is not.

The British Rail fare guide is not published "for reasons of commercial confidentiality" but astute reading of the ABC Rail Guide can save pounds if you are prepared to book ahead and possibly travel by a longer or slower route.

The Network SouthEast day return for the 79 miles from London to Southampton is £10.90. But the cheapest tickets for the 77 miles to the non-Network SouthEast Swindon in Wiltshire are £15 and £18.50 depending on

which day you travel. But a day return from London to Reading, Berkshire, and a second from Reading to Swindon give exactly the same journey at a total cost of £11.50.

London to Birmingham and back in a day costs up to £24. A slight diversion via Northampton and two day return tickets brings the cost down to £15.50. The journey from Ipswich can be split into a day ticket to Colchester, Essex, and a second to London.

## LETTERS

## Penalty for the thrifty

I was appalled to see that the Monopolies Commission, inquiring into the affairs of the credit card companies, may recommend that cardholders who pay their bills in full promptly should be penalized for their thrift and honesty by being charged interest like those who prefer to pay in instalments, if at all (*The Times*, August 6).

According to the Commission, the people who pay are subsidized by those who get into debt! I had never thought it was "anti-social" to pay one's bills promptly, but now we are told it is and we must be punished for doing so. Yet no one is forced to have a credit card. It isn't compulsory. Nor is it necessary to buy things one can't afford. It is entirely from choice if people get into heavy debt through greed and extravagance. So I see no reason why the 45 per cent of us who settle our debts and only buy what we know we can pay for should now be penalized in order that the thrifless should pay less for their self-indulgences.

What strange ideas of "good" and "bad" the Monopolies Commission must have if they consider it a crime to pay one's bills.

But if their suggestion becomes reality and we are charged interest on our monthly bill even if we pay it in full, and are also charged extra in the shops if we pay by credit card — another suggestion of the Commission — will any of us who belong to the "paying 45 per cent" continue to use our credit cards?

I certainly wouldn't myself as, being thrifty, I would consider it a waste of money. Eventually, I imagine, the only people left using credit cards would be those who are quite happy to allow their debts to pile up — which is hardly likely to please the credit card companies, who

are not charitable organizations and have never pretended to be. They will just have to go out of business. Is this, perhaps, what the Monopolies Commission really want?

What rubbish! I hope the credit card companies will fight these proposals with all their might! I like my little bit of plastic and find it useful. But I have never looked on it as a source of unlimited gold.

Mrs JACINTH WHITTAKER,  
Bury St Edmunds,  
Suffolk.

## Four points of the law

You published an article by Tony Levene on August 28, "Heavy Price to Pay for a Bankrupt Life". The overall balance was slightly marred, however, by a number of inaccuracies which either add to the burden or lighten it.

FIRST, an undischarged bankrupt can obtain credit up to £250 (not £50) without disclosing his status. See section 360 (1) Insolvency Act 1986 and the Insolvency Proceedings (Monetary Limits) Order 1986.

SECOND, local authority rates no longer enjoy preferential status which is regulated by Schedule 6 of the 1986 Act. THIRD, bankruptcy can adversely affect spouses even though the non-bankrupt spouse was not a partner in a business. This arises by virtue of section 329 of the 1986 Act which postpones debts owed by a bankrupt to his spouse until after the claims of preferential and ordinary creditors have been satisfied.

FINALLY, discharge from bankruptcy in ordinary cases is after three years from the date of the bankruptcy order. A discharge upon the expiry of two years from that date is applicable only in cases of summary administration, i.e., the unsecured claims do not exceed £20,000. See section 279 of the 1986 Act.

P. CRANSTON,  
Dibley Lupton, solicitors,  
Leeds.

Readers' letters for publication are welcomed but *The Times* regrets it cannot give individual replies or advice. No legal responsibility can be accepted for any advice or statements in these columns, and independent professional advice should always be sought.

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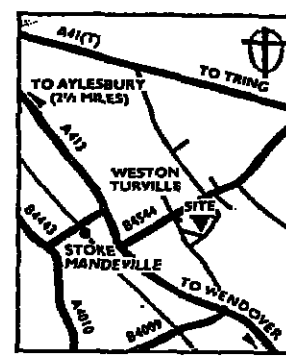


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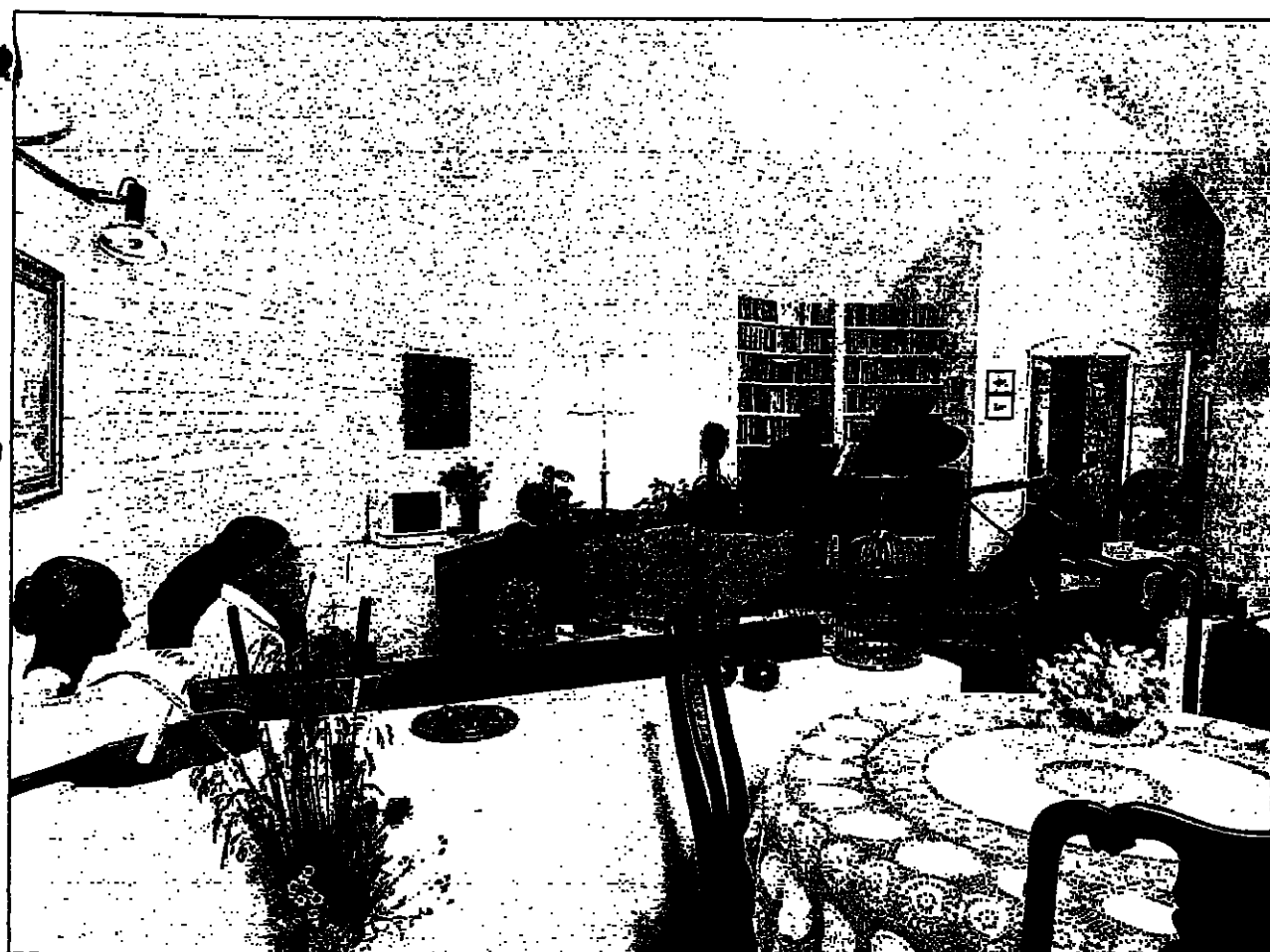
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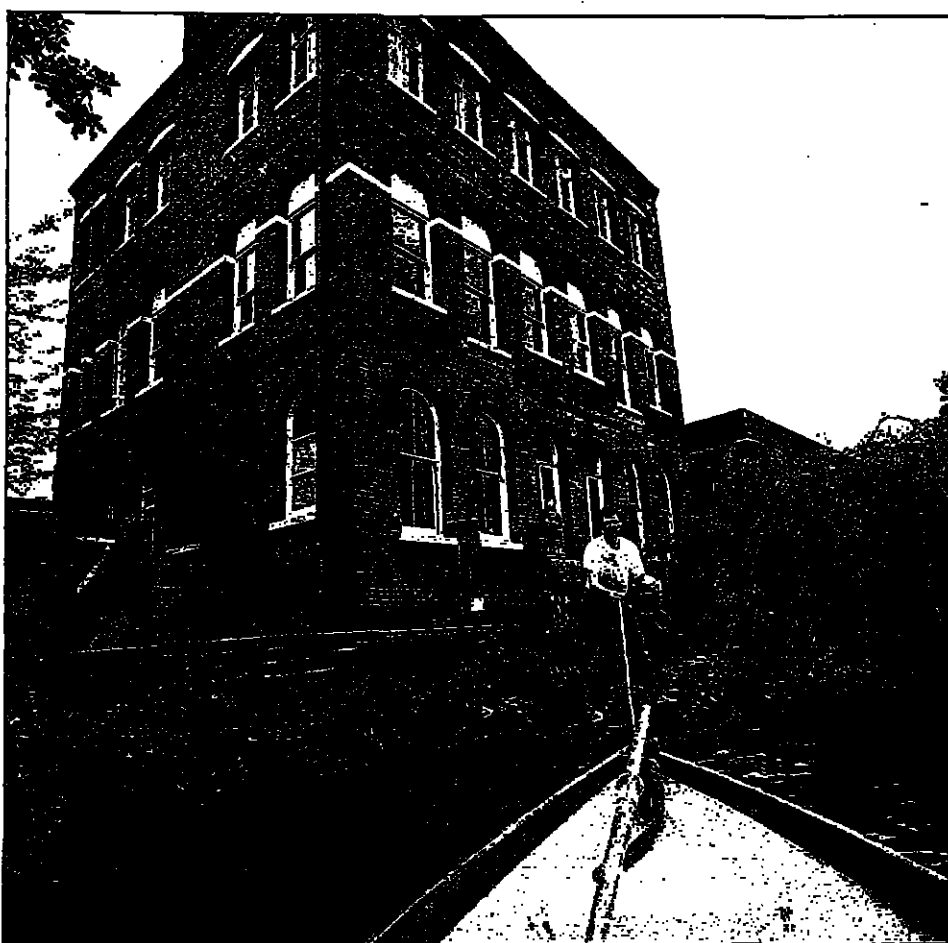
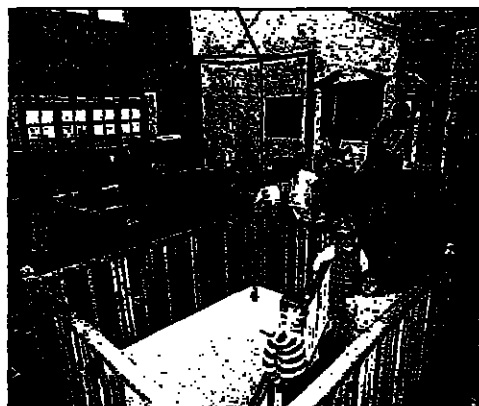
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## PROPERTY



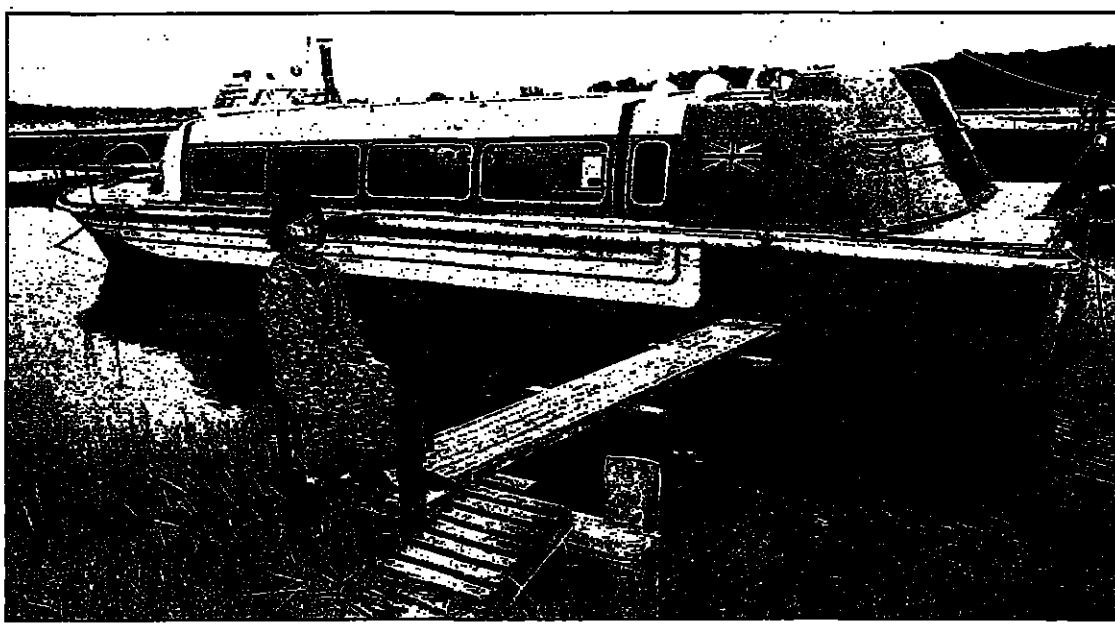
Left and above: the martello tower owned by Michael and Barbara Burch. Right and below: Thorpeness's most celebrated quirk, built round a water tower



Left and above: The Eatons' former pub and hotel, on the banks of the Thames. Right and below: Gill Levin's tithe barn, which used to house animals



Left and above: the chapel on the green is home to Doug Patterson and Jo Buxton. Right and below: all afloat in a hovercraft house for Davinia Anderson



# When a home is not a house

Not every house need be a castle to start with, but Dinah Hall found quite a few dwellings which, although not built as ideal homes, have been lovingly turned into personal, stylish abodes. Guglielmo Galvin photographs the transformations

For an adventurous few, the idea of a home is anything but a house. Not for them the ready elegance of a Georgian mansion when an old factory is available; not for them the prettiness of a country cottage when the Church has property to spare. The more exotic the shell, the greater the potential.

The drawback of following your heart rather than your head in matters of property is that, in cities at least, you may find yourself in less than desirable areas. Warehouse living, such a fashionable proposition in the Seventies, has lost its appeal as the pioneering middle-classes found their open plan spaces and views of the river could not compensate for the lack of sophistication, not to mention the indigenous hostility, outside their front doors. Admirably intended developments like New Concordia Wharf have ended up like hermetically sealed fortresses; residents do not even have to set foot on the alien territory of their "locality" as they scuttle home in their cars, with

remote control buttons to magic them inside.

Peter and Mary Eaton, however, have managed to find a spectacular, and cheap, home without sacrificing too much in terms of location. Mordlake is perhaps a bit further from the centre than they had imagined living, but when architect friend Pierre d'Avoine offered them the chance to share in converting a huge old derelict pub and hotel on the river, they quickly relocated their future. After a couple of years living amid building rubble, they find themselves with a huge living room, about 40ft x 18ft, the length and height of which is lined with elegant arched windows opening on to the river and its green banks beyond. Under the circumstances Mary, a furnishings maker for whom the space is particularly valuable in this age of full-length dress curtains, feels it would be petty to carp about the lack of garden.

In the country, on the other hand, the most interesting properties are often in the most extraordinary locations. Thorpeness, on the Suffolk

coast, is one of the last bastions of the middle-class English seaside holiday.

Whole families of cagoules brace themselves against the wind and indulge in that most English of pastimes — throwing rain-washed stones into a sea as sullen as the teenage daughters for whom the annual pilgrimage to Thorpeness has become a trial of boredom. For if you have grown out of buckets and spades and are not a fan of eccentric architecture, there is little to amuse. Sylvia Le Comber and her two grown-up children are tied to the place on both counts: through nostalgia for years of family holidays and through ownership of Thorpeness's most celebrated architectural quirk, the House in the Clouds. Built around a water tower by the local landowner C. Stuart Ogilvie, who masterminded the entire fake Elizabethan village in 1911, this sort of mad English Taj Mahal was intended as a tribute to his mistress. Impossibly tall and thin, it cranes over the village like a nursery rhyme drawing come to life. Inside, the living room, bath-

rooms and a warren of bedrooms are spread between five floors and 70 steps, culminating in what the Le Combers call "the giant scout hut" on top — a games room for children, a magnificent viewing platform for adults. When her husband died, Mrs Le Comber began renting out the house for holidays — "sharing it, we like to say" — having decided they couldn't bear to sell. "After all, where would we ever find anywhere quite like this?"

Well, actually, a little further down the coast is, for those so inclined, an equally desirable and original residence. The climb to the top is as taxing, the view as breathtaking, but the building itself looks considerably more sturdy. Which is what one should expect of a martello tower. Solicitor Michael Burch and his wife Barbara have lived here for three years, battenning themselves down against the bitter north east winds. "We were looking for a rectory, like everybody else — a couple of acres, kitchen garden, my own sheep grazing in the pasture," Barbara says a

little wistfully. "But then Savills sent us the details of this — as a joke I think," Michael continues. "When we drew up outside we nearly didn't even bother to go in, it was so ugly. But as soon as we stepped inside, that was it."

An 18th-century rectory would be tame in comparison. Once you have pierced the brutish exterior, you are sucked into a vortex of white-washed modernity. Bedrooms and bathrooms are on the ground floor which opens up double height to the middle kitchen/living area. Then you go up one of two sets of dungeonsque steps to reach the magnificent solarium and open deck. Here Barbara can look in one direction and pretend the sheep in the fields below are her own, while Michael, who used to be in the merchant navy, is back on the bridge of a ship as he watches the yachts ground themselves on the treacherous sandbanks out at sea. Furniture has been their main problem: anything square looks totally wrong in the circular rooms. Security, though, is a bonus — "of course there's the sheer bulk of

the walls, and the very nature of the building, but there's also an intangible quality about it which makes you feel secure." The drawbridge mentality, Barbara concedes, may not be entirely good for them — there is a tendency to shut the rest of the world out. "And it makes you feel very smug..." explains daughter Joanna, looking down on the beachcombers below. "I'm the king of the castle..."

The heating bills may be huge (warm air ducts through the floor are kept on all year) and the stairs a struggle, but there is no doubt that the Burch family have been captivated by their tower.

Even closer to the sea is Davinia Anderson, settled, at weekends, in a fetching orange hovercraft, bobbing up and down on the River Hamble in Hampshire. A property developer in a genteel kind of way (doing up houses is a profitable passion), the hovercraft is certainly her most unusual conversion to date. "I was looking to buy a barge when I saw this. It belonged to a young lad who was planning to live there with his girlfriend

but fortunately they fell out (of love, not the hovercraft) and I persuaded him to part with it." Conversion is not yet complete — one of the engine housings is to become a bathroom — but it is already a comfortable bolt hole, with its kelim-strewn salon and small galley kitchen. "It's nice to be able to escape here: it's so peaceful — just the sounds of sea and birds."

Gill Levin, artist and musician, was living in London and had not even considered moving, until she fell prey to an estate agent's window where she saw her Norfolk tithe barn. "It was a complete love affair — I bought it without even seeing inside." Only the stable end of the barn had been converted and it had become an extremely cosy kitchen, with three bedrooms aloft, leaving her to sculpt a huge, full-height galleried hall for concerts in the middle, a studio for her painting, and a self-contained flat at the other end for her 80-year-old mother, also an artist. "I can't afford to heat the big space so in winter I retreat to the kitchen, which has wonderful

underfloor heating. But I'll never move from here: it has a terrific sense of peace as you come through the door, and I'm sure that's because it housed animals rather than people."

Little of the spirit of previous occupants remains in Doug Patterson's and Jo Buxton's chapel, though they themselves exemplify the "Seek and ye shall find", or "Ask and ye shall be given" approach to netting an interesting property. In need of a large space to house Jo's loom (she is a tapestry designer) and anxious to utilize Doug's skills as an architect, they wrote to the headquarters of the Methodist Church in Birmingham, asking if they had any redundant chapels. The Methodists obliged with one overlooking a pretty village green in Suffolk. With the help of a good local builder and the eventual annexing of the cottage next door, they now have an enviable home. "I know some people feel insecure in a big space like this," Jo says, "but I feel uncomfortable in cosy little rooms with low ceilings. For me this is wonderful."



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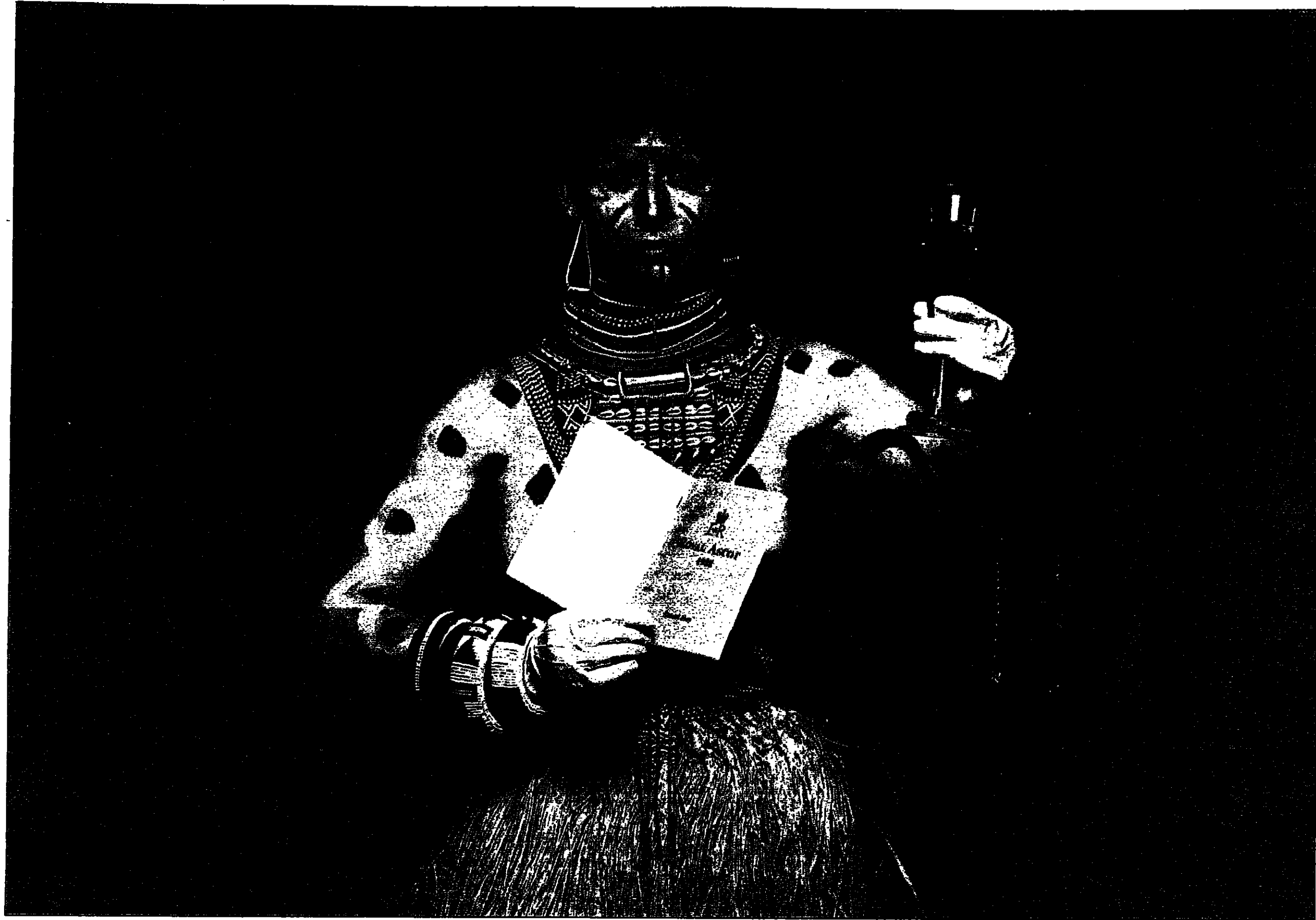
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THE TIMES

# REVIEW

SECTION 3

John Higgins on Rossini... Michael Watkins on Vienna... Martin Cropper on Saint-Exupéry... Jonathan Meades on eating out



## Rites of passage in tribal life

Dress codes and initiation ceremonies play a vital hidden role in the structure of modern society. In the second extract from their new book on today's tribes, Desmond Morris and Peter Marsh examine and explain the roots of ritual behaviour

Those little promises uttered by Boy Scouts and Girl Guides may seem far removed from the ordeals of Australian Aborigine warriors. But their function is exactly the same, to bind and initiate the young into the lore and customs of the tribe.

Likewise, the elaborate women's hats on display at Royal Ascot do not seem to have any immediate connection with the headdress worn on ceremonial occasions by North American Indians, or the turbans of Sahara camel riders. In tribal terms, however, they are doing a similar job. Traditional costume has always been used to mark a person as belonging to a cultural unit, and often indicated his or her standing within that community.

Royal Ascot has matured into an English tribal ceremony, which has less to do with horse-racing than with ostentatious displays of upper-class style in the presence of the chieftains, notably in the wearing of ceremonial bonnets. The Ascot hat and appropriate accessories could be compared to the 10ft of black or indigo cloth wound round the face and head of the Tuareg of the Southern Sahara, which indicates both the tribe and the superior status within the tribe.

But it is in the process of tribal initiation that striking parallels between traditional and modern practice can be found. Becoming a full member of a tribe requires intensive training in its lore and ways. It is not something which is achieved merely by coming of age. The transition, in particular, from the status of child to that of adult is an event of such significance that it must be marked by traditional rites which clearly announce the new position of an individual within his (or, less frequently, her) tribal group.

Birth, puberty, marriage, parenthood and death are all milestones in the career of the tribe member. The associated rituals help to deal with the anxieties and stresses which such major life-changes bring. As the initiation rites of Australian Aborigines illus-

trate, in most cases the ceremonies have three distinct parts. The time for initiation is decided by the elders, who have been watching the boy's progress through puberty. At this point begins the "separation phase".

The novice is taken from the village, despite ritualized wailing from the women, who put up a show of physically resisting his removal. Once the boy is away from the tribe, the transition phase begins. Usually this involves bodily mutilation, such as circumcision or the removal of teeth. These symbolic acts are thought by anthropologists to represent a "killing" of the initiate. He becomes "dead" to the normal life of his tribe.

In this isolated situation, which may last from six to eight weeks, the boy is prepared for his later tribal role. He is given intensive training in tribal customs and lore. The initiate is also taught the art and cultural significance of tribal dancing.

Eventually he returns to his

**Royal Ascot has matured into an English tribal ceremony, in the presence of the chieftains**

village as a "man" and is greeted by the tribe as if he had returned from the dead. This emphasizes that he is now a new and quite different person. Tribal members will behave towards him with due regard to the adult role he now plays.

The painful ordeals which the initiate has to bear, such as circumcision, have the function of binding him to his tribe. Through his suffering he declares his commitment and shows his courage. The more severe the ordeal, the greater the degree of solidarity engen-

dered among fellow sufferers. In traditional tribes, rites of initiation are almost always restricted to the males, and most of them involve mutilation of the penis, the most tender part of the male anatomy and the most visible sign of the individual's sexuality.

To dismiss such rituals as "primitive" forms of barbarism is to ignore the vital role they play. Those societies which have ceased to engage in these practices have also lost much of the bonding and affiliation which previously secured their cultural and economic survival. When traditional rites of passage are discouraged, the entire social fabric starts to become unstitched.

The true role is highlighted also by the eagerness shown by the initiates. Far from trying to avoid the pain and suffering, boys and young men plead to be allowed the experience and the transitions which follow. For them it is an essential part of growing up. To be a full member of the tribe is something for which a price must be paid, and this price is paid willingly.

Initiations of a similarly physical nature are still encountered in modern societies, most frequently all-male institutions. Boys' boarding schools and army regiments are typical examples.

The tradition in many British schools, despite the influence of progressive education and changing official attitudes towards physical violence, is to subject new boys to a variety of forms of humiliation and painful ordeal. Old boys of such schools look back with wistful nostalgia to their initiation experiences, using phrases such as "character building", "loyalty", and "being a man". While the practice may now be less common, they still continue and still serve the same function.

Typical schoolboy initiation rituals revolve around the novice's transition through adolescence. His testicles may be smeared with boot polish or his first pubic hairs may be shaved off. "Debaggging", whereby the individual's trousers are removed to reveal his genitalia, is a milder practice, and one which few males who

have been to a single-sex school have managed to escape.

The ritual floggings of new boys, so vividly depicted in *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, are now thought to have disappeared completely — the headmaster of Eton reports that boys in school are today much nicer to each other. In the modern armed forces,

**Cruel rituals have largely vanished from mainstream cultures; little has been provided in their place**

however, high levels of brutality in initiation ceremonies are not at all uncommon.

A recent exposé of life in the Coldstream Guards, has revealed the kinds of ritual violence to which recruits are subjected. In one case a novice had his testicles burnt with a blowtorch. He was also wrapped in a mattress and, after being repeatedly kicked, was dropped out of a window on to the ground 15ft below. Others were forced to drink urine. Ex-members of other regiments have reported similar rituals, and it is clear that there have been occasions on which quite serious injuries have been sustained.

Reaction to those who have made known the details of these initiation ceremonies has been mixed. Some people have argued that an immediate stop must be made to these "degrading" and "dangerous" practices. Others, in contrast, view the people who have "rattled" on their comrades as "cowards" and "wimps". Being a man, they proclaim, means being able to take your punishment without running for help to the authorities. If you cannot stand a little manly "fun", then the army is no place for you.

Such differences in sentiment reflect the increasing ambivalence in Western societies towards, not only the violent aspects of initiation rituals, but also the whole concept of tribalism and bonding. To describe a group as "cliquish" or "insular" is to make an essentially pejorative remark. The fact that a group achieves a high degree of collective identity through the traditional forms of incorporation of new members is seen as alarming to those outside that group.

Yet it is partly because distinctive markings of transition from one level of status to another are largely lacking in mainstream modern cultures that so many people are confused about the role they are expected to play. The "trauma" of adolescence, for example, is as much due to the state of limbo, which exists between the role of child and that of adult as it is to the rapid development of sexual maturity.

For males, adolescence is a period marked by dramatically increased production of the hormone testosterone. This is the chemical which is responsible for the enlargement of the testes and the development of secondary sexual characteristics, such as pubic and facial hair. The other effects of testosterone, however, include an increased aggressiveness. It is possible that initiation rituals, related as they usually are to the onset of puberty, developed and survived because they were effective in controlling this new-found energy and in directing it into socially acceptable activities. Using such a procedure, tribal elders could tame the potential for rebellion among the younger members and secure their loyalty and obedience.

While seemingly cruel rituals have largely vanished from mainstream cultures, little has been provided in their place. In the face of this lack of direction and means of affiliation, forms of initiation have

developed in subcultures. The fraternities and sororities of universities in the United States, for example, highlight people's need for tribal bonds

at a critical time of life, and initiation into such closed societies is, for many students, the most significant part of their college experiences.

Some "rites of passage" survive in modern societies in token or symbolic form. Baptisms and first communions

Continued overleaf

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are ceremonial stages of development in most Christian organizations. The Bar Mitzvah of Jewish culture is a more distinctive marking of the transition from boyhood to manhood, and circumcision is employed explicitly to indicate cultural membership.

But for tribal initiation rites ensuring obedience and conformity to group norms we can find the best contemporary example among the Freemasons. Although generally viewed as respectable members of the host cultures in which they flourish, the secretive nature of their activities can be a cause of suspicion and distrust.

Since modern Freemasonry's founding in 1717, with the establishment of the Grand Lodge of England, the order has gained substantial influence in all areas of British life. Its durability and internal solidarity owe much to the seemingly archaic rituals in which nearly half a million men secretly take part at the

into this tribe is to improve one's chances of receiving assistance from people who are in positions of considerable power and influence.

Some youth cultures have evolved their own initiation rites. In US street gangs, potential new members are sometimes required to commit a minor criminal offence. In this way the newcomer is bound to the group through his shared complicity in illegal activities. In other cases he will be admitted as a "brother" only after his blood has been mingled with that of his fellows. Hell's Angels are reported to have more dramatic initiation ceremonies, involving such acts as biting the heads off live pigeons or chickens.

But these are all sensational exceptions. In most cases young people attach themselves to a subculture merely by dressing in the appropriate way, choosing the prescribed pattern of adornment and subscribing actively to the values, attitudes and general style which make the tribe distinctive.

British football fan tribes are a case in point. Although they avoid the extreme rigours of initiation, they do have their progressive grades of status and the sense of a "career structure".

The whole football culture provides an umbrella framework for the various tribes of supporters. Football fans, whether from Liverpool, Birmingham or anywhere else, have similar styles of dress and behaviour and subscribe to the same general set of values and attitudes. Each particular tribe, however, comes into conflict from time to time with the others in encounters when two teams meet on the football field. Similarly, US youth gangs share a common cultural framework, but each defends its own territory with aggressive determination.

Football fans enter this alternative culture at an age of about nine to 11. Being small, these children occupy the front parts of the terracing behind the goals, where their view of the game is not obscured by others in the crowd. Yet the progress of the game is often not their primary concern: for much of the time they can be seen facing back towards the upper terraces, closely observing the activities of the older boys behind them.

These "novices" in the fan tribe are in a process of social learning, acquiring knowledge of the ritual chants and songs and the occasions on which it is appropriate to use them. Their style of non-verbal behaviour, including posture, facial expressions and gestures, gradually changes in response to the influences

around them. This "novice" period usually lasts for up to three or four years, its end being marked by a sudden shift of position on the terraces and incorporation into the main body of vociferous fans. This usually happens at the beginning of a new football season, and thus marks a distinct transition from the status of "little kid" to that of "one of the boys".

The main group they have joined is the core of the soccer culture. The individuals involved are commonly referred to as "hooligans", "savages" or "mindless hooligans" in the popular media, a more neutral term to describe them is "rowdies", for this more accurately describes their patterns of behaviour.

Being accepted as a rowdy represents a second tier within the tribe. It involves constant displays of loyalty and commitment to the team which the tribe supports. The opposing fans are required to be ritually denigrated and certain standards of courage, or "bottle", are expected. A rowdy should not run from encounters with rivals, but neither should he act in such a way as to attract the attentions



Flying fur: headdresses of the Masai and the pom-poms of cheerleaders at an American football match tell similar stories

of the police or incite levels of violence which result in serious injury. To aid his sense of career development, a number of informal role positions are available to which he might aspire.

There are chant leaders, whose task is to initiate singing and chanting at appropriate points throughout the match. This might sound easy, but there are hazardous features attached to the enactment of this role. If a fan raises his arms and shouts out the first few words of a chant, but finds that nobody else is prepared to join in, distinct loss of face results. The chant leader must have the confidence of those around him and understand the subtle rules.

Aggro leaders are those who initiate fighting in and around the football grounds. Their role within the grounds is now quite limited, due to the tighter security measures, but opportunities occur for minor skirmishes outside the ground and on journeys to matches away from home.

Other recognizable roles include various kinds of organizers. These fans are responsible for co-ordinating

travel to away matches, liaising with club officials, disseminating information and generally helping to maintain group cohesion. A particularly interesting position, however, is that of the "nutter" (or "headbanger"). Nutters are individuals with a reputation for doing things which no sane fan would ever do. They are deviants within their own culture, but their presence is tolerated because they serve a useful function. By breaking the unstated rules of the tribe, they remind others of what the rules really are. Also, like jesters and clowns, they provide amusement. While being a danger to themselves and their group, they are usually prevented by their fellow tribe members from going too far.

It is in the rowdies' status-level that a fan's tribal activities are at their most intense. Like his counterpart in traditional African culture, it is at this stage that he displays his warrior potential and his wearing of the tribal dress and insignia will be most marked. But there are other considerations which he has to keep in mind, such as finding and retaining a regular job and getting married. For these

reasons, a further stage of transition — the third tier — is provided within the football culture. Once an individual's reputation has been firmly established, he can safely abandon some of the more onerous requirements and become a graduate.

The term may seem odd, but it is appropriate. They have done the equivalent of attending lectures and writing essays. They have been examined by their peers and elders, and now they rest on their laurels. They remain, however, firmly within the tribe, taking on a role of sage-like aloofness, guardians of their culture.

In formally constituted associations, the points of transition are more clearly marked. In the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, for example, we find both age-set distinctions and status-linked career points. The transition from being a Cub to being a Scout takes place at a particular age. A number of role positions are then available — for example, patrol leader — and marks of respect, in the form of badges and insignia, are bestowed on those who achieve particular distinction. The camp fire ceremonies symbolize a desire to return to an earlier pattern of life in which status is displayed and respect is marked.

In adult tribes, transition rites are often marked by special presentations or by elevation to special positions. Thus the presentation of an Oscar and the creation of a new British peer of the realm are equally, and equivalently, manifestations of tribal behaviour.

In modern societies the "traditional" or "folk" forms of dress are rarely seen, except

at cultural festivals and anniversaries. They offer spectators a sense of nostalgia and a reminder of their cultural heritage. Local plumbers and shop assistants don *lederhosen* and slap their thighs in *disco* at Austrian package-tour ski resorts. At flamenco evenings on the Costa del Sol, a pastiche of traditional costumes is presented to sun-burned British tourists.

But in some traditional cultures dress and adornment is still the principal means of indicating tribal affiliations. It is rare to find a tribe which does not have its own characteristic headdress or distinctive ceremonial costume. Even the fast-disappearing Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert, who wear little more than leather loincloths and capes, still use culturally specific combinations of ostrich-shell beads carefully strung from tufts of hair and in characteristic bands around arms and ankles.

There are some odd variations on this theme. Among the Dani of New Guinea, male decorative wear consists primarily of special feathers and cowrie shells. But the higher their status, the less decoration they wear. Power is signalled by the fact that an individual no longer needs to impress his peers through the means of decorative display.

The Scottish kilt is ostensibly a form of traditional tribal dress. But in fact it dates back no further than the early

## The Oscars and the creation of a new British peer are examples of tribal behaviour

18th century. The tartan is of even more recent origin. In historical accounts of the Battle of Culloden, 1745, we find no reference to any distinguishing tartans. It was not until towards the end of the 18th century that the tartans began to form the basis for clan insignia. Yet it is to these relatively modern tribal identifiers that descendants of the Scots cling in nostalgic attempts to prove their cultural heritage.

But what of people who consider themselves to be members of mainstream modern societies? To what extent do their clothes and stylistic accoutrements announce their tribal affiliations and declare their social identity?

In some cases the message of adornment is straightforward. There is nothing mysterious about what goes on annually at Royal Ascot, for example. It has less to do with horse-racing than with ostentatious displays of upper-class style through the wearing of bonnets.

In youth subcultures, the messages may not always be as interpretable to "outsiders" from the mainstream host culture. An example might be the cryptic badge worn by members of the Hell's Angels motorcycle gangs on their highly identifiable sleeveless denim jackets, which simply says "1%". This is a reference to a statement made in the 1960s by the American Motor Cycle Association that 99 per cent of motorcyclists were decent, clean-driving young men.

Such a combination of communicative elements with enigmatic details is a hallmark of tribal costume. First, it identifies the clan allegiance of the wearer. Second, it strengthens his bonds with other members of the collective by indicating his access to shared meanings unknown to outsiders.

Compared with the Hell's Angels, the average British football fan presents himself as a quite unremarkable youth whose clothing is often not particularly distinctive. Nevertheless, it does include elements that have symbolic meaning. Two distinct types of message are communicated. First, there is the toughness, or macho, signal: a combination of heavy Dr Marten boots (now less popular than in the 1970s) and a thin shirt worn in the middle of winter might be interpreted in this way. A cut-down denim jacket might also add a little to the aggressive image. The second principal message is one of loyalty to the team which the individual supports, and hence to the terrace tribe associated with it. Team scarves are worn, but in unorthodox positions, such as around the wrist, so that there is no question of them being worn for the sake of warmth or comfort. Flags embellished with the team's insignia are worn around the shoulders, rather than waved.

There are some striking parallels to modern football-fan costume. In the hippodromes of the Roman Empire tribal followers of chariot-racing teams displayed their devotions in the same way. In the 1st century AD, Pliny the Younger described the races in the Circus Maximus in a letter to a friend, showing a typical intellectual's misunderstanding of tribal activity.

"If they were attracted by the horses' speed or the drivers' skill, there might be some sense in it. But as it is they support a piece of cloth, that is what they follow, and if the two colours were a race their support and allegiance would change too... Fancy such influence and power wielded by one shirt."

The "worthless shirt" was the essential token of membership of one of the circus factions. The supporters identified with a team by wearing simple tunics of the appropriate colour. On circus days they must have presented a spectacle very much like the one we see at Wembley on Cup Final days. The tunics were designed with a wrist-band on the end of the sleeves. As the arms were raised in salute the colours would have been displayed in a manner reminiscent of using football scarves knotted around the wrist. The football fan today employs a medium of tribal expression which has a heritage dating back far beyond the emergence of post-war British youth culture.

In Britain, individuals have enjoyed opportunities to adopt the dress and customs of a great variety of sub-cultural groups. In the 1950s, Teddy Boys posed in long jackets and suede shoes. Some subsequently modified their image to become rockers. Other teenagers, seeking a

source of tribal identity, became mods, whose characteristic uniform was a parka anorak with red, white and blue target emblems on the back.

Since then the British have had to grow accustomed not only to the aggressive skinheads, many of whom were involved in the establishment of the first football-hooligan clans during the mid-1960s, but also to the much more spectacularly dressed punks, who appeared in the late 1970s. Some skinheads, feeling that the tribe had lost its distinctiveness, smartened themselves up, put on pork-pie hats and became "rudies".

Mods and tedds reappeared, fired with revivalist fervour. Some punks, content with the excessive blackness of their uniform but ill at ease with the razorblade earrings and nasal stud business, underwent a subtle metamorphosis to be reborn as the quieter Gothics.

The style of each youth tribe evolves in order to distinguish one group as clearly as possible from another. The skinheads were a direct reaction to the long hair and flared, embroidered clothing of the hippies. Skinheads shaved their heads and adopted the working clothes of the manual labourer so as to maximize the difference between themselves and the middle-class radical drop-outs they so despised.

Youth groups are, in this sense, very much like species of birds. The most extravagant patterns and colours of plumage occur when the variety of avian life in a given area is greatest and the need for identification becomes highly important.

As we get older and our social identities become more stable, our tribal affiliations are usually signalled using less ostentatious clothing. Other channels of communication are open to us, such as the way in which we decorate our

houses, the cars we choose to drive and the objects with which we surround ourselves. Everyday functional items can become cult artefacts because of their association with particular tribes.

We are what we own. Leica cameras, Burberry raincoats, M&S Brueker chairs and Swiss Army penknives are clear emblems. But because of its public visibility, the car is perhaps the most important indicator of all.

On the surface, the automobile is simply a mechanical object. In reality it is one of the most powerfully symbolic objects to have been devised in modern cultures.

The car was originally a simple token of wealth, bestowing prestige on its owner and indicating his membership of a fiscal and social elite. In industrialized societies, as the car became more freely available, it gradually acquired a complex and sophisticated symbolic value. We have increasingly become accustomed to judging people, in part, by the style or model of car they drive — or by their refusal to drive a car at all.

Certain makes are clear talismans. The modern British Yuppie is associated with a Porsche. For such a person to drive a Jaguar or Aston Martin would be inappropriate, even though it could cost more.

The Rolls Royce denotes wealth and power. The drivers of such cars are identifying themselves with a minority tribe and welcome the attention they get from other motorists and onlookers. There is, however, another signal conveyed by the Rolls Royce. The driver is a member of the rich elite, but his wealth is founded on "new money". Rather like the Cadillac driver in America, he is an arriviste.

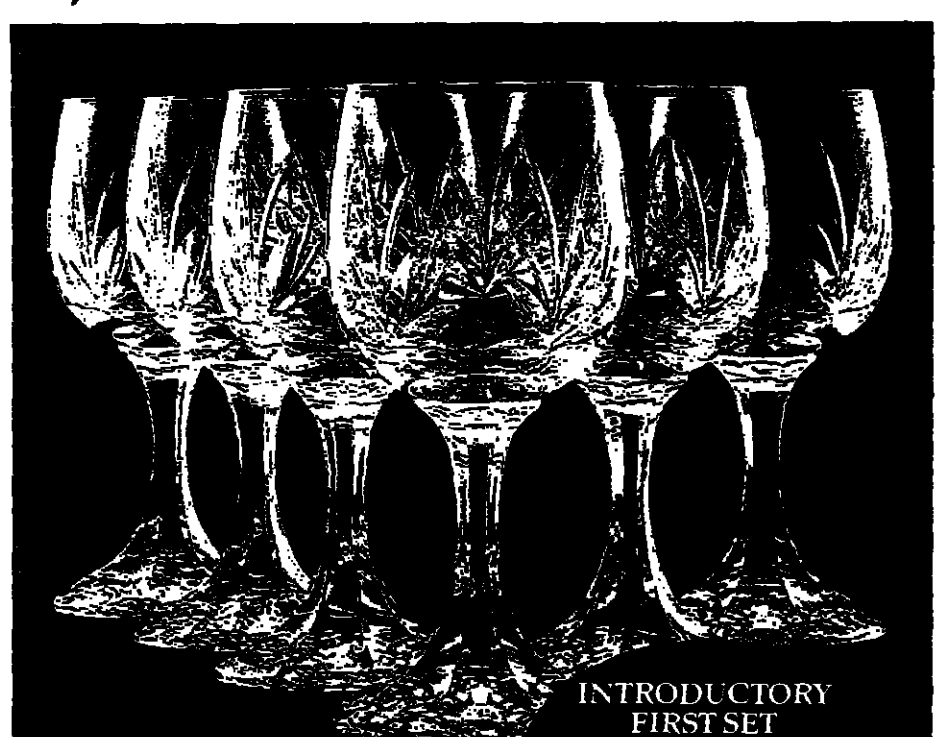
In class-divided British culture, a need therefore arises for those with "old money" to distinguish themselves from these new arrivals on the wealthy scene. The Bentley provides them with the appropriate tribal identifier. It communicates the same sense of prestige as the Rolls Royce, but it does so in a less ostentatious fashion, better in keeping with the more modest rituals of the aristocracy.

There is more than a grain of truth in these stereotypes. This is because, when we select a car, we have in mind — albeit unconsciously — the group of people we would choose to join if we were given the option. If the image of a make is of people with whom we would be uncomfortable, we bypass it.

Cars may be things that we drive. More importantly, they are things that we wear.

Next week: Wars and warriors  
● Extracted from *Tribes*, by Desmond Morris and Peter Marsh, published by Pyramid on October 21, price £14.95.

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## EATING OUT

French waiters know how to put customers in their place. Jonathan Meades encountered a master

# Waiter gets the bird

I know — old Monty Python sketches are about as interesting as other people's dreams, as discussions of rock lyrics, conspiracy theories, house prices, word processors, holidays, what you can get on CD, and so on.

Nevertheless there was a sketch — you must remember it — in which a cowering couple are greeted, when they enter a swank restaurant, with the words: "The head waiter will be here to abuse you in just a moment." Now, John Cleese, who played in that sketch, owns, as is well known, a company which produces training films. And I rather suspect that the said sketch must be doing the rounds, after all these years, as a lesson to catering students in what-not-to-do.

The trouble with demonstrations of that kind is, of course, that the proscribed often exerts a peculiar pull on those who are supposedly being warned of its undesirability. I don't know, I may be entirely wrong, but I can't believe that the cocktail of pomposity, insolence and patronising that all too many waiters manifest can have been gleamed in any spirit other than one of gleeful perversity.

Devotees of this sort of service, aka masochists, really should give Rue St Jacques a try. Front of house will inevitably be a disappointment: it's all smiles, amiability, godlike apologies for the rain that soaked you — this last is a worrying trait. Once they've got you at a table, however, the fun begins.

A young Frenchman appears; his mission in life is to foment francophobia in even the most ardent amateur of Chateaubriand, Platini and Mireille Darc. Unless, of course, you like this sort of thing, in which case you'll love him. His special trick is to address sentient adults as though they were E-stream eight-year-olds. His accent defies phonetic representation; it's the sort that suggests that, after all, Sellers' Inspector Clouseau was a triumph of naturalism.

A grouse, he tells me, is a little bird from Scotland. The Tour d'Argent, he tells me, is a famous restaurant in Paris. And so on. I should point out that nobody else in this handsome, rather stately restaurant seemed less than delighted by this fellow's performance nor by the showiness of the subsequent service — it is, as I say, no doubt, what they come for.

Great show is made of decanting a (too chill) bottle of Cornas, great



show is made of wishing you "excellent appetit", great show is made of didactic instruction in the provenance of cheese rather than merely putting it on a plate.

And this showiness extends to the cooking, which looks pretty marvelous, but tends to taste of nothing very much at all; there is a persistent tininess in the seasoning of dishes. A salad of lamb's tongues with lentils, capers and little cubes of potato, tomato and beetroot was dressed with very good oil but was astonishingly bland.

The same blandness was apparent in a creamy soup of mushrooms and chervil, in a pseudo-oriental dish of lamb with Chinese leaves where the orientalism was signified by a meek touch of chilli in the creamy sauce.

Grouse, however, was rather different. The little bird from Scotland was underhung — which is preferable to its being overhung — and was given a truly run sauce, allegedly of truffles, but tasting of nothing so much as hardy dilute packet soup. I don't make it sound too pleasant, but then it wasn't.

The cheeses are fairly sound, the

one sweet was poor: flavourless mousses with a hairnet of spun sugar.

This is a very good-looking restaurant. It's a maze of corridors and little rooms — it's probably preferable to get a table in one of the latter. The decorative scheme is bold and classical with rusticated walls, consoles that hold plants, 18th-century prints, fine paintings. It's not such a good-sounding establishment — cecce-listenin' classics are continually piped from the walls and the tables are so close to one another that you get your neighbours' CVs whether you want to or not.

These, of course, give the game away — it's a place which relies largely on well-heeled colleagues entertaining other well-heeled colleagues to something like the same dinner they had three days ago in Hong Kong and three days before that in Chicago. Two will pay about £100.

Alexander House, sometime home of Earl Alexander of Tunis, and now an hotel, is close to

Gatwick and thus a mecca for colleagues, the more junior of whom never bother to remove the plastic name tags from their lapels: will someone please write to explain why colleagues always use a middle initial, eg Jonathan T. Meades. There must be a reason.

It's for such people that this initially Elizabethan and much added-to house has received its latest addition, a gross porte-cochere in a wide-shouldered Dynasty style — just the ticket for the Senator or Carlton driver fresh in from Bonn with go-ahead marketing strategies.

The interior of the house contains some real treasures: first among them is a Zurbaren; there are also some 19th-century fruitcases with parrots, a fair yardage of rococo-chinois ornamentation, great tapestries, a painting by Noel Coward of a Barbadian beach, a job lot of prayer books, some fancy fireplaces, hectares of wood panelling.

The dining room has many swags. It also has a good kitchen and a lousy wine list. The former is run by a young German called Francis Baumer who clearly doesn't allow

his nationality to handicap him, just as such chefs as David Chambers and Rowley Leigh don't allow theirs to handicap them. The latter, the wine list, is seriously out of kilter with both the standard of the cooking and the aspirations of the dining room — which are pretty grand: service is all tails and flat brass buttons.

Quite how such a place comes by such a dismal section of vinous bathos is a matter of some wonder. Some dishes are standard, if posh, regulation issue "country house" hotel gear: foie gras with citrus fruits and a marginally too acid salad; scallops with a butter based sauce; tournedos with a bit of sauce on top that's been submitted to a top long grilling and a bovrisque reduction round it.

Others are inventive, though less fancy: a perfectly made omelette with grilles on top and a buttery sauce; marvelous venison with a fruit sauce and beetroot mousses; vegetables such as pasta filled with ratatouille and baby corn with a julienne of peppers.

The dining room forbids — in order, presumably, to pander to Americans — smoking of any tobacco. This is boorish, but it does allow you to escape between courses to the library where you can puff away, play a hand or two of brag, gaze at an engaging modern narrative painting of an orgiastic snooker game, and then get back in time for pudding — which will be good but not so good as the cheeses.

Apart from the wines the other bad thing is the prices which are not given on the menus. I doubt though that the people for whom the place is designed would walk even if they did see them: for two colleagues £120 is nothing.

Rue St Jacques  
5 Charlotte Street,  
London W1 (01-637 0222)

£100 for two, including wine and service. Major credit cards. Private rooms. Children accepted. Tis. Wheelchairs. 12.30-3.30pm and 7.30-11.15pm Mon to Fri, 7.30-11.15pm Sat.

Alexander House  
Turner's Hill,  
West Sussex (0342 714914)

£120 for two. Major credit cards. Children over 12. No smoking in dining room. Wheelchairs. Tables outdoors. Private rooms. 12.30-2pm and 7pm-1am every day.

## DIRECTORY

This is a changing selection of restaurants visited in recent months — managements and standards may have changed. Stars — up to a maximum of 10 — are for cooking rather than swags and chandeliers. Dishes described are included to give an indication of the cooking but may well have changed. Prices quoted are for a three-course meal with drinks for two, and are determined according to the "When in Rome" principle: in the case of French places, aperitifs and a bottle of modest wine; tea in the case of oriental ones; beer or lassi in the case of Indian ones and so on. JMM.

### SMART AND CENTRAL

145 Simply Nice  
48a Rochester Row,  
London SW1 (01-630 8061)

Simply the best cooking in central London. But there's more to it than that: Jonathan Fox is this city's most agreeable sommelier. Leah Jane Loden runs the front of house with real flair. And the place looks luxurious without resorting to opulence. Also the wine list is impressive and not greedily priced. What Nico Loden has above the vast majority of top chefs is consistency. The salads are tremendous and so too are the highly aromatic, almost "curried" sauces which accompany red meat and fowl. Everything is done with a sort of largesse and generosity, and with still that is peerless. Portions tend to be vast, one diner will be served cheese for four; vegetables taste like they've never tasted before. £80.

The Oak Room  
Le Meridien, Piccadilly,  
London W1 (01-734 8000)

£100 for two, including wine and service. Fabulously opulent Edwardian baroque dining room with brilliant French cooking by David Chambers — foie gras and turbot and sea bass with a mousse of foie gras and salmon, beef with lactarius mushrooms and spinach. There are rarely mistakes of either taste or technique, but portions tend to be miserly and mark-ups on the impressive wines are greedy. Nonetheless, the finest of London's grand hotel restaurants and an unmitigated treat — if you are not paying, £120.

Le Soufflé  
Intercontinental Hotel, 1  
Hamilton Place, London W1  
(01-409 3131)

£100 for two, including wine and service. Less formulaic than that of most grand hotels, the cooking here is individual and highly accomplished and of course the soufflés are not bad at all, though they do strive for novelty, so cheese soufflé with walnuts and a compote of pears and shallots. Veal with veal kidney, noodles and grain mustard sauce is first rate and the puddings are fine. The clientele is flash, and at odds with the elephantine good taste of the decor. Good natured service. £80.

Four Seasons  
Inn on the Park, Hamilton  
Place, London W1  
(01-499 0888)

First-floor dining room with panoramic views of cars dicing down Park Lane. Cooking of a high standard and in its restraint closer to France than many French restaurants in London. Waiters wear a sort of British Rail uniform and are forever trying to sell you something. £85.

### COUNTRY

Burgh Island Hotel  
Bigbury on Sea, Devon  
(0548 810514)

£100 for two, including wine and service. Marvellously sited Art Deco hotel on an island. Great for lovers of sea and spray. The rather overambitious cooking scores too many own goals. £42.

White's  
53 High Street, Cricklade,  
Wiltshire (0793 751110)

£100 for two, including wine and service. A good assertive cooking that tastes of something. Colin White's stuff is unabashedly rustic, generous, fairly inventive: large soup with fine croutons; brains deep fried with lemon compote; extraordinary and memorable "boudin blanc" that's akin to haggis; creamy turnips; duck with pineapple. Excellent British farmhouse cheeses. The dining room is pretty, the service is friendly, the wines are real bargains. £60.

Le Pousin  
57 Brookley Road,  
Brookhurst, Hants  
(0590 23063)

£100 for two, including wine and service. A sometimes over-the-top cooking by Alex Atkin in the unpromising surroundings of a suburban shopping parade in the middle of the New Forest. Sole in spruce with orange butter sauce, simmered beef with a daret reduction, meaty portioned cheeses, fine sweets. The service is robotic, there are good wines at modest prices. £80.

### JAPANESE

One Two Three  
27 Davies Street, London  
W1 (01-409 0750)

£100 for two, including wine and service. Gloomy and expensive Japanese restaurant where a domino-sized piece of raw belly tuna costs £2. Some good noodle stews and belly pork in sake and soy. Quiet and discreet with screens between most tables. £70.

Ryoma  
14 Hanway Street, London  
W1 (01-537 7720)

£100 for two, including wine and service. Unadventurous but competent Japanese diner tucked away in a tiny back street near Tottenham Court Road station. £21.

Ninjin  
244 Great Portland Street,  
London W1 (01-388 4857)

£100 for two, including wine and service. Dreadfully decorated Japanese business-style's best-run cafe whose cooking has some real heights. Beef and potato stew, deliciously light dumplings, minced skewered chicken. £30.

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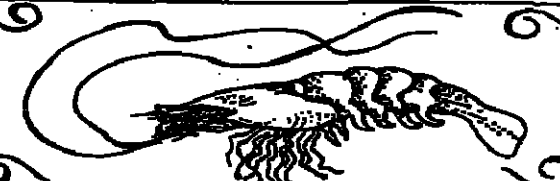
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## THE TIMES COOK

## Roast beef, two veg and an eel

Smoked eel makes an unexpected appearance at Sunday lunch.

Frances Bissell mixes a Dutch favourite with more traditional meats

Some months ago I wrote about breakfast being a rare treat for us and described some of the dishes that I like to cook on those special occasions. One reader wrote saying I was so pathetic that he did not know whether to laugh or cry because he ate such dishes every day, and, of course, it took little time or trouble. Lucky reader, I thought. I suppose he will think that I'm being pathetic this week. A traditional Sunday lunch of the kind that I remember when I was a child in Yorkshire, with a large roasted joint of beef or lamb as the main feature, hardly figures in our life at all now. Those meals are far more appreciated in retrospect than they were then. Often I would not sit down with the family but have slices carved from the centre of the joint and made into a sandwich for me instead, which I would then eat in a corner while reading.

"Grazing" is an even more widespread habit today and, judging from what friends tell me, is contributing to the demise of the Sunday lunch as an institution. I certainly would not want to eat such a meal every Sunday, as I like to have a little more variety in what I cook and eat, but just once in a while it is a marvellous meal.

It is also surprisingly easy to put together, which makes it suitable for large numbers. Indeed, it is rather pointless to roast a small joint. If you are going to do it, go ahead and invest in a fine, large rib of beef. Cook it carefully, and serve it with plenty of vegetables, potatoes and Yorkshire pudding. The last time I had a recipe printed for Yorkshire pudding, my mother and I had serious words about it, with her ending by saying that at the very least, I should not call it Yorkshire pudding. What my even more plain-spoken grandmother would have said is perhaps best left unimagined. In that version I folded the beaten egg whites into the batter for an even lighter, fluffier effect. There seemed no harm in it, but here I give a more authentic version. A fruit pie or a crumble would

be perfect after a fresh, moist hunk of Lancashire or Wensleydale cheese. You can prepare it in advance, and bake it towards the bottom of the oven when you put the Yorkshire pudding in.

Smoked fish seems right to start the meal. A fillet of smoked trout or mackerel with some salad or, if you have time to make something more elaborate, I highly recommend the delicious smoked eel terrine. Its inventor, Jean Beddington, is one of the finest cooks I've come across in a long time. Her restaurant, Beddingtons, is in Amsterdam at Roelof Hartstraat 6-8 (020 765201) and serves marvellously imaginative food based on local products, such as the eel, and with very traditional English touches when it comes to the cheese and pudding. Stilton followed by trifle is what you are likely to be offered.

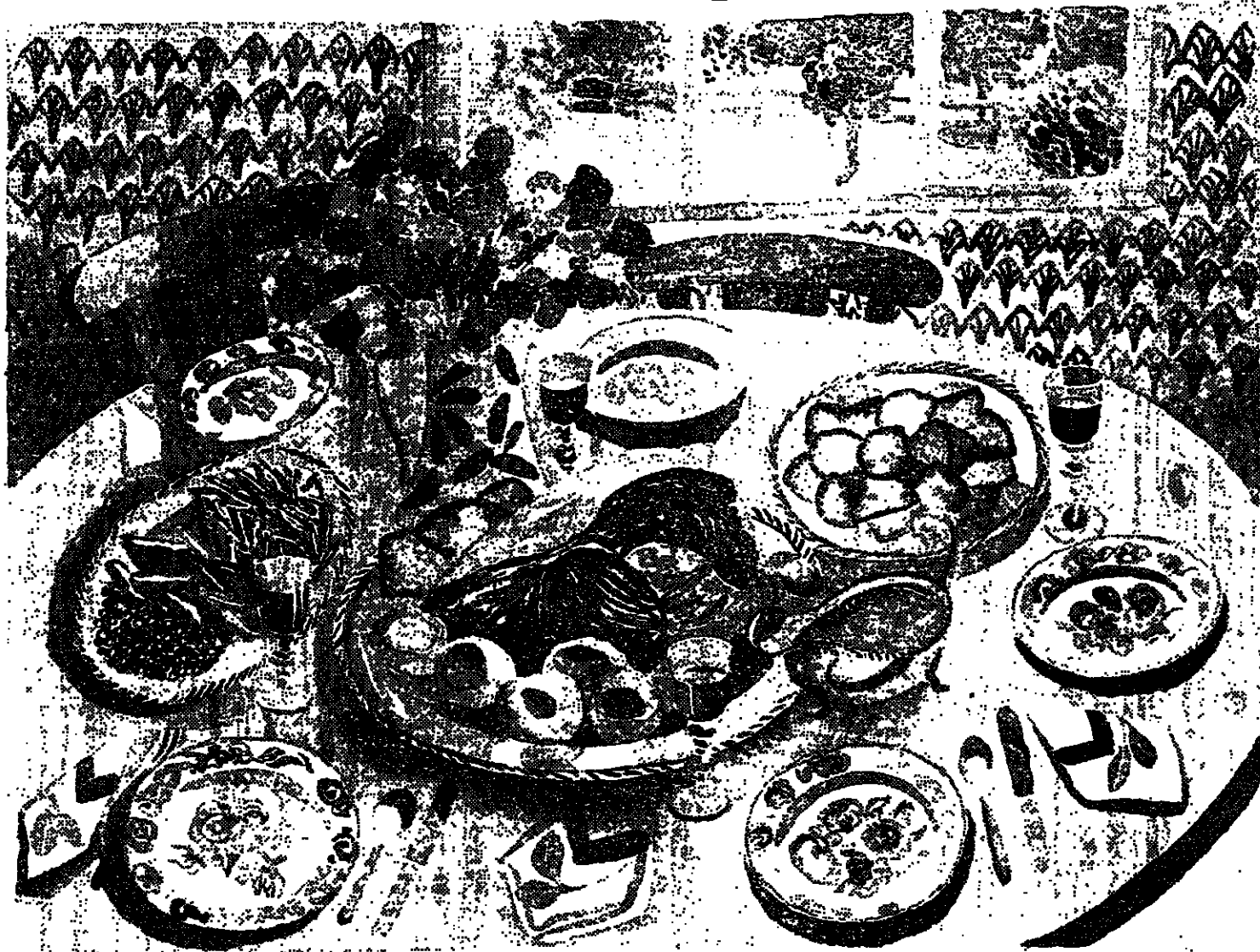
You could substitute smoked salmon for the eel or smoked halibut which I have been using recently. I find this a delicious and versatile smoked fish. Sliced and eaten with brown bread, it is very good, but it also can be marinated or made into terrines.

Choose a small terrine, capacity 1½ pints/¾ litre, and line it with the fillets. If they are thick, place them between two sheets of plastic and carefully flatten them. Trim off the overhanging pieces.

**Beddington's smoked eel terrine**  
(Serves 6 to 8)  
9oz/250g smoked eel fillet

**Filling**  
12oz/340g smoked eel fillet, plus trimmings from the terrine  
9fl oz/260ml fish stock  
6 leaves gelatine (½oz/10g)  
6fl oz/180ml double cream  
salt, white pepper and lemon juice

Make a purée of the eel and half of the fish stock in the blender. Dissolve the gelatine in the remaining stock, and add it to the purée. Push it through a fine sieve, and adjust the seasoning with the salt, freshly ground white pepper and a little lemon juice. Leave it to cool. Beat the cream until it makes



soft peaks, and when the eel purée begins to gel, fold in the cream, and pour into the eel-lined terrine. Leave in the refrigerator until set. To turn out, dip in hot water until loose.

You can serve various accompaniments with the terrine, such as finely diced green capsicums lightly blanched, blanched button mushrooms, haricots verts, sweet corn, and so on. Jean Beddington serves hers with a roasted sweet red capsicum salad in a little red wine vinegar and olive oil. As she says, it gives a nice complementary smoky sweetness with the eel.

**Roast beef with Yorkshire pudding**  
(Serves 6 to 8, plus leftovers)  
6 to 8lb/2.7 to 3.6kg sirloin

1 to 2 tablespoons olive oil  
3 to 4 tablespoons flour  
salt  
freshly ground black pepper  
**For Yorkshire pudding**  
1 tablespoon dripping from the roasting pan  
4 size 3 eggs  
1 pint/570ml milk  
4oz/110g flour

Cooking time is 10-15 minutes per 1lb/455g (depending on whether the meat is preferred rare or medium) plus 10-15 minutes extra, and about 15 minutes resting time.

Preheat the oven to gas mark 7, 220°C/425°F. If there is clearly going to be plenty of meat for everyone, you may wish to cut off

the flank end of the joint, and use it in a casserole or for stock.

Trim off any surplus pieces of fat, and lay the sirloin, skin side up, on a rack in a roasting pan. Brush the olive oil over the meat, and allow any surplus to drip down into the roasting pan. Lightly dredge the meat all over with half the flour and some salt and pepper. Put it into the top half of the oven. When the meat has been seared all over, after 20 to 25 minutes, remove it from the oven and dredge with the rest of the flour and a little more salt and pepper. Return the meat to the oven. After 10 minutes, open the oven door, and pour 3fl oz/85ml of boiling water into the roasting pan. This will mix with any browned flour in the pan and form the beginning of the gravy. Close

the oven door and continue cooking the beef.

Thirty minutes before you expect the beef to be cooked, prepare the Yorkshire pudding. Put the dripping in a shallow roasting pan, and place it in the top of the oven to heat up. Beat the eggs with the milk. Gradually beat in the flour and ½ teaspoon of salt until you have a smooth batter. Allow to rest for 15 minutes. Pour the batter into the roasting tin, and bake for 20 to 25 minutes until well-risen and golden.

When the beef is done transfer it from the oven to a carving dish and keep it warm. Pour off as much as possible of the fat in the roasting pan. Add another 7fl oz/200ml of boiling water and stir it well to mix with the cooking juices, and scrape up any bits

stuck to the bottom of the roasting pan. Place the roasting pan on the stove, and boil the gravy until it reduces by half. Pour in a little more boiling water, and boil again until thoroughly mixed and further reduced. Season and pour into a heated jug.

Place the joint on a board or suitable platter with the backbone to the right. Loosen the meat from the bone by inserting a sharp knife between the meat and the backbone leading into the rib bone. Carve thin slices down to the rib. Then turn the roast over, and carve slices of fillet across the grain. If the joint is particularly large, the fillet can be removed and served cold the next day.

Alternatively, you can remove before cooking, and prepare a separate dish from it, such as roast fillet of beef or steak tartare.

There are some very good pears in the shops - Guyot from France and home-grown Williams. Hand and bright green when underripe, they ripen off in a very few days to a golden yellow flushed with pink. Peeled and mashed to make a sorbet is one of the nicest ways of serving ripe, juicy pears. When not quite so ripe, I like to cook them with blackberries in a crumble. It is another of those useful dishes that are delicious hot, cold or cool and very easy to make.

Another variation is to make a pear crumble, and serve it with a blackberry sauce. Unbleached plain flour, wholemeal or a mixture of the two can be used.

**Pear and blackberry crumble**  
Serves 4 to 6  
4oz/110g unsalted butter, sunflower margarine or olive oil  
1lb/455g pears  
juice of lemon  
2 to 3 tablespoons unrefined sugar  
6oz/175g flour  
½lb/110g blackberries

Use a quarter of the fat to grease a pie dish. Peel, core and slice the pears. Toss them in lemon juice to prevent them browning, and sprinkle with half the sugar so that some syrup will be produced, and then put them in the pie dish. Dot with another 1oz/30g of fat. Rub or stir the rest into the flour until it resembles fine breadcrumbs. Stir in the sugar. Mix the blackberries in with the pears, and spoon the crumble mixture on top, pressing it down a little. Bake in a moderately hot oven for about 30 minutes or so, until the crumble is golden brown.

## DRINK

## What's red, robust, but rarely seen?

Burgundy has a secret: at least, the Burgundians hope it has. For years, everyone concentrated on the long, low, switchback of Côte d'Or hills that lie south of Dijon; few Burgundian buyers or drinkers paid much attention to the lesser areas - the red wine-producing Côte Chalonnaise south of the Côte d'Or, and the white wine-dominant Mâconnais. And the small, northern pocket of Yonne valley vineyards that abut on to Chablis was also forgotten.

Before 1974, when over-production of burgundy made a nonsense of the *appellation contrôlée* laws, many of these wines were sold under grander Côte d'Or labels. But before

**Jane MacQuitty visits Burgundy and finds hidden sources of enjoyment**

the feared vine pest phylloxera arrived in the late 19th century, Yonne valley wines were better known than those of the Côte d'Or: plantings in the Yonne were then as high as 40,000 hectares. Times change. Higher post-phylloxera standards and better transport proved to be the Côte

d'Or's gain and the Yonne's loss; today there are fewer than 3,000 in the Yonne including Chablis. But Côte d'Or burgundy's stratospheric prices and limited availability today have once again given the lost wines of Burgundy the opportunity to shine.

Not all the old vineyard sites merit replanting of course. But, as Bertrand Devillard, President Directeur Général of Antoine Rodet, based in the Côte Chalonnaise, says, in his area alone "there are at least 1,500 hectares, looking to the east, that can be planted; Bourgogne Rouge vineyards in the Chalonnaise could double."

Elsewhere the story is the same. No one expects the quality of these wines to surpass those of the Côte d'Or, but as a generous and mostly untapped source of good, honest, and reasonably priced Burgundian Pinot Noir and Chardonnay, these long-lost vineyards appear to be the solution to the world's increasing demand for Burgundy, even if they are going to be rather more difficult to sell than the celebrated and over-priced bottles from the Côte d'Or.

I find it hard to get excited about the Mâconnais Chardonnay wines; the small pocket of overpriced Pouilly villages south-west of Mâcon are the best that the region produces. But there are shamefully few producers who reach the heights achieved by Jean-Marie Guffens of Vergeisson. One who does is André Bonhomme, whose oak-aged '86 Mâcon-Viré is a delicious, light, fragrant, fruity mouthful with splendid floral oak overtones (Domaine Direct, 29 Williamson Square, London WC1 £5.50).

The red Mâconnais wines made from the Gamay grape are, unsurprisingly (given the proximity of Beaujolais), quite like Beaujolais in style. No great tastes here, but Guffens's '86 Mâcon-Pierre Clos is once again the exception to the rule: a rich, spicy, violet-scented and velvety wine, capable of ageing gracefully (André Simon, £8.95; Laytons, 20 Midland Road, London NW1, £6.33 a bottle, by the case).



What is surprising about the Mâconnais is that, like the Côte d'Or, it provides around 35 per cent of Burgundy's wines, which leaves the Yonne (including Chablis) and Côte Chalonnaise to divide the last third between them.

Buxy, in the Côte Chalonnaise, has wooed many a British buyer in the co-operative's impressive cathedral-like cellar, most notably Waitrose, Majestic and Oddbins. Buxy, founded in

**These long-lost vineyards appear to be the solution to the demand for Burgundy**

1931, is now - with Viré in the Mâconnais - one of Burgundy's top wine co-operatives and today boasts some 620 members who between them own some 600 hectares. Big in this case does mean beautiful, but like all co-ops, bottle variability does occur. Of all the forgotten burgundy areas, the Chalonnaise has the most potential for expansion; but this does depend on the authorities allowing more planting. Let's hope they do. The better known wines from villages such as Montagny, Mercurey, Rully and Givry are worth seeking

ERIC BEAUMONT

## COLLECTING

## Make a mark and shine on silver

Small items are always in demand, from snuff boxes to nutmeg graters

"These candlesticks are only plated," said the owner, "and they're the very devil to clean, or so Hugo tells me."

"They're not plated. They're solid, cast silver, made by William Caffé in 1760, and weighing 40 ounces the pair. You should insure them for at least £1,800."

"How can you tell all that just by peering through a glass dandy? You haven't even weighed them. And I can't see any marks."

"You've been looking in the wrong place. On candlesticks of this type and period, the marks are inconspicuous - a very small one on each of the four foot-rims, but on the inside of the base where even the most diligent of husbands may be forgiven for not wielding the polishing cloth, so they're hard to spot. But it's just as well. Only too often, marks get rubbed away by injudicious cleaning."

"Ah, yes, now I can see them. But which means what?"

"The leopard's head, crowned, is the mark of the London assay office. After 1820 the crown was removed, so that provides a quick way of establishing whether the thing was made before or after the end of George III's reign. The Gothic E is the London date letter for 1760/1, changed every year in May. Each assay office - Chester, Newcastle, Birmingham and so on - had its own mark and series of date letters. The lion passant is, as I'm sure you know, the sterling mark found on most English silver, and the funny-looking initials are the maker's."

"And you, I suppose, in the best traditions of the school swot, have them all committed to memory?"

"No, only the London date letters for the Georgian period, and some of the more prominent makers' marks. For the



rest, I rely on reference books - Bradbury, Jackson, Grimwade. But John and William Caffé are so well-known for cast candlesticks of this particular pattern that, without even looking at the marks, it was easy to guess what you'd got."

"And did you guess the weight, too?"

"I didn't have to. Mr Caffé followed the usual practice and kindly scratched it on the base - '41ozs'. That's troy weight, of course, so the kitchen scales aren't much help. Allow an ounce for what has been rubbed away by cleaning over a couple of centuries, and you arrive at a fairly accurate result."

"So what would they be worth, just for the silver?"

"At the moment, only about £140. A few years ago, when the Hunt brothers were making their play to corner the market in silver bullion, the price for scrap went so high that many things were fetching

more as melters than as objects. Fine collectors' items are always in demand, especially small ones that can be put away in cabinets - snuff boxes, vinaigrettes, nutmeg graters, early spoons - and in the top bracket, anything by one of the great makers such as de Lamerie or Paul Storr."

"Wasn't there a lady who is much sought after?"

"Hester Bateman, active from 1774, who made good elegant pieces that are much admired by American collectors especially, though enthusiasm seems to have waned over the last year or so."

"What about nice things for use?"

"Things that grace the dinner table - knives, forks and spoons, candlesticks, salts and peppers, coffee pots - are wanted by people who entertain a good deal."

Peter Philip



## ARTS INTERVIEW

# Loneliness of the long-distance biographer

The first of three volumes on George Bernard Shaw comes out on Thursday. Peter Lewis meets Michael Holroyd, who has spent 15 years writing it

"It was a moment of great terror," said Michael Holroyd of the decision to accept the Trustees' invitation to write the authorized biography of George Bernard Shaw. "It would be a long voyage and I didn't know the route, nor did I have confidence that I would reach the end. I thought it would take 10 years, possibly more — I didn't know then that it would take 15. I wondered whether the relationship between Shaw and myself would work. I wasn't a Shavian. Would I be stimulated and enthusiastic enough to do not just an inventory of his life but a worthwhile book? I was seriously worried that I might not be able to give anything new to it."

That was 14 years ago and the first tangible fruit of his long labours, volume one of three, appears on Thursday. He still has moments, if not of terror, of the doubt and loneliness of the long-distance biographer. "It's a solitary life. You have only the dead for company. A few months ago I wondered whether I had lost contact with reality. Like a marathon competitor, I was still running on — but was I still in a race? I hadn't had a book out for 14 years."

There was also the daunting mileage of Shaw material, which fills two floors of Holroyd's home in a leafy part of Notting Hill and is the reason why he and his wife, Margaret Drabble, keep separate London residences, to keep their books apart. How does he keep it from swamping him? "The only computer I have is here," he said, tapping his head.

Holroyd writes in longhand under the eyes of three bearded busts: Shaw, Lytton Strachey and Augustus John, his two previous subjects, who each claimed six years of his time. Despite their hirsute gravity he remains defiantly clean-shaven. Nor has Shaw browbeaten him into being vegetarian or teetotal. But there are two more years to go before he estimates he will be putting the final full stop to volume three. Then there is to be a scholarly companion volume of notes and dates.

Seen against this Herculean scale, the record advance of £625,000 from his publishers, Chatto & Windus, does not look quite so outlandish. "It will be paid to me over the years, like a middle-age pension. I hope it will be a contributory factor to raising the rate for authors generally."

Immediately ahead lies the

promotion circus exacted from authors nowadays — the tours, the lectures. Like Shaw, he had to overcome natural shyness to turn himself into a public speaker.

Shaw presents special problems: because he had so much to say about himself the biographer can easily find himself reduced to the role of compère at the GBS Show. More than that, he "guided" such earlier biographers as Hesketh Pearson and Frank Harris to the extent of ghosting large portions of their books for them. One of Holroyd's discoveries is the extent to which Shaw doctored the public version of his neglected and loveless childhood, in which he was known by the unShavian name of "Sonny" — a vulnerable little boy with anarchic leanings.

He was born again as "GBS", the paradox-wielding provocateur and jesting Superman, in a heroic feat of self-reconstruction to conceal

unlovable, so he replaced love with attention. But he was also disgusted with himself for attention-getting and resolved to put it at the service of his campaigns to change society."

The volume is titled *The Search for Love*, despite Shaw's claim to be impervious to it, and details a surprisingly large number of relationships with women. "He claimed that he never gave up a Shavian evening for a woman, but he was round at their houses night after night. He thought he could do without women, and his upbringing with his mother had made commitment difficult, but there was something he needed from them. I think he did achieve a day here or there of something like happiness with them. The nearer people got to him, the more they saw of his tender, defenceless side."

After so many years trying to get close to him, how does Holroyd feel about his subject

misfits, who can give such people courage."

Holroyd himself made a somewhat rocky start on the road to becoming perhaps the leading biographer of the day. An only child of divorced parents, half Swedish and part-Irish, he was largely brought up by grandparents and was frequently summoned abroad to meet unknown step-parents. "Every holiday I seemed to have a new one." He turned to books early on and became addicted to Conan Doyle adventure stories. "In books, unlike life, one could travel without apprehension. I became interested in other people's lives, mainly because there was more going on in them."

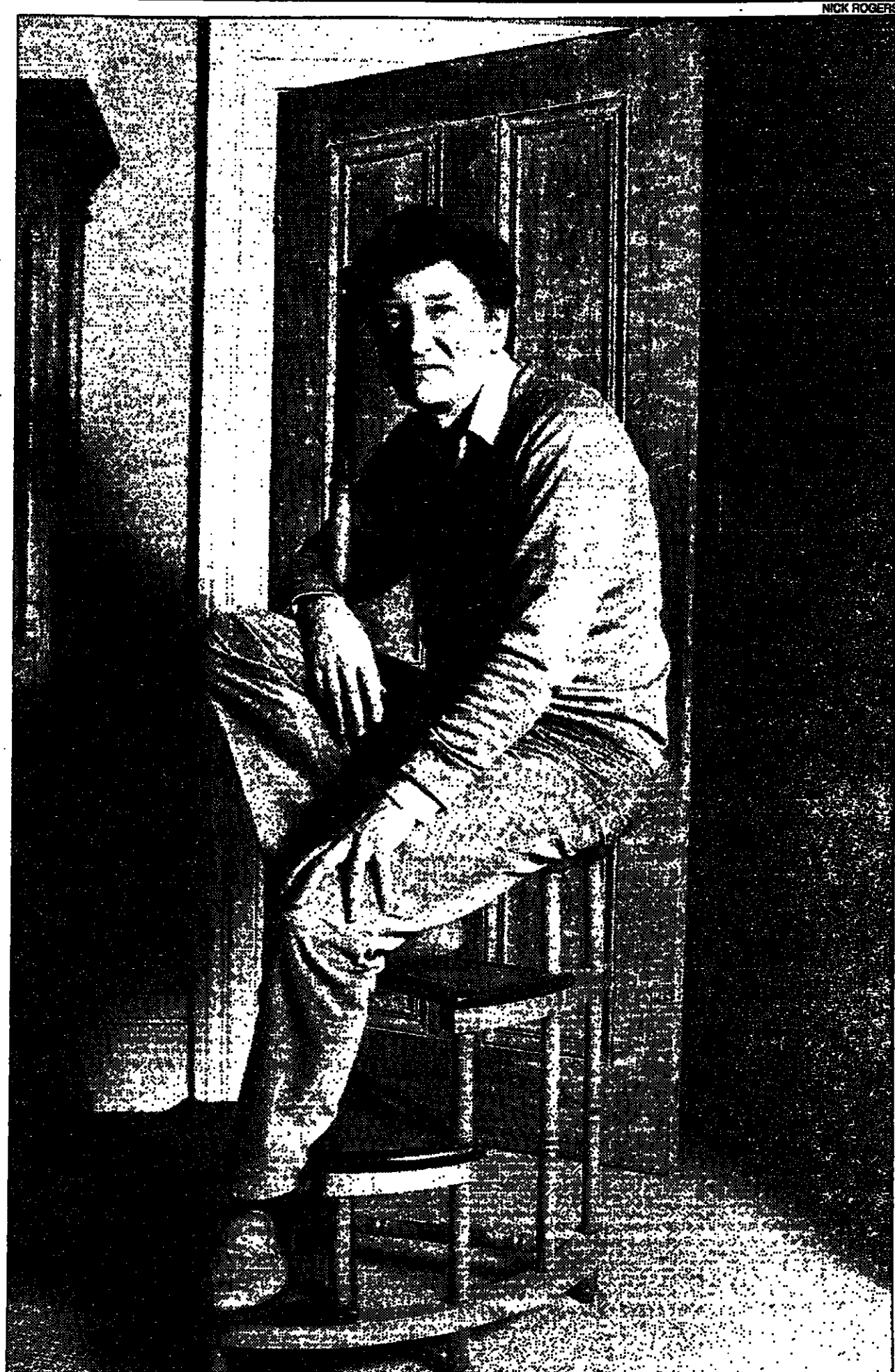
The time came when he took the step further into other people's lives, "like an actor assuming a part". But he cannot, he says, really explain what made him a biographer. "I had done science at Eton and I wasn't any good at that. I tried law, unsuccessfully. I was fortunate to find biography, because I was very much adrift in my twenties."

His first and uncommercial labour of love, was a book on Hugh Kingsmill. He sent it to 16 publishers and when it at last appeared, it was to the threat of a libel action. By then he was about to delve into the huge cache of family papers on Lytton Strachey, offered to him by Strachey's brother, James. He had to live frugally on an advance of only £50 and one or two research grants. When the first volume was ready, James Strachey insisted on delaying publication until the second was written and both had been corrected by his exigent self.

It was a discouraging start: "The marathon runner was met at the tape and sent back to run the course again." But a quarter of a million words later the biography was hailed as a spectacular hit and his name was made. Augustus John, a minor character in Strachey's life, became his next subject.

"Strachey introduced me to Bloomsbury and the Bohemian world of personal relations. John sharpened my visual awareness and Shaw is making me far more aware politically. I had no idea when I began how relevant the causes he was arguing for 100 years ago were going to become before I finished... the role of the state, censorship, Ireland, subsidized theatre, they are all now being debated afresh."

All the same, the three-



Michael Holroyd: his only computer is his head and he wrote his book longhand surrounded by two floors of Shaw material

decker biography beloved of the Victorians has long been out of fashion. Who now reads Moneybags and Buckle's life of Disraeli or John Morley's Gladstone? Holroyd and Martin Gilbert have the multi-volume field pretty much to themselves. "It's not just length that has changed in biography, it's method. The old 'Life and Letters' has been superseded by publication of letters in their own right. And, of course, the whole range of human experience is now acceptable as material for the biographer."

On the matter of drawing all veils aside, Holroyd distinguishes between the living and the dead. "The living need protection. The dead are being complimented by the very fact that they are judged still to be of interest and use to the living world."

Long as they are, Holroyd hopes that his books are treated as books, not works of reference. "I don't just plod through chronologically. I aim to give them a symphonic sort of structure. There are motifs and themes which are brought back, with variations. And a

long book needs to have different movements, variations of pace. At times one must change gear and speed along. The reader may need an outdoor scene at this point or a spin in the car. Sometimes I get it wrong and lose my way in a section. More than once I have had to tear up 50 pages which have got stuck."

Holroyd looks forward with mixed feelings to the drum-

ming of the next few weeks and likes to recall wryly what happened to him in New York while giving a literary lecture to an absolutely empty hall.

Such is, or was, the literary life. It is unlikely to be repeated when Holroyd gives his lectures on Shaw at the New York Public Library. For a man with several laps more to go, he seems remarkably fresh, spruce and by no means short of wind.

Bernard Shaw by Michael Holroyd is published on Thursday by Chatto & Windus (£16).

6 I would like this book to give heart to those who feel they were dealt a bad hand in life

the past in which he was an unwanted nobody, left behind in Dublin by his mother when she followed her singing Svengali, Vandaleur Lee, to London. Sonny, Holroyd believes, always remained locked up inside GBS, slipping out, for instance, in the short-hand diaries which record such unShavianlike activities as lying in bed till 11, idling at the piano instead of working and being a hopeless duffer with his typewriter or bicycle.

Holroyd admits to a soft spot for Sonny, who plays an important part in the book. "To some extent, I shared his experience. I had a dull and rather fearful childhood. It took me two years to decode Shavian language, to separate what he was saying from the orchestration, which is there to attract the maximum attention. He really did feel he was

now? "There's always a danger, half-way through, of coming to hate your subject, which is a bad basis for writing biography. There are times when Shaw can exasperate me, but I have come very greatly to respect him. I can see his sympathetic as well as his objectionable side. One needs sympathy, which doesn't mean sentiment. Hagiography is tedious."

And is Shaw trying to take over his biography, as he did the others? "I am in control in the earlier years, but when he reaches his prime in the next volume I allow him full sail to demonstrate his powers. But I always keep Sonny in mind, and the subversive efforts he had. I would like this book to give heart to those who feel they were dealt a bad hand in life. It could not be worse than Shaw's. He is a kind of patron saint of the lonely and the

## Whose life is it to publish anyway?

What's the real difference between an authorized and unauthorized biography?

Katherine Stephen is on the scent

Is the biographer a rogue? Cloaked with qualifications and carrying a bag that contains the tools of his trade — a magnifying glass, a notebook, and, probably, a scalpel — he arrives on the doorstep of only one type of person: the famous.

It is not a matter of if, but when, he (or she) will appear, knock on the door and wait to be invited in. But who, or what, is standing there? The unhelpful answer, from recent evidence, is: it depends. Unauthorized biography — the exposition of a person's

life without the permission or co-operation of the subject or the subject's estate — has become big, and very controversial, business. Headlines scream of the "second assassination" of John Lennon, as Albert Goldman's scandal-ridden version of the former Beatle's life arrives in the shops — an example of the nightmarish possibilities of unauthorized biography. But can unauthorized biography be justified, in virtually whatever form, as a part of a search for truth?

"I think I have borne all the exploitation and loss of privacy I can possibly bear in a single lifetime," wrote the reclusive American author J.D. Salinger, in a letter that virtually begged Ian Hamilton to desist with inquiries into his life for a planned biography.

That letter made Hamilton pause, but only pause. He went ahead, and after three years of research and two years of battle in the American courts with Salinger, his biography, *In Search of J.D. Salinger*, is published in Britain on September 19 (Heinemann, £12.95).

Hamilton believed Salinger, despite not publishing a word or speaking to the press for more than 20 years, remained a legitimate subject. After all, Salinger had created a public identity for himself by writing a novel, *The Catcher in the Rye*, that became an American classic in the 1950s. He was fair, a very interesting game.

"Salinger is interesting to me because he's a recluse," Hamilton says. "If I hadn't had opposition I wouldn't have been interested in writing the book."

And yet, he also admits, emerging from a barrage of criticism and the process of re-writing the biography twice after court rulings: "If I'd known then what I know now, I never would have started it."

Hamilton took on the extra risk of writing a biography of an author who is still alive. He had to cope with the wrath of someone who believed he owned the contents of letters he had written decades before that had somehow got into the archives of public libraries.

Salinger succeeded through the courts in preventing Hamilton from quoting, or even paraphrasing, his letters — to the concern of biographers who wonder how the Salinger decision, citing copyright law, will affect future

inger is the most heightened and dramatic confrontation in recent years between a literary biographer and his subject. Many biographers wait, tactfully or realistically, until their subject has died: they then have only the subject's estate, not the cornered creature himself, with which to deal.

It is here, in recent years, that the sometimes artificial distinction in status between authorized and unauthorized biographies has taken place. Very frequently a biography is a result of a hybrid arrange-

ment: instead of complete "authorization", some help is given by the estate and much of the biographer's independence is preserved.

Yet the executors of the estates of biographical subjects have been known to imply loudly that only those biographies which receive their co-operation can possibly be suitable. Sometimes they may be right.

The executors of the estate of Sylvia Plath protested at length when Linda Wagner Martin, an American ac-

I think I have borne all the exploitation and loss of privacy I can possibly bear in a single lifetime

J.D. SALINGER (pictured at the time of writing *The Catcher in the Rye*)



works. Already, as a result of the Salinger precedent, the distribution in the United States of a biography of the founder of Scientology, *Barefaced Messiah: The True Story of L. Ron Hubbard* by Russell Miller, has been halted, pending a decision in the New York appeals court.

According to solicitor Michael Rubinstein, a case similar to that brought by Salinger in a British court today would have every chance of the same result.

Hamilton's battle with Sal-

### THE ARTS PAGE ON MONDAY

Anticipation runs high for Verdi's *Falstaff*, directed by Peter Stein for the WNO. John Higgins reports from Cardiff



### Habsburg, Feldman

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**PEZCOLLER FOUNDATION, TRENTO INTERNATIONAL PRIZE FOR MEDICINE 150,000 dollars.**

Professor Vincent de Vita, Director of the American Institute for Cancer Research, will receive the Pezcoller 1988 Prize in Trento today, in recognition of the great importance of his discoveries in the fields of chemotherapy and malignant lymphomas, and, more generally, for his encouragement and guidance in the field of oncology. The Pezcoller Foundation would like to thank the Cassa di Risparmio di Trento e Rovereto, sponsors of the prize, and the European school of oncology, for organizing the scientific facilities.



## THE ARTS

## From box office to confession

"Let's toss in the Bible," said the director. The familiar problems of translating a good book to the screen can take a peculiar turn when it comes to putting *The Good Book* into a film.

This was clearly shown by two very different film programmes last night, the South Bank Special, *Scorsese - The Last Temptation of Christ* (ITV) and *The Incredibly Strange Film Show* (Channel 4), which was the last of the series of temptations for Jonathan Ross in the cultural deserts and oases of Hollywood exploitation movie-making.

The director who had confessed to "tossing" the Bible into one of his films was not, however, America's greatest working director, the master of the moving camera and the current butt of the braying religious minority, Martin Scorsese. It was that devotee of the fixed camera and cult director of *Vizen*, *Super Vixens*, *Beyond the Valley of the Dolls*, *Beyond the Valley of the Ultra Vixens* and many other "buxotic" devotions to "hexomus maximus", Russ Meyer.

## TELEVISION

Not that Meyer has not been described as America's greatest director and attacked by the head of Citizens for Decent Literature, who took his nose out of his good books long enough to declare that Meyer was responsible for the decay of values in American society. He certainly displayed to Meyer a decay of certain American values with his militarist disciplinarianism which even forbids sex between those on his sets.

Using the Bible not to cloak the exploitation of an over-expanded chest but to make a serious religious film, Scorsese has not, surprisingly, come in for even more flak - though essentially his film is a version of Kazantzakis's humanistic novel. The filmed interview with Scorsese was shot before the ballyhoo had reached its peak, so instead of being sidetracked into blasphemy it was low-key, interesting and intelligent.

Being reluctant to judge what I have not seen (unlike many critics of the film), I cannot comment on the scheduled live discussion afterwards - or indeed on the clips from the film. The press rough cut of the programme was almost pitch black and inaudible, though I thought I heard William Duffee's colloquial Christ declare with appropriate irony, "I am the saint of blasphemy."

Andrew Hislop

## Alan Franks explains why the French composer's proposed London laser spectacular is in the dock

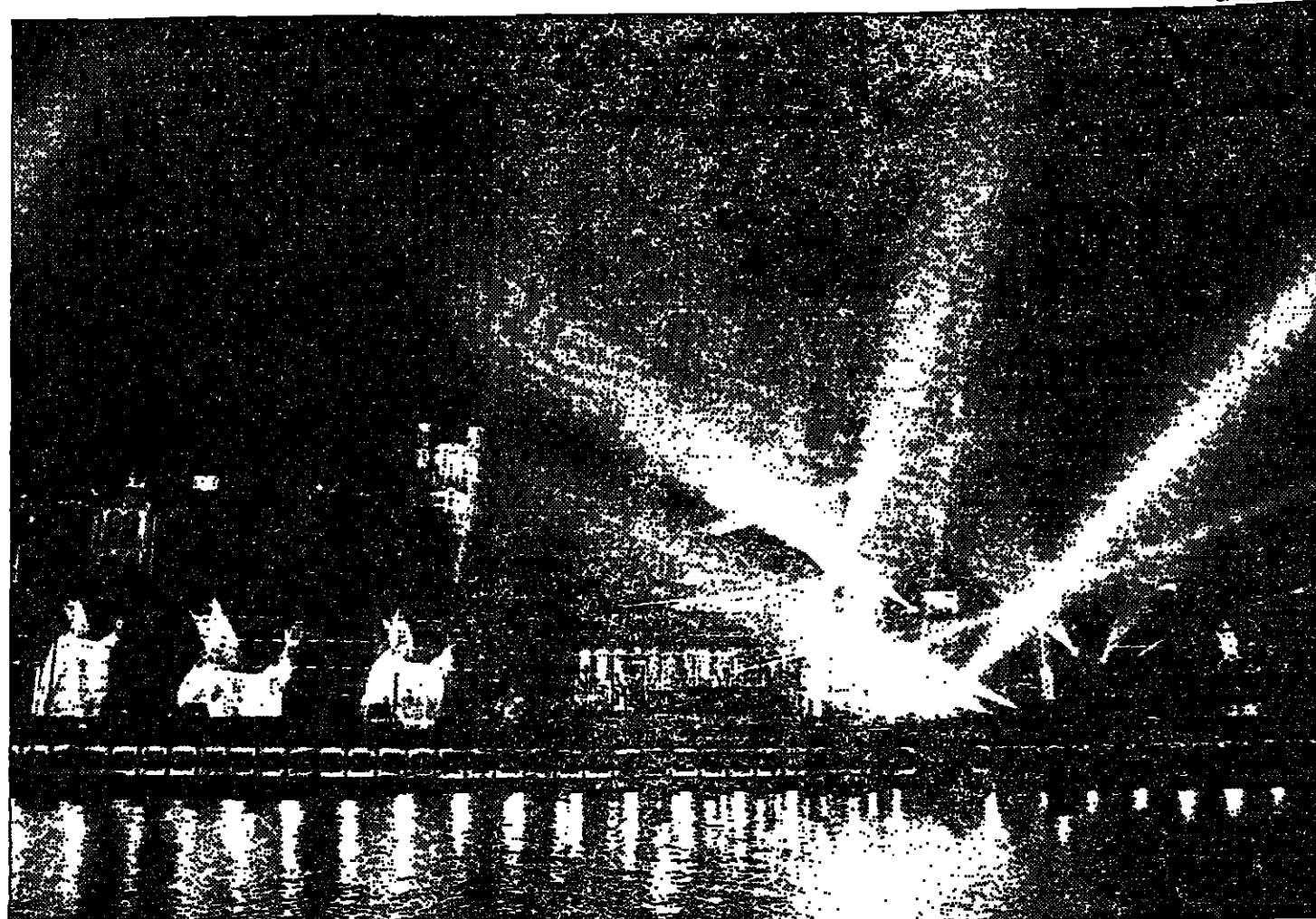
Nothing but the most gargantuan backdrop would suffice for an argument about the work of French composer and eventist Jean-Michel Jarre. In the past two years he has had to contend with the civic dismay of downtown Houston and a Lyons in the throes of a papal visit. Now it is the turn of London's Docklands to host a controversy which this weekend, with his planned megashow just 14 days away, is generating more *son than lumière*.

Jarre and his team of nearly 200 compatriots intend to stage, quite simply, the biggest concert of music and light effects ever held in this country, a fortnight today. More than 100,000 spectators are expected to attend in a specially constructed scaffold auditorium on the north wharf of the Royal Victoria Dock. More significantly, figures of up to two million are being mentioned as the likely number of spectators who will flock to this part of east London to see the fireworks, laser beams, whitewashed warehouse sides, derelict cranes and the sky itself dance to the composer's tune.

Whole roads will be sealed off, whole parks given over to giant screenings, whole radio stations to live broadcasts, whole tower blocks packed with noses against the window panes for a two-hour pyrotechnic spectacular which, if you believe the organizers' projections, will make Pink Floyd look like a handful of sparklers.

Or will it? Two days ago the entire ethereal venture, which has taken two years to plan, came face to face with the earthly powers of the local council, Newham. Still unconvinced that questions of safety, particularly those relating to fire risk, have been properly answered, the authority's environment and planning committee decided on Thursday evening that it would shelve the crucial decision on whether it will grant an entertainment licence. It meets again on Monday evening to vote on the matter.

It has been a bizarre few days, with the demonically energetic Jarre, his mind on higher things, becoming enmeshed in the necessary bureaucracy of the town hall. The LDDC (London Docklands Development Corporation), which owns the land, has already given the go-ahead in principle, but its licence is itself conditional



The shape of things to come? Jean-Michel Jarre's breathtaking concert of laser beams and music lights up the sky and river in Lyon in 1986

on the granting of permission by the council. That permission in turn will be influenced by the London Fire Brigade, which has expressed serious concern about the safety hazards of having so many people assembled in an area which has never before known such a mass. Heavenly concepts of light and harmony are having to temper themselves with such mundane words as access and egress.

It was not until late on Thursday afternoon that the show's promoters, Rod Gunner Enterprises, rushed a 174-page document designed to allay the authority's fears, round to the council offices. It was this eleventh hour development which made the committee members (20 Labour, one SDP), vote themselves more time to think.

If all this seems to have come disturbingly late in the day for a project which has been under discussion between Newham and Gunner Enterprises for more than 18 months, the organization's marketing director, David Heartfield, explains that they are in the proverbial no-win situation: "The council only communicated a full list of points on which they

needed to be satisfied on September 2, even though we've worked with the safety officers all the way through. If we give back answers in a rush, we stand accused of skipping the issues; if we take the time we need to give a detailed explanation of all the arrangements and precautions, we are told that it cannot be considered in time."

Either way, the fat is in the fire. Most of the tickets, at £12.50 a head, have been sold, as have the 10,000 allocated at discount rates for sale through the council itself. Celebrities expected to attend include the Princess of Wales, Madame Mitterrand and Jacques Chirac.

Free buses are being provided to and from five large car-parking areas, and extra public transport services are being laid on to take the crowds back home on Saturday evening. Twelve barges are being assembled into a waterborne stage of such magnitude that, for a while, it looked as though it technically constituted an ocean-going vessel and would have to be manned by a captain and crew.

On the wharf it could be the Year of the French, as Jarre's

highly sophisticated team point their fingers around the sky and the dockside with huge, campaigning arcs. Closer to, it is a high-tech Babel of portable phones and makeshift offices. A French woman, Anne, with a Polish surname, Slizewicz, who is in charge of technical management, says that the problems are nothing new: "We had them in America, we have had them in France. It is not possible to arrange something of this size without such difficulties. But always we have overcome them, and we will do so here."

According to an Irish woman, Fiona, with a French surname, De Montaigne, who is Jarre's personal assistant, the composer is not even contemplating the possibility of the concert being cancelled. The mere question receives a Gallic, Gaelic shrug.

Rod Gunner himself, a 42-year-old who started as an accountant with the Robert Stigwood Organisation, seems to have done his homework meticulously. "One of the ironic things about all this," he says, "is that people hear the word 'concert' and they assume the

worst, with images of violence and aggression, not just among the audience but in the music itself. With Jarre, nothing could be further from the truth."

The music for the planned spectacular is entitled "Destination Docklands" and is an evocation of the area's story of development, decline and, of course, regeneration. The theme is possibly even more apt than the audience will know, for that destination is a highly sensitive topic. There are those in Newham, as in the neighbouring borough of Tower Hamlets, who resent the coming of the LDDC, and believe that the area will not revert to the control of the town halls after the Docklands Enterprise Zone ceases to exist in 1992.

They see projects like the Jarre spectacular as a further intrusion of yuppie venturism on their domain. At the same time they accept that it would damage the borough's image, and future financial potential, to pass up the chance of hosting an event of such high profile. While fire safety and crowd management will be in the forefront of the committee's collective mind on Monday night, this other dilemma will not be so far behind.



## THE TIMES ARTS DIARY

## Octopus in deep water?

The man who published *Spycatcher* for Heinemann has resigned in protest from the top job at Secker & Warburg. David Godwin says he left after Octopus, Secker's parent company, asked him to further trim his already-reduced staff of 12. His departure should be giving Octopus some headaches. So rapid are the comings and goings in publishing these days that many authors now insert editor clauses into their contracts. I understand that Jim Grice, Ian Jack, and Peter Hennessey, to name but three, all specifically name Godwin as their editor.

## Cut to the quick

The opening of the Museum of the Moving Image on the South Bank next week has ironically shown how violable celluloid remains. Eight years ago Elizabeth Sussex completed a film documentary about the National Film Archive, *Twentieth Century Treasure Trove* was immediately acknowledged by critics as a masterpiece. To mark the museum's opening, BBC2 is repeating it tonight, but with new material and lengthy cuts. Sussex, horrified, has been fighting for permission to view the re-editing and to ensure that a credit disassociates her from it. "This could only happen to a film," she said. "No one would think of tampering with a work of literature."

Thanks to a bit of quick thinking, the National Theatre will next week stage a premiere of a new work by Sharran Macdonald, much acclaimed author of *When I Was a Girl I Used to Scream and Shout*. The new work, *When We Were Women*, has been



Macdonald and Rodgers

produced by the National's studio theatre, where it played to invited audiences twice in July. It arrives at the Cottesloe thanks to Anton Rodgers's sudden departure from John Osborne's version of Strindberg's *The Father*.

## Beware Greeks...

Glenda Jackson is regretting a spur of the moment remark made in Athens the other week. Asked if she might be interested in performing *Medea* in Greece she replied: "What an interesting idea." She thought no more about it until this week, when at a major press conference in Athens it was announced she would be starring in an open air production.

Andrew Billen

## A PREVIEW OF TOMORROW'S ECONOMY

## EVENTS IN SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER

ANCE AUTUNNO '88	Household articles, gift articles and precious stones	2 - 5 / 9
MAS ESTIVO '88	Sports articles and camping equipment	4 - 6 / 9
SHIRTS IVES '88	Music and high-fidelity	8 - 12 / 9
12° SALONE INTERNAZIONALE DEL MOBILE	Furniture	14 - 19 / 9
EURO LUCE	Lighting	14 - 19 / 9
INFLORE	Nursery-gardening	16 - 19 / 9
25° SMAS '88	Office	29 / 9 - 3 / 10
IBTS	Telecommunications	29 / 9 - 3 / 10
MODIT-CONTEMPORARY	Women fashion	30 / 9 - 3 / 10
MODA ITALIA CALZATURE	Shoes	30 / 9 - 2 / 10
INTERNATIONAL EXPO DENTAL '88	Materials for dentistry and dental techniques	3 - 7 / 10
17a INTERSAN	Sanitary articles	15 - 17 / 10
16a BI-MILA	Machine tools	15 - 21 / 10
55° MIPED	Film, TV-film, homevideo and documentary market	23 - 30 / 10
EURO NATURA	Natural foods and cosmetics	29 / 10 - 3 / 11
1° SALONE INTERNAZIONALE "FIDA TE"	"Do it yourself"	4 - 7 / 11
EXPO COMMERCIO '88	Equipment for trade	4 - 8 / 11
EXPO TURISMO '88	Equipment for tourism	4 - 8 / 11
15° SALONE INTERNAZIONALE DEL GELATO E DELLA PASTICCERIA	Ice-cream and confectionery	4 - 8 / 11
FLUIDTRANS COMPONAC	Equipment for engineering design	15 - 19 / 11
MILANOMEDICINA '88	New trends in medicine	21 - 26 / 11
MAC '88	Chemical equipment for analysis	22 - 26 / 11
SECUREZZA '88	Alarm equipment	26 - 30 / 11
ESMA	Knitwear	29 / 11 - 1 / 12



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A PRIVILEGED VIEW

## Foreign legions take prizes

## David Robinson with a round-up of the Venice Film Festival

Film festival juries of the 1980s increasingly face the problem of having more prizes to award than films to deserve them. It was certainly the case at Cannes this year, and by the end of the Venice Festival - where the problem is aggravated since no film may receive more than one award - it seemed that there were only three remotely possible candidates for the main prizes.

While everyone agreed that Ermanno Olmi's *Legend of the Holy Drinker* was far from representing his best work, it finally emerged as the main prize winner. Theo Angelopoulos' *Landscape in the Clouds* was clearly a more ambitious and more successfully realized film, and took the Silver Lion. The third significant contender was *The Camp at Thiaroye*, written and directed by the father of African cinema, Ousmane Sembene, in collaboration with Thierno Faty Sow. Sembene is a remarkable personality. Born in Senegal in 1923, he started life as a fisherman like the rest of his family. An adventurous lad, he progressed to bricklayer and mechanic and, in 1942, joined the Free French Army.

Landing up in France after the war, he became a docker in Marseilles. Self-education went hand in hand with trade union activities, and he became general secretary of the Union of Black Workers in France. At 33 he published his first novel, *The Black Docker*, and made a career



Black bloodshed: a scene from *Camp at Thiaroye*, a true horror story

as a writer, until the 1960s, when he realized that films were a more effective way of reaching a population still 80 per cent illiterate.

*The Camp at Thiaroye* is his fifth and most ambitious feature. Set in an army transit camp in Dakar in 1943, it recreates a true incident. A regiment of black soldiers is repatriated after fighting with the Free French. Having seen the world and fought alongside the whites, they have no longer either fear or respect for their colonial masters.

The French authorities nevertheless strive to restore the *status quo ante*. Growing hostility comes to a head when the army tries to cut the money due to the black soldiers by half. In response to the mutiny which follows, the army promises to rectify matters, but instead sends in a battery of tanks to raise the camp, and kills its inmates.

Primarily made for an African audience, the film is direct and clear in its narrative, enlivened with comedy and strongly marked

## THE AWARDS

- Golden Lion  
*The Legend of the Holy Drinker* (Ermanno Olmi, Italy)
- Silver Lion  
*Landscape in the Clouds* (Theo Angelopoulos, Greece)
- Special Prize of the Jury  
*The Camp at Thiaroye* (Sembene and Sow, Senegal)
- Best Actor  
Don Ameche (*Things Change*, USA)
- Best Actress  
Isabelle Huppert (*Une affaire de femmes*, France)
- Shirley Maclaine (*Madame Sousatzka*, GB)
- Best Director  
Theo Angelopoulos (*Landscape in the Clouds*)
- Best Script  
Pedro Almodovar (*Women on the Edge of Nervous Breakdown*, Spain)
- Best Photography  
Vadim Yusov (*The Black Monk*, USSR)
- Best Art Direction  
*Burning Secret* (GB)
- Best Musical Score  
*A Very Old Man with Enormous Wings* (Italy/Cuba)

characters, simply determined to sustain the national memory.

A striking factor in this year's crop of films is the high proportion of literary adaptations: 13 of the 22 films in competition are from authors ranging from Chekov and Dickens to Joseph Roth. A British first-time feature director, Andrew Birkin, adapts Stefan Zweig's *The Burning Secret*, which took the Festival Prize for Art Direction, as well as a special mention for the child actor in the film, 12-year-old David Eberts.

## Rise and fall in the wicked city

## THEATRE

Dreams in an Empty City  
Lyric, Hammersmith

of the power of virtue. The virtuous are impotent. Where the piece springs corrosively to life is with characters who occupy a spectrum from outright villainy to the most Byzantine forms of compromise.

The plot turns on the operations

of a gangster-tycoon who runs up so big a loan on his worthless ventures as to drag the whole economy into a black hole. To save themselves from collapse, his bankers and business advisers also turn to crime, beginning with embezzlement and fraud and proceeding through torture and murder to a financial Armageddon.

Sewell delivers this warning fable in brief, dislocated scenes, which certainly spread the web over a wide range of culpable parties but which take almost half the playing time to fit together. When they do come into focus, they resolve into a highly-charged conflict

between three brilliantly performed characters: Warwick Moss's arch exponent of criminal *chutzpah*, Philip Madoc's super-civilized underwriter and William Hootkins as an Honest Joe floor manager exiled from New York for attempting to expose office tax evasion.

Keith Hack's production, set by Voytek in a technological Babylon, takes the piece at its own epic valuation. This does not save it from periodic collapse into portentous bathos, but the spectacle is courageous.

Irving Wardle



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THURSDAY 15 SEPTEMBER at 7.30 pm

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introduced by ALAN DELL

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FRIDAY 16 SEPTEMBER at 7.30 pm

DOUBLE ACT

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## RECORDS

## Kiri's masterful Manon

## OPERA

Puccini *Manon Lescaut*. Kiri Te Kanawa/Carreras/Coni; Teatro Comunale Bologna Orch. Chorus/Chailly (Decca 421 426-2, 3 CDs)

Rossini *La cenerentola*. Baltsa/Araiza/Raimondi; Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields/Marriner (Philips 420 468-2, 3 CDs)

Tuesday May 3, 1983, was not the happiest day in the career of Kiri Te Kanawa. It was the night she sang the title role in Puccini's *Manon Lescaut* for the first time. It was at Covent Garden in a production (by Gotz Friedrich) that had travelled none too well from Hamburg. There were obvious differences with the conductor, Giuseppe Sinopoli, and it was left to Domingo, plus Sinopoli himself, to give the occasion some glossy paint.

DG, who were due to record *Manon Lescaut* in London shortly afterwards, turned to Mirella Freni to take the title role. Freni at this point in her career was well into summertime rather than the sweet spring Des Grieux sees in Manon at that first encounter at the inn by Amiens. But Freni, surprisingly, had just taken up Manon and gave a totally convincing account on the set which came out in 1984 (DG 413 893-2).

Four years later, and with rather more Puccini experience under her belt, Dame Kiri comes back to challenge. The gauntlet she throws down is a substantial and impressive one. Certain passages still elude her: she misses the bristliness and flirtatiousness of Manon on her arrival in Paris. But give her a big emotion to tackle and she does so with relish, and without any distortion of the pure soprano sound that distinguishes so much of this *Manon*. There may be hints of Tosca, but ignore them: Te Kanawa is more impressive as Manon than she was as Floria T for Solti.

Riccardo Chailly, who decided or perhaps even insisted on using the forces of his own Bologna Opera House, proves a conductor



Emotional relish: Kiri Te Kanawa makes an impressive return on CD to the role she first sang, rather less happily, in 1983 at Covent Garden

of considerable refinement, painting Puccini's score in late romantic colours as a love story that goes wrong. Chailly tends to use quicker tempi than his Italian rival, Sinopoli, who lingers with perhaps just a taste of *Schadenfreude* in the last act. Chailly is expert at the brief encounter, especially in that Act I meeting, and at building up ensemble. Sinopoli's orchestral strokes are more aggressive and designed to make effect.

Where the new Decca set is

outpointed is in the role of Des Grieux. Even making allowances for the fact that *Manon Lescaut* was recorded just before the tragic illness which has kept Jose Carreras off the opera stage for the past year, it has to be admitted his interpretation is too heavyweight. In Act I "Tra voi belle" lacks the carefree lilt Bjorling gave many moons ago on RCA; and when love turns to tears there is too much shouting through them. Domingo on DG is the winner, though in the light of Carreras's

sufferings it is probably not a victory he would wish.

Paolo Coni, a young Italian baritone on the buying list of several leading houses, is a sturdy *Lescaut* with firm projection. Would the same could be said of the quavering Geronte of Italo Tajo, once a bass of high distinction, or Margarita Zimmermann's Singer.

No easy choice then between Decca and DG, especially when there is the classic Callas set, conducted by Serafin, already on

CD from EMI, and the anticipation that RCA, now seriously back in the classical market, will soon give Bjorling similar treatment. Perhaps the fact that both Te Kanawa and Sinopoli are hardly short of rival bands of supporters and detractors will help make up the mind.

Perhaps less contention will surround Sir Neville Marriner's set of Rossini's *La cenerentola*, also out at the beginning of this month. It is a straightforward follow-up to the crisp and success-

ful *Barbiere* on the Philips label, and here as there Agnes Baltsa and Francisco Araiza take the leading roles.

Claims that Araiza was ruining his tenor by singing too many heavy roles too often were disproved by his Ramiro at the Salzburg Festival just finished. And they will be disproved again by the style with which he takes the same part on disc. Araiza delivers the high Cs in "Pegno adorato" and delivers them with ease. The voice may be meatier than is usual for the role — Luigi Alva set the style for so long — but it has the proper aristocracy.

There was some surprise in Salzburg that Agnes Baltsa was not there singing opposite Araiza with Chailly in the pit. Perhaps it all dated back to that much publicized row with Karajan. She is certainly Berganza's natural successor in the title role, but we must touch a forelock on the way to Von Stade's pathos as Cinderella. Baltsa has the same Berganza melancholy for the sad fireside song that keeps on cropping up in Rossini's score, and then the ability to take on brilliant vocal robes for the Rondo finale.

There is a wonderfully articulated Don Magnifico from Ruggero Raimondi, now one of our true Rossini specialists. Two less familiar names, Simone Alaimo and John del Carlo, are presentable as Dandini and Alidoro without setting the house alight.

Sir Neville Marriner must be as well aware as anyone that when it comes to Rossini, Claudio Abbado is the one who has to be challenged. His *La cenerentola* is there as ever from DG, reissued a little time ago on CD. Abbado wins on crispness and vitality. Marriner offers something a bit staid and more punctilious, but he does with the help of the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields prove that it does not necessarily need an Italian orchestra to play Rossini. Ah, those with long memory will say, then what did Abbado use in 1972? Answer, the LSO.

John Higgins

## Modern music makers

## CLASSICAL

Berio *Coro*. Cologne Radio Chorus and SO/Berio (DG 423 902-2)  
Ligeti *Chamber Concerto*. String Quartet no.2 etc. Various musicians (DG 423 244-2)  
Furtwängler *Symphony no.3*. RTBF SO/Walter (Marco Polo/Target 8.223105)  
Schreker *Vorspiel zu einer grossen Oper, Romantic Suite*. Nieder Oesterreicher Tonkünstler Orchester/Mund (Marco Polo/Target 8.220468)

The Deutsche Grammophon series of 20th-century classics marches on in fine form, the second batch of issues bringing, among other things, what is probably Berio's most important concert work since the *Sinfonia*, and a group of Ligeti pieces which have been variously recycled, but now appear as a programme giving a striking and complete impression of what he was about in the 1960s.

Berio's *Coro* (1975-6) is laid out for 40 voice-instrument duos, acting in small ensembles or else in great tutti: it is an examination of how the individual fits into the mass, with the paradox that the individual expressions — the songs that feature soloists — are based on folk music, whereas the choral episodes set words by an individual, Pablo Neruda. It is also, as the presence of Neruda might suggest, a disquisition on how far beauty is compatible with political engagement. And it is a work of immense richness.

The Ligeti compilation is dominated by two works of summation: his *Second Quartet* (1967-8), in the LaSalle recording, and his *Chamber Concerto* (1969-70), conducted by Boulez, both these pieces bringing together the weird moving clouds, the weird mechanisms and the sly allusions of his art. *Adventures* also conducted by Boulez completes the picture with its theatrical absurdity, but this is a piece that really needs to be seen to be believed: the black-grey clusters of the choral *Lux aeterna* make more impression on the eye of the mind.

Curiosity about Furtwängler's symphonies is rather wearisome, satisfied by the "world premiere recording" of no. 3, in what had seemed a challenging key, the C sharp minor of Mahler's Fifth. According to Grove (the note with the recording is uninformative), the work dates from the last seven years of Furtwängler's life, 1947-54, though it is as if a long twilight had continued from 50 years or more before, the shadows of Bruckner and Mahler fitting here in a Wagnerian gloom.

There is, though, splendour in the anachronism: what is much more worrying is the structural uncertainty, which it is so odd to find in this musician. The best planned movement is the funeral march first; the ensuing scherzo, slow movement and finale are all diffuse — though it must be said that the Belgian radio orchestra do not make a specially good case for them. As with other recordings from this label, the price for strange repertoire is a strange style of performance.

The Schreker record from Vienna is altogether more competent, even if its principal effect is to heighten one's irritation that, yet again, this composer's weak orchestral pieces have been preferred to the operas. The *Vorspiel* is a sprawling colossus of the 1930s, intended for an Egyptian opera that was never written; the *Romantic Suite* suggests much earlier (in 1902) that there was a composer who might have a talent for atmosphere, but certainly not for orchestral form.

Paul Griffiths

## Turning up acoustic roots

## ROCK

Tanita Tikaram *Ancient Heart* (WEA WX 210)  
The Proclaimers *Sunshine On Leith* (Chrysalis CHR 1668)  
John Hiatt *Slow Turning* (A&M AMA 5208)  
The Petrol Emotion *End Of The Millennium Psychosis Blues* (Virgin V2550)

A reaction against the high-tech hardware that is now routinely available to modern recording artists has been in the air for some time, but who would have thought that the acoustic guitar would find its way back to a position so close to centre stage?

Tanita Tikaram was discovered nine months ago singing and playing in the Acoustic Room at the Mean Fiddler in London. It was her first gig, so the story goes, but the level of confidence in her was such that she was quickly signed to one of the biggest record company conglomerates in the world.

Her first single, "Good Tradition", which initially caught the ears as a tuneful, unpretentious pop song, paled in the face of the immense over-exposure which attended its ascent to the Top 10. But her debut album, released one month after her 19th birthday, reveals unsuspected depths, and introduces a talent which deserves

a place alongside Vega, Chapman and Shocked.

The album is aptly titled *Ancient Heart*, for despite Tikaram's youth, it is a collection with a peculiarly eternal quality. This is partly to do with her haunting contralto voice which has a disconcerting way of evoking a hazy sense of *déjà vu*. In this regard, despite her wholesome looks and lifestyle, she reminds me of that moody chanteuse, Nico, especially on the cool, breathy delivery of "World Outside Your Window", and a dark smouldering item called "Twist In My Sobriety", which is scheduled for release as the second single.

Her lyrics occasionally sound naive; a song called "I Love You" asserts that "It's a beautiful, beautiful thing". But more often she captures her moods with skill and a relaxed grace within a variety of musical frameworks. These range from the bluesy shuffle of "Sighing Innocents" to the chamber pop of "Valentine Heart" and the sophisticated quasi-jazz ensemble arrangements of "For All These Years" and "Preyed Upon", where she emulates one of her earliest influences, Joni Mitchell.

The Proclaimers, who were in the vanguard of the new acoustic tendency last year, have hired an electric band for the recording of their second album, *Sunshine On Leith*. But it is still the stirring

sound of their two voices, soaring at full power, that is the dominant feature of the twins' exuberant music. They sing with the sort of unaffected gusto that is more commonly associated with gospel music than with folk or pop, and even muster an operatic quality in the call and response routine of the hit single "I'm Gonna Be (500 Miles)". In full flight, one of them sounds a dead ringer for Freddie Mercury.

The political dimension to their lyrics has been played up far too much in the press, and only two of the 12 tracks here make any overt social comments — the wryly expressed "Cap In Hand" and the touching ballad "What Do You Do" ("What do you do when 'minority' means you?"). Much more to the fore is a deft sense of humour and a joyful musical energy that encompasses elements of the golden days of skiffle ("It's Saturday Night") and the winsome country-harmony era of the Everly Brothers ("I'm On My Way"). There is only one hiccup, a stiff-necked adaptation of American New Country singer Steve Earle's "My Old Friend The Blues", where the precise delivery and craggy Scottish accents do little justice to the feel of the languidly drawn original.

John Hiatt is one of those old-school American singers who, one imagines, was born with an acoustic guitar close to hand. Even

though his lengthy career has been distinguished by relatively little commercial success (so far), he keeps on writing and recording finely-honed roots-rock songs.

Slow Turning picks up the baton from last year's much acclaimed independent release *Bring The Family*. His uncredited band turns in performances of consistent, effortless excellence on songs which range from Southern rockers like "Tennessee Plates" and "Paper Thin" to the slow, mournful ballad, "Icy Blue Heart". It is a reassuring album which employs the sounds of Hammond organ, slide guitar and a tough, rangy voice to emphasize the timeless virtues of melody and a good rocking beat.

Now on to their third record label in as many albums, Irish agit-rockers The Petrol Emotion are beginning to sound like a version of the Jesus And Mary Chain that missed the boat. On *End Of The Millennium Psychosis Blues* they have tied up most of the wounded rhino guitar noises which so enlivened *Manic Pop Thrill* and *Babble*, and added a brass section to some of the tracks. Unfortunately while reaching for a more sophisticated ambience, they have gone off the boil. Sapped of its vitriolic cutting edge, the group's music sounds as murky as its politics.

David Sinclair



Consistent excellence: John Hiatt, still chasing commercial success

## Synthesize, improvise, satirize

## JAZZ

John Surman *Private City* (ECM 1368)  
Keith & Julie Tippett *Couple in Spirit* (EG EGCD 52)  
AMM *The Inexhaustible Document* (Matchless MR 13)  
Human Chain *Cashin' In* (EG EGCD 57)

John Surman is taking his time in building up perhaps the most distinctive body of recorded work by any single musician with roots in British jazz. *Private City*, the fourth in a series of solo recordings, amplifies the considerable achievements of *Western Home* (1972), *Upon Reflection* (1979) and *Withholding Pattern* (1983).

Surman's method is to use synthesizers to create a ground on which he overdubs his soprano and baritone saxophones, bass clarinet and recorders. Sometimes, in the denser pieces, the wind instruments are also used in the background; but his growing mastery of synthesizers (and the increased range offered by keyboard technology) seems to be making that a less frequent tactic.

The archetypal performance might be a piece called "Not Love Perhaps", in which the synths set up a liquid pattern, unmistakably pastoral, over which the soprano saxophone enters with a poised, piping lyricism. Urgency is added by the entry of low-register figures which sometimes mimic a section

of bowed double basses, sometimes a choir of male voices. The mood is one of cornfields, late summer, wisps of cloud, a sudden chill; the saxophone soars gently through it all, drifting on the thermals and twisting in the eddies.

Most striking, Surman guides his pieces towards satisfying conclusions, avoiding the non-committal open-endedness that is the danger to those who use the repetitions associated with systems music or modal jazz — both of which have influenced him. The secret is his profound love of melody, which comes rather more from the songs and hymns he learnt in an English primary school than from his study of John Coltrane.

While some of these new pieces — notably the more complex "Portrait of a Romantic" and "The Wanderer" — bring his music to higher levels of organizational subtlety and textural richness, the message is still a simple one: John Surman makes a joyous and beautiful noise.

Keith and Julie Tippett are also in the business of putting a background in Afro-American music to use in the quest for a music expressing their own cultural identity. Keith Tippett is, of course, nowadays one of Europe's most original improvising pianists; less has been heard from his wife, the former Julie Driscoll, who, 20 years ago, gave up the



Melody man: John Surman, reaching some satisfying new conclusions

prospect of pop stardom to explore the outer limits.

Couple in Spirit, a sequence of eight pieces recorded without precomposition, is no less clearly English music than is Surman's; in fact, the tonality of the Afro-American blues is almost completely absent here, although on several pieces, notably those in which she overdubs her own voice to create duets and trios, Julie's singing suggests that she has been listening to American Indian and Central African vocal music.

Virtuosity is not on the couple's agenda: most of the time, in fact,

the prevailing rusticity is actually anti-virtuosic, so the effect is doubly potent when the soulful first theme of a piece called "The Choir and the Sunset Improvisers" disintegrates into astonishingly rapid piano runs, followed by the cathedral-like harmonics of "The Key at Dusk", a solo piano piece which gives a hint of the intensity of one of Keith's solo recitals.

AMM, founded in 1965, was the earliest British free-improvisation group. No one has ever decided what the initials stand for, but the group's music — from the earliest

incarnation, including Cornelius Cardew, to the present quartet, with founder members Eddie Prevost (percussion) and Keith Rowe (guitar) joined by the cellist Rohan de Saram and the pianist John Tilbury — has usually been known for involving itself in pure abstract sound.

Inevitably, this sort of thing has no place at all in most people's lives; indeed, after 20-odd years of intermittent engagement with it, I now believe that free improvisation should be experienced only in real time, in the presence of the musicians. To record it is to betray it. The two long pieces making up *The Inexhaustible Document*, taped last year, will repay only the most intense and devoted listener.

By complete contrast, Human Chain's *Cashin' In* is endangered mainly by its lack of seriousness. Joined for their second album by the multi-instrumentalist Stuart Hall, Django Bates and Steve Argüelles string together a bunch of jolly fragments with titles like "I Can't Get Started Either". The main point seems to be the sending-up of as many styles as possible, from fairground calliope to heavy-duty funk. Once again, it would all make more sense as a fleeting experience in live performance. There simply is not enough substance in this very British irony to sustain a permanent record.

Richard Williams

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## THE WEEK AHEAD

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**BAGLADY:** Sorcha Cusack, directed by Jude Kelly, performs Frank Macdonald's study of a "derelict". As seen at the Edinburgh Festival. Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, W6 (01-748 3354). Preview Tues. Opens Wed.

**BLOOD WEDDING:** National Youth Theatre production is the British premiere of a new translation, by Michael Dowell and Carmen Zapata, of the Lorca play. Bloomsbury, Gordon Street, WC1 (01-387 9829). Opens Mon.

**RUTHERFORD AND SON:** Southern Lights present Githa Sowerby's 1912 success, a study of Edwardian family life, almost unseen since. Wyn Jones directs. New End, NW3 (01-734 0022). Opens Thurs.

**SUGAR BABIES:** Mickey Rooney, Ann Miller (in her West End debut) and 14 dancers head the attractions of this American success: an unashamedly nostalgic burlesque musical (composer, Jimmy McHugh). Savoy (01-636 8688). Preview Tues. Opens Sept 20.

**A TOUCH OF DANGER:** William Franklyn, Virginia Stride, Pauline Yates, Darren Nesbitt and William Lucas in the latest mystery play by Francis Durbridge: a novelist, returning from overseas, finds he is officially dead. Mark Piper directs. Whitehall (01-867 1119). Opens Mon.

**SUCCESS OR FAILURE:** Umoja Theatre Company in a play written and directed by Gloria Hamilton, with music: Eighties street life. Battersea Arts Centre, Lavender Hill, SW11 (01-223 2223). Opens Wed.

## WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 16

## RELIGATE

(c) To lead together or lead, from the Latin *regere* to lead up or back; *claudere* "to close", with a deponent verb appended to it, but with no reflexive, no binding power.

## SULLINE

(a) Having to do with or sharing the characteristics of pigs, from the Latin *suillus* pertaining to pigs, the adjective of a pig: "He roared and snuffed his way into her affections with a sullen avidity."

## BECORNEAU

(b) French slang for the blow, *phone*, telephone, *fil* *un coup de téléphone* to give someone a bell; also police slang for a tapped telephone.

## BENEFACIT

(4) A gift, usually from the Latin *beneficere* to do good, *placere* to please, *graciosa* purpose: "HAIR: A benefactor of God. Shave [as parted] at the centre, it falls in fine beneficial gold."

**WHEN SHE DANCED:** Martin Sherman's 1985 play about Isadora Duncan, directed by Tim Luscombe, with Sheila Gish, Angela Pleasence, Kevin Elyot, Margaret Robertson, Daryl Back, choreography by Lynn Seymour. King's Head, 115 Upper Street, N1 (01-226 1516). Preview Thurs. Opens Sept 19.

## OUT OF TOWN

**ELFAST:** Mrs Warren's Profession: Shaw opens the season, directed by Roland Jacquarino, with Frank Gardner, Veronica Roberts, Trudy Kelly. Lyric Players (0223 860081). Opens Wed.

**GLASGOW:** Fancy Rappin': Wildcat Company launch a tour of their latest show, a 10th anniversary celebration updating Oliver Twist. Crawford Theatre, Jordanhill (041 954 0000). Tues-Thurs only. Moves to Village Theatre, East Kilbride (03552 48669) Fri and Sept 17.

**LIVERPOOL:** Arsenic and Old Lace: Ian Kellgren directs Joseph Kesselring's classic black comedy. Playhouse (051 709 8363). Preview Tues. Wed. Opens Thurs.

## CONCERTS

**WAND/BBC SO:** Gunter Wand conducts the BBC SO in familiar Prom fare, Mozart's Symphony No 40 and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No 6 "Pathétique". Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (01-589 8212, 01-379 4444). Today, 7.30pm.

**HAYDN ENDS:** The Wigmore Hall Haydn Festival winds up with András Schiff, the festival's Artistic Director, playing the Piano Sonata Hob XVI/52, others joining him for the Piano Trio Hob XV/27; then the Tchaikovsky Quartet in Haydn's String Quartet Op 77 No 2. Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore St, London W1 (01-935 2141). Today, 7.30pm.

**THOMSON/SNO:** Ayrshire-born Bryden Thomson conducts the Scottish National Orchestra in Tchaikovsky's symphonic poem *Francesca da Rimini*, Liszt's Piano Concerto No 1 (Christian Blackshaw, soloist) and Prokofiev's Symphony No 5. Albert Hall, Mon, 7.30pm.

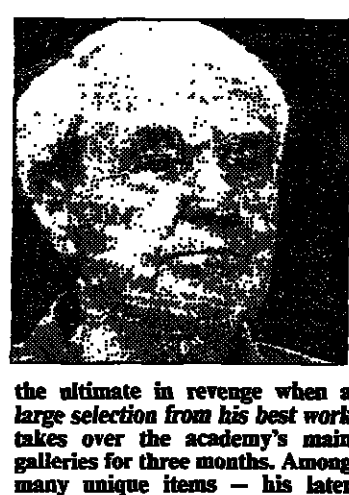
**MOURNING HAYDN:** Haydn's Symphony No 44 "Trauer" and Beethoven's Symphony No 3 "Eroica" are performed by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra conducted by Sir Peter Maxwell Davies. He also conducts his own Oboe Concerto, with Robin Miller as soloist. Royal Albert Hall, Tues, 7.30.

**MEDICI MUSIC:** The Medici Quartet interprets Mozart's Quartet K 387, Beethoven's Quartet Op 18 No 2 and is joined by Jack Brymer for Brahms's Clarinet Quintet. Wigmore Hall, Thurs, 7.30pm.

## Henry Moore's revenge



In a surprising change of heart in 1983, Henry Moore (right) agreed to a 90th birthday retrospective of his work at the Royal Academy. It was surprising because for most of his life the sculptor showed little sympathy for the exclusive and intolerant conservatism of the art establishment. For the academy's president, Alfred Munnings, publicly denounced Moore's figures in a 1949 radio speech as "bloated, heavy weight monstrous nudes", following this up with the facile, populist verdict that anyone could sculpt distorted figures with knobs in place of heads. During Munnings's malicious campaign against him, Moore maintained a heroic cool. This week he achieves



the ultimate in revenge when a large selection from his best work takes over the academy's main galleries for three months. Among many unique items - his later

work mainly comprised editioned bronzes available in a range of sizes - are numerous early wood and stone carvings, which are now considered his finest achievements. "Reclining Figure", 1929, (above) is one such seminal piece and one of the first of many subsequent variations on this theme. It reflects Moore's enduring passion for the "massive wakefulness", as he termed it, of the Aztec sculpture he had studied and admired as a student in the British Museum. The Henry Moore retrospective, which includes drawings and prints as well as sculptures fetched from all over the world, starts on Friday at the Royal Academy of Arts, London W1 (01-439 7438). David Lee

## FILMS ON TV

**OLYMPIA (1936):** Leni Riefenstahl's extraordinary documentary of the 1936 Olympic Games, at once a celebration of Nazi might and a dazzling piece of film making. Channel 4, Wed, 9pm-12.50am.

**THE THIEF OF BAGDAD (1940):** Alexander Korda's Arabian Nights fantasy has three credited directors but much of the visual flair was due to Michael Powell. BBC2, Thurs, 6-7.40pm.

**DIRTY HARRY (1971):** Clint Eastwood in the seminal "rogue cop" movie, taking the law into his

own hands to rid San Francisco of a murderous sniper. BBC1, Fri, 11.15pm-12.55am.

## RADIO

**THIS WAS MAURICE CHEVALIER:** Daniel Pigeon presents a three-part tribute to the popular French entertainer, who was born 100 years ago this month. Radio 2, Tues, 9-10pm.

**THE NIGHT OF THE NEW MOON:** The dramatized memoirs of Sir Laurence van der Post, who was a prisoner of war of the Japanese as the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. Radio 4, Thurs, 7.20-8.15pm.

## TELEVISION

**THE MIND MACHINE:** An ambitious 13-part documentary series on the mind and the brain, presented by the Oxford University neuroscientist, Professor Colin Blakemore. BBC2, Tues, 9.30-10.25pm.

**THE LENNY HENRY SHOW:** Delbert Wilkins is back for a crucial new series, more splendid than ever. BBC1, Thurs, 9.30-10pm.

**SUN CHILD:** Twiggy, James Fox and Anna Massey in Angela Huth's story of a disintegrating marriage.

as seen by the eight-year-old daughter. ITV, Fri, 8.10-10pm.

## DANCE

**INDIAN SUMMER:** A two-week season of classical Indian dance is opened by a Kathak dancer Nahid Siddiqui (Mon, Tues) and Krishnaveni Lakshmanan, an exponent of Bharata Natyam (Wed). Then an unusual collaboration between Shobana Jayashankar and the composer Michael Nyman (Thurs to Sept 17). The Place, (01-387 0031) continuing until Sept 26.

**SCOTTISH BALLET:** The tour of Peter Darrell's *Giselle* is at the Marlboro, Canterbury (0227 767246) today and Theatre Royal, Nottingham (0602 482826) Tues-Sept 17.

## JAZZ

**NORMA WINSTONE:** One third of Azimuth, the brittle vocalist goes on tour with her own quartet. Band On The Wall, Manchester (061 832 6625) Thurs; Old Bell Hotel, Warrington (info 0985 218519/213891) Fri.

**WINDSOR JAZZ FESTIVAL:** Ted Heath heads the list of swing-traditional artists. Alan Skidmore represents the modernists. Various venues, Windsor (0753 88424/859386) Today to Sun 18th.

## ROCK

**BEILINDA CARLISLE:** Chart-topping former Go-Go plays her first headlining UK dates. Wed, Thurs and Fri, Hammersmith Odeon, London W6 (01-748 4081).

**SILOUSIE AND THE BANSHIES:** Return of the doxy diva. Mon, Newcastle City Hall (091 232 0007); Tues, Manchester Apollo (061 273 3775); Thurs, De Montfort Hall, Leicester (0533 54444); Fri, Colston Hall, Bristol (0272 262957).

## OPERA

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE:** Covent Garden opens its season on Mon at 7.30 pm with a revival of Andrei Shostakovich's *Turandot* production. Also on Fri, Covent Garden, London WC2. (01-240 1066).

**ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA:** New production, by David Pountney, of *La traviata* opens on Wed at 7.30pm with Helen Field and Arthur Davies, and with Mark Elder conducting. Meanwhile, tonight, Tues and Fri at 7pm *Carmina Burana* on. Tosca continues its run on Thurs at 8pm. Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (01-836 3161).

## GALLERIES

**C.R.W. NEVINSON (1889-1946):** The first retrospective exhibition for a pioneer British Modernist and distinguished war artist. Kettle's Yard, Cambridge (0223 352124). From Today.

**JUNE REDFERN:** Gestural, recent works by a young Scottish expressionist and former artist-in-residence at The National Gallery. Townner Art Gallery, Eastbourne (0323-411688). From Today.

**ROBERT ADAMS (1917-1984):** Late abstract bronze sculptures. Simpel Fils, London W1 (01-483 2488). From Thursday.

**ARTISTS IN NATIONAL PARKS:** An eclectic, mixed media show of work made by artists ranging from traditionalist painter Anthony Eyton to harking sculptor Richard Long. Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal (0539-22464). From Today.

## FILMS



**BUSTER (15):** Singer Phil Collins (above) makes his cinema debut in a film surveying the life and loves of Buster Edwards, of Great Train Robbery fame, who fled to Mexico with wads of notes in 1963, but returned to London and prison - all for love of his wife (Julie Walters) and child. Odeon Leicester Square (01-830 6111). From Fri.

**FRANCO (15):** Roman Polanski's latest film - a conventional mystery drama with Harrison Ford as a doctor searching for his kidnapped wife in Paris. With Emmanuelle Seigner, Betty Buckley. Warner West End (01-439 0791). From Fri.

**Theatre:** Tony Patrick: Films: Geoff Brown: Concerts: Max Harrison: Opera: Hilary Finch: Rock: David Sinclair: Jazz: Clive Davis: David John: Patrick: Calverley: David Lee: Television: Radio: Films on TV: Peter Waymark.

## SATURDAY RADIO

## SUNDAY

Compiled by Jane Rackham



Elizabeth Bell (R4, 3.00pm)

● Kafe Kropotkin (Radio 4, 3.00pm). Bernard Kope's play about a bunch of London anarchists in the late 1940s, is sheer whimsy compared with Conrad's *The Secret Agent*. There is no Verloc the saboteur in Kope's world. His activists only carry banners saying "Smash the state" or make love. The most daring of them climbs Big Ben and shouts slogans, but even he is

attracted to anarchism mainly because he loves the black hair under the arms of the group's life-affirming leader (strongly played by Elizabeth Bell). "Anarchists! Mainly bums using idealism as an excuse to do nothing!" someone says in the play. This is largely true. But Kope's characters have a vital-

ity that is almost Dickensian. ● Some much-loved music on Radio 3 tonight: Tchaikovsky's *Pathétique* in Proms 88 (7.30pm) and Elgar's Cello Concerto in British Music (11.15pm). To hear Henry Kissinger as a lustful Chinese given to whipping slave girls, listen to John Adams's opera *Nixon in China* (1.40pm).

Peter Davalle



Nigel Hawthorne (R4, 5.00pm)

● To find out why Nigel Hawthorne, adopting his Sir Humphrey Appleby mien, says "Yes, Prime Minister" to Mrs Thatcher in *Down Your Way* (Radio 4, 5.00pm), you must wait for 50 minutes. The real 10 Downing Street, as opposed to the studio job, brings out a defecating sheep in Appleby/Hawthorne (or Hawthorne/Appleby). Yet there is a moment when he appears to

have blotted his copy book by prefacing a question with: "When you retire...". We know (and, of course, so does Mrs T) that he means retire to bed. But the play's the thing, and the P.M. wants a gasping interjection to indicate that she fears she has been politically cornered, says "Goodness me! I

wondered what you were going to say!" Exploring other parts of Whitehall, Appleby/Hawthorne meets his real-life counterpart in the shape of Cabinet Secretary Robin Butler who enters into the fun of the thing and pretends he cannot decide whether it is Hawthorne/Appleby who is visiting him or whether it is the other way round.

Peter Davalle

## Radio 1

VHF stereo and MW (medium wave) News on the half-hour until 12.30pm, then at 2.00, 3.30, 5.00, 7.30, 9.30 and 12.00. 6.00 Nicky Campbell 8.00 Peter Powell 10.00 John Peel 1.00 Adrian Justice 2.00 The Stereo Sequence with Roger Scott including 2.00-3.00 My Top Ten (Pete Waterman of Spooky, Aiken and Waterman) 6.30-7.30 in Concert featuring 10,000 Maniacs 7.30 Robbie Vincent 10.00-12.00 Mark Goodier

## Radio 2

VHF stereo (except 1.00pm-7.00) and MW (medium wave) News on the half-hour until 1.00pm, then at 3.00, 5.00, 7.00 and hourly from 10.00pm. 4.00 Dave Bussey 6.00 Barbara Sturgis 8.05 David Jacobs 9.00 Sounds of the Sixties with Bruce Carrington 10.00 Anne Robinson 12.00 Gerald Harper 1.00 Live on the Wireless 1.30 Sport on 2 including Racing Results, Cricketer, Rugby Union, College Cuts Championship, Cricket: Britannia Assurance County Championship; Tennis: US Open Women's Final from Flushing Meadows; Golf: Panasonic European Open from Sunningdale 6.00 Cinema 2 6.30 Jubilee Saturday Night with Dave Dee 7.00 The Press Gang 7.30 An Evening of Ooh-la-la 8.30 The Beautiful Ballad Years 8.30 British Open Brass Band Championship 10.15 Martin Kellner 12.05 Night Owls with Dave Gelly 1.00 Alan Dedcott presents a Nightride 3.00-4.00 A Little Night Music

## WORLD SERVICE

All times in GMT. Add an hour for BST. 6.00 Newsweek 6.30 Jazz for the Ageing 7.00 World News 7.09 24 Hours 7.30 From Our Own Correspondent 7.45 World News 8.00 Reflections 8.15 10th Good Show 8.30 World News 8.58 Review of the British Press 8.15 The World Today 9.30 French 9.45 Personal View 10.00 News Summary 10.01 Herby's Round 10.15 Letter from America 10.30 London News 11.00 World News 11.08 News from Britain 11.15 Lyrics 11.30 Manda 12.00 Radio Newsweek 12.15 Music 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 24 Hours 1.20 News 1.40 News Summary 2.00 World News 2.15 Sportsweek 2.30 News 2.45 News Summary 3.00 World News 3.15 Sportsweek 3.30 News 3.45 News Summary 4.00 World News 4.08 News from Britain 4.15 English Songs 4.30 People and Politics 4.50 World News 5.00 From Our Own Correspondent 5.15 10th Good Show 5.30 World News 5.58 Reflections 6.00 Sports Roundup 6.15 World News 6.30 News 6.45 News Summary 7.00 World News 7.09 24 Hours 7.30 From Our Own Correspondent 7.45 World News 8.00 Reflections 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BOOKS

# Drowning, not waving

The English have never taken to Modernism, or, Michael Schmidt reports, modern writers

As we get older we do not get any younger. A *Sinking Island* is an old man's book, written by a Lear of a critic about a Cordelia who has come to seem shallow and slatternly. Remembering her youth, and the great princes who came courting her — Ezra Pound, Joseph Conrad, Ford Madox Ford, Wyndham Lewis, D.H. Lawrence, T.S. Eliot — he damns her for her fickle hospitality. And as for those to whom she later showed favour...

Hugh Kenner's language echoes that of the prince. He is a master rhetorician: intimate, scornful, finger-wagging, professorial, politic, he can change key in mid-sentence. The hallmark of his style is the emphatic colon. It balances hundreds of his sentences in a phrase, not a cadenced rhetoric. His language is generous and thrifty, his judgements less so.

A *Sinking Island* — or is it rather a sinking city, London, emblem of sickness beyond remedy; all promise cancelled, everything gone to pot? Scotland is part of the island, but MacDiarmid gets not even a footnote. We look in vain for Edward Thomas, who might have qualified the arguments about free verse. Robert Graves, Ivor Gurney, Edgell Rickwood, Keith Douglas, C.H. Sisson and — oh, a dozen others who might have checked him — are absent. And their absence mars the book.

Here, more than in Kenner's earlier studies, he dwells on the intimate relationship between writers and their readership. He starts with the 1890s and defines these categories of reader: addicts of *Ti-Bits*, hungry for information but with a very short attention-span; collectors of Everyman classics (he has a wonderful sketch of J.M. Dent and his long-suffering editor); and those with a spark of

**A Sinking Island: The Modern English Writers by Hugh Kenner (Barrie & Jenkins, £16.95)**

imaginative bravado who dared flirt with the *Yellow Book*. He shows how the third category was derailed by the Wilde business, and he describes the ways in which the great rebarbative modernists were received. As the century progressed, readers damaged writers more and more. By the 1930s the island was taking in water pretty fast.

A *Sinking Island* suffers from its time-span and its pretended comprehensiveness. Kenner has written off most of the last half century unread, it seems, and it might have been more honourable not to spoil his mighty arguments with a trivial and dismissive account of what he does not care to know. It suffers, too, from being built on too static a base. Having established his three categories of reader, he fails to introduce that most insidious new form of reader, the academic, and to describe the consequences of the ingestion — wholesale — of literature by educational establishments. He does devote space to Richards, Leavis, and Empson, but what of the orthodoxies now in the ascendant?

Yet it is impossible not to recommend this book. Apart from the fact that it is hugely entertaining in detail and style (Kenner always is), it overstates some crucial truths. The English have, most of them, undeniably rejected Modernism (though the Scots have not). Pound has not yet happened here, and until he does, literature will in some critical ways be postponed. Do we resist Pound because we take the poems for what they say? No — the problem, as Kenner knows, is that Pound's political reputation absolves us from reading him: rejection by hearsay, the characteristic English metonymy that dis-

cards the whole in distilling one disagreeable part.

Kenner stigmatizes the "personalizing faculty" of the English, how we dismiss the art by dismissing the character of the artist. He succumbs to this himself, in writing of Matthew Arnold's "Solara and Rustum", in lampooning Bloomsbury, in transforming "a low dishonest decade" (the 1930s) into "a cartoon decade" adducing Auden and Waugh. Though he dislikes the way the English have of mixing art and morality, his own distaste for homosexuality, promiscuity, class privilege and the middlebrow, is harsh and unattenuated.

In his excellent chapter on the critics of the 1920s and 1930s he concludes: "To restore the lost art of reading, that was their mission". That is Kenner's mission: to restore the lost art — which was never entirely found — of reading the Moderns, reading them into the English imagination before it is too late. He gives us wonderful tools: a new parallel reading of *The Waste Land* and *Burnt Norton* ("A form is something done twice"), an elucidation of Bunting's distinction between the documentary and the aesthetic tradition, a savage revaluation of Virginia Woolf and of Katherine Mansfield. Is there still time to take Lewis and Ford back on board? To dust down Yeats and Eliot and take their radical measure?

Kenner believes it is too late already. Yet much of the poetry he does not attend to, and much of the fiction that rises to the surface and bobs there, could allay his worst fears. More a prophet than a critic, he surveys our ruined island and shakes his head. The present participle in his title is merely a courtesy. Have we just come up for the third and last time? "Well," as Larkin says in "The Old Fools", "We shall find out."



# Wings of war

War-time Writings by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, translated by Norah Purcell (Picador, £4.95)

Saint-Exupéry wrote in his last letter: "If I'm shot down, I won't regret anything. The future anathema appeals me and I hate the robot virtues. I prefer to be a gardener."

The following day, returning to North Africa from a reconnaissance over Annecy, his unarmed P-38 Lightning was chivvied into the sea by German fighter planes, and the ocean closed over the balding head of aviation's supreme poet. Forests have been felled to account for his end: they would be better employed in reprinting his brief and luminous masterpiece *Night Flight*.

In peacetime Saint-Exupéry had couched the elemental heroics of night flying in images that were military, even chivalric, and when war came it crystallized his view of the real fight as man versus robot. The sometime flying postman could see through eagle eyes how the march of progress was knitting the nations into a simulacrum of the nervous system, but "this body has as yet no soul". The letters and speeches of the present volume reveal a soul willing to be touched by friendship, a condition he venerated, and a sensibility ready to be touched at the drop of an innuendo.

The suspicion of a slight could trigger pages of corrective hectoring, peneutrally argued but light on entertainment. As a correspondent he tended to the Pauline rather than the Waughlike, and it is only when a fairly absurd domestic accident jolts his enforced idleness in Algiers (grounded for reasons of age and rebarbative prang wounds) that the philosopher becomes a wit.

There is precious little here on aviation itself. Ann Morrow Lindbergh, who entered a mutual admiration pact with her subject in August 1939, contributes a fairly mushy introduction to what is in effect a skeletal biography of his last five years — a lustrum of defeat, exile, controversy, *The Flight to Arras*, *The Little Prince*, *Wind, Sand and Stars* — combined with a marginal-festschrift wherein his copious acquaintances have their plangent say. Thus we learn of his technique for aborting landings at extreme notice (instead of pulling back on the stick he would ram it forward and kangaroo off the ground), and of his ambition to enter a monastery.

The last comes as no surprise. The postal-service manager Riviere in *Night Flight* is a kind of displaced abbot for whom the stringent observance of the rulebook supercedes fairness, personal popularity, his own feelings. The urge to self-abnegation through service is all for Saint-Exupéry — a Jesuit-educated dialectician, a fierce patriot and stern anti-Gaullist who demanded to fight but refused to bomb, who championed free expression but abhorred propaganda on its behalf, who chose a physically hazardous career and yet admired moral courage above all — the convent garden must have seemed as bright as a flarepath on a black horizon.

## QUICK GUIDE

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting paperback published this week:

**Fiction**  
*Diary of a Yuppie* by Louis Auchincloss (Grafton, £2.99)  
 Funny, savage send-up of our new class, reminiscent of *The Great Gatsby*.  
*Talking to Strange Men* by Ruth Rendell (Arrow, £2.99)  
 What are the schoolboys up to in somewhere like Bristol? Spies? Drugs? Protection racket? Suspense and Angst as Everydoctor tries to get his wife back.  
*The Child in Time* by Ian McEwan (Picador, £3.95)  
 Winner of last year's Whitbread Prize for fiction; angry and funny story about a man and a woman, and the way we live now.  
**Non-fiction**  
*A Reckoning of Economic Liberalism* by Samuel Brittan (Macmillan, £8.95)  
 Magisterial verdict on recent experiments such as Thatcherism, Reaganism, and attempts to resuscitate socialism with a human face, revised version of *Capitalism and the Permissive Society*.  
*Time's Arrow, Time's Cycle* by Stephen Jay Gould (Pelican, £4.95)  
 Myth and metaphor in the discovery of geological time.

# Innocent utopianism

If the Great War did not invent English nostalgia, it certainly designed it. In one monstrous stroke, the young century collapsed into old age; and we are still living in the weakness of that fall. England soon became a nostalgic old man peering back at the healthy years of his youth, for in those last Edwardian summers before 1914, a harvest of happiness — one that had been ripening since the turn of the century — was not gathered, but cruelly ruined. It was a moment when, as Churchill wrote in his obituary of Rupert Brooke, no sacrifice but the most precious was acceptable, "and the most precious is that which is most freely proffered."

**The Neo-Pagans by Paul Delany (Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)**



Inspiration: Rupert Brooke

There have been more books about Rupert Brooke than poems by him, but this is one of the few (along with Michael Hastings's biography) to mount a political critique of the mythologized poet and his circle, and the first to revive for that group a name first coined by Virginia Woolf: the Neo-pagans. Friends of Brooke who happened to meet at Cambridge in 1908, their philosophy was as random as his — a salad of Fabian socialism, pastoral escapism and art for art's sake: "We'll live Romance not talk of it," wrote Brooke. "We'll show the grey unbelieving age."

It is a singular quality of this book to show how a characteristically English nostalgia was already a feature of Edwardianism, not simply its shattered sequel. Delany also shows how the socialist utopianism of those pre-war days was intimately connected to this nostalgia. In fact, the political optimism was the nostalgia. The loud herding of a new future was only the quiet holding of an old past. Chesterton's "Distributism", which proposed a return to "organic" medieval life was one influence on the Neo-pagans; another was the "passive revolution" of Wells's *A Modern Utopia*, in which revolution was seen as likely to be "orderly and quiet"; and the Fabian Society provided a more stringent radicalism, though one that was still escapist and wanly intellectual.

Delany captures the innocence of that utopianism and

the complacency of that nostalgia with patient intelligence. At their tea-parties under the apple blossom in Grantchester, at their riverside picnics at Cambridge and their summer camps in the New Forest, the Neo-pagans bathed and wrestled, rode horses bareback, plaited daisy-chains, skinny-dipped, and posed for those photographs from which they stare out with — for us — impossible and poignant optimism. And yet Gwen Darwin, one of the group, wrote: "Always hidden among the shadows behind our backs was Death — Death waiting to catch us who were so young and full of hope."

When Brooke died in the Aegean, Henry James, who had met him only fleetingly, wept, and Churchill bemoaned the loss of one with "classic symmetry of mind and body". The myth-monsters had started. And this was not simply the myth of the death of the hero; it was also the myth of the death of England. Brooke's death inducted us into nostalgia. Delany does not address this outer layer of irony, by which we still look back nostalgically on those who themselves looked backwards. Perhaps this is not surprising: it is this latter-day nostalgia that has partly produced and now sustains this fine book.

James Wood

# Theatrical high life

**A Sense of Direction by William Gaskill (Faber, £12.95)**

If you take William Gaskill's word for it that he, like "every director", is a frustrated writer, then this book represents an act of heroic self-restraint: a record of 30 years on the theatrical front-line, covering the whole spectrum from the Royal Court and the National Theatre to the politicized fringe, all wrapped up in less than 150 pages.

It is laid out in brief chapters which usually open autobiographically and then lead into discussion of such matters as improvisation, phrasing, and imagery. Gaskill, famously, is a teacher, and these are among the most instructive and clearly argued essays on stagecraft that I have ever read. As for Gaskill himself, although you get more direct insight from David Hockney's marvellous cover portrait, the book does supply an illuminating outline of his career.

A boyhood friend of Tony Richardson, who first brought him into the Royal Court, he was immediately catapulted into theatrical high life by the Broadway transfer of Osborne's *George Dillon*, occasioning an eyeball confrontation with its turn-of-century American producer (Josh Logan) when the bad notices came in. "I knew there was something wrong with the third act," "Why... didn't you say that before?" What strikes you about this essay is his unerring composure even as a new-comer.

Gaskill's viewpoint plainly owes a lot to his Royal Court boss, George Devine (whom he still dreams about): another committed teacher, and a

director with a rooted distaste for "director's theatre". The Court was Gaskill's natural home; but he brought to it as much as he inherited, and if you think of that fervent young company in revolutionary terms, then Gaskill appears as the St Just to Devine's Danton. Among the ravenous egos of his contemporaries, he comes over as an incorruptible presence.

Part of his strength is that he has wanted so little for himself. Of his "few ambitions", the only one he mentions is that of coaxing Edith Evans into his 1961 RSC production of *Richard III*. He then had

the gall to ask her to improvise. As that story (and the title) suggest, his main strength is that he has always known where he wanted to go. Throughout the story, sometimes approaching sometimes retreating, there hovers the mirage of an ideal socialist ensemble. Improvisation, as Gaskill practises it, is a social exercise. Devine abandoned the idea of a resident ensemble as incompatible with the needs of a writers' theatre; but Gaskill has returned to it again and again, whatever the opportunistic advantages of *ad hoc* casting.

The chilling side of this ideal quest is his weary disdain for everything that lies outside it, particularly personal relationships. The auto-

biographical passages are remarkable for abrupt sexual revelations and ruthless character judgements. The emotional shutter opens for only a second, but projects some memorable, even affectionate, pictures of old friends and colleagues, from his patron, Richardson, to his most celebrated protégé, Edward Bond. Then, as if to a roll of drums, Gaskill discards them. His hopes in them were disappointed, they are no longer contributing to the work.

Not that he exempts himself. The two productions he most admires were the work of authors (Brecht and Beckett); and directors are on very shaky grounds when they lay claim to a creative identity. "The question is 'Do I find the director's imagination as powerful as Shakespeare's?'" The answer is "No".

Irving Wardle

# Smog and slog

PAPERBACKS

have passed, that Monica herself feels the gravity of her plight. The three-part structure of the novel and Monica's changing relation to (and relationship with) two awkward misfit sisters highlight her gradual sense of desperation. This is a sombre book, edged with wit and irony, run through with bitterness.

● **Fire Below** by Dorinda Yates (Everyman, £3.95)  
 Dorinda Yates's wealthy, adventurous hero, Richard Chandos, once more leaves his luxurious and indolent existence; this time to risk life, limb, and love in a fictional kingdom adjacent to Austria. He does so to defend the honour of his new wife Leonie, the exiled Grand Duchess, and to procure the freedom of their friend, the Countess of Dresden. A devilish trick leads him and his friend George Hanbury into deadly danger. Despite their British sang-froid, they find themselves tossed from one mishap to another, in turn pursued and pursued by two story-book baddies: a revenge-prince and a double-crossing chief of police. A chain of coincidences, near

misses and very close shaves provide the eager pair with what is surely enough physical and mental exercise to keep them going for a year. My endurance level was rather lower. By the end, the fairy tale — complete with its angelic servant girl — began to wear on my nerves.

● **Dirk Gently's Holistic Detective Agency** by Douglas Adams (Pan, £2.99)  
 Another novel with a tantalizingly long and outlandish title, from the author of *A Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*, this zany tale not surprisingly has an absurd plot. It is a combination, as the author assures us on the back cover, of detective novel, ghost story, space travel adventure, ripping yarn, and comic epic. A series of seemingly unconnected events — the murder of a computer genius, the mysterious arrival of a horse in a Cambridge don's bathroom, a freely wandering "electric monk" (you may well ask...) and an unattended answer phone — became integral to the theorizing of one Dirk Gently, alias Dirk Cjelli, alias Svlad Cjelli... It is all part of his mission to prove the fundamental interconnectedness of all things ("particularly some things"), and woe betide anyone whose path crosses his. Richard MacDuff, who is already woeful — particularly in love, discovers with the help of Dirk that not even his own impulses can be viewed in isolation from other phenomena. It all seems deeply significant and the novel deeply symbolic. But is it?

Sabine Durrant

# The labouring classes strike

**Sex Work: Writings by Women in the Sex Industry** Edited by Frederique Delacoste and Priscilla Alexander (Virago, £5.50)



Her story: the woman's way bent provides a welcome measure of psychological insulation. But feminism is indeed in crisis when self-proclaimed feminist lesbians spend their days having sex with men.

Riana Duncan's *History and Her Story* (Futura, £2.99) feebly echoes some of these confusions with revisionist comic strips in which, for example, a glum char mops up after Caesar's murder and Galileo turns out to be a peeping Tom. History shows Vikings pillaging and raping; "her story" shows them carousing and falling asleep. If the tension on which this feeds were ever to be resolved, much of popular culture would evaporate.

M.C.











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## TRAVEL



PHOTOGRAPHS BY HARRY KERR

# Curtain up on Viennese drama

Michael Watkins probes the contradictions of the Austrian psyche which lurk beneath the brilliant façade of their capital

If clichés are good for tourism, massive clichés are good for massive tourism. Thus, if a combination of Strauss waltzes, *apfelstrudel*, Harry Lime and choirboys draws the crowds, imagine the result if you smother the confection in Hapsburg nostalgia, *gemütlichkeit* and whipped cream. But where clichés lead, counter-clichés are never far behind: as Vienna's detractors morbidly imply with reminders of Anschluss and of Auschwitz — although, uncannily, I found no reference to Hitler in the official guidebook, nor mention of Simon Wiesenthal in *Vienna — A Historical Review*.

Somewhere there is a middle ground, access to which is provided by stepping stones bridging gaps between the fanciful and the melancholic: for the Viennese are paranoid, tip-toeing from one illusion to the next. Freud knew a thing or two when he positioned his couch in the neighbourhood.

You will think I have a very frivolous turn of mind, but my mid-summer thoughts — before considering the baroque extravaganzas of the Franciscan Church or the palace of Schönbrunn — were the brownness of girls' legs: not the heavily turned Bechstein legs you get in less favoured cities, but legs lithe and long, going all the way up. Then I noticed broken legs, swinging beneath crutches along Leopold-Figl-gasse to slump in maroon-flocked chairs of the Café Frauenhuber. And don't tell me they were all slow-healing ski-fractures, when instinct dictates that it was all part of the attention-seeking melodrama that was acted out long before the curtain went up on *Die Fledermaus*.

Theatre is everything, the spectacular is hallowed, and not simply in the current production. The Viennese are forever rehearsing forthcoming attractions. *Schöne Leich* — yes, a ritzy funeral is mortally important. Which is why, less in a spirit of the macabre than in one of discovery, an early visit to the Central Cemetery is required. Marginally smaller than Zurich's, it is twice the fun. For here they are, megastars of the human tragedy: Beethoven, Gluck, Schubert, Brahms, Schoenberg, an entire dynasty of Strausses, Schnitzler, Curt Jurgens, dearest Lotte Lehmann. Amadeus, of course, is imprecisely interred at nearby St Mark's.

The play must go on. And on. There are intermissions — some of them lengthy, as in the 68 years' reign of the Emperor Franz Joseph and in the boom years of liberalism — but Vienna's life-force stems from self-deception rather than from sundry realities. If the Freudian centre of gravity pointed towards death, the antidote was an almost obsessive addiction for froth, for easy-to-hum melodies and happy endings found "At the Blue Danube", in "The Gipsy Baron". Found, provided you strain your neck, more or less anywhere. Rooflines are entrusted with swooning statuary, with cheerful, leering gargoyles and grotesques, each trying to hog the limelight. "Look at me", they implore.

I'll tell you what: station yourself before the altar in that loveliest of churches, St Michael's, and I defy you not to look up. You won't stand a chance: they'll come and grab you, those myriad cherubs, busy as gnats over a millpond, showing off like mad. Not to mention the winged angels who are, after all, only grown-up cherubs. They'll get you, all right.

Kindly, courteous, charming, the Viennese seem just the loveliest self-conscious. Outside Cartier's, I watched a young woman. Tall, blonde and proud, she was toying with a diamond or two before lunch; but then I realized that her own reflection held more romance for her than tiaras.

Picking at my own lunch, a *schinkenrolle garniert*, I saw a fellow customer trying to catch the waitress's attention. She noticed, I'm convinced of that, but before responding she bent to replenish, so slowly, the dogs' water bowl. Telephoning an acquaintance, I was put on "hold", subjected to a tinny rendering of the Harry Lime theme. Isn't that a bit contrived? Brooding in Franziskaner Platz, I was asked by a passing gent: "Kann ich Ihnen helfen?" Yet he flicked imaginary specks off his loden with more apparent concern than his offer of help. The show must go on.

Long into the evening it continues. At 8pm precisely (everything is precise except the whereabouts of Amadeus's remains) I treated myself to the full works: a terrace table at Hübner's Kursalon in Stadtpark, near Strauss's statue, a plate of Wiener schnitzel, in the company of a hundred or so attendant Japanese. As the mosquitoes honed up their mandibles (it is an unassailable fact that Austria's national bird converges on Viennese summer evenings), the strings tuned up, shortly to cast their sweetness on the limpid air.

Oh, what a lovely time those strings had; oh, how everyone joined in. The Filipinos and Koreans took to the floor, waltzing rather well. I thought, the Japanese took photos, smiling, inscrutably. And if the subversive thought occurred to me that the waltz was not designed to be danced in T-shirts and jeans, then it is time to remind myself that this is the way of the world.

Tour groups came and tour groups went, taking with them wistful echoes from the Vienna Woods, impregnated with *gemütlichkeit* — a word, I believe, which translates only loosely in Nagasaki and Seoul. If you are dying to tick me off for cynicism, apoplectic because I have ignored the

glories of St Stephen's Cathedral, the Spanish Riding School, the lesser glories of Otto Wagner's art nouveau, Gustav Klimt's friezes, my excuse is that I do not find them glorious enough to dwell on. St Stephen's, like Cologne, is too hemmed in: great ecclesiastic buildings are meant to be held in awe, at a respectful distance, like Ely.

Horses, if you will forgive me, cannot be trusted. Neither can history, which makes it more interesting than bricks and mortar, or even equestrianism.

Take March 15, 1938, when Hitler addressed a quarter of a million people on Heldeneplatz, followed on April 10 by the Nazi plebiscite when 99.7 per cent of those who

voted marked their ballots "Ja" in favour of Anschluss. Professor Peter Weiser, Energy Secretary in Vienna, remembers it well: "We spoke in low voices at that time. Nazism wasn't a philosophy, so much as a bundle of slogans. The whole thing was pure theatre, charismatic, but it generated a more hopeful mood in Vienna, short-lived

euphoria. Today I enjoy not knowing: we Viennese have a taste for ambiguity, for uncertainty. We revel in the first stages of a love affair, after which we're bored. Read Robert Musil's *Der Mann ohne Eigenschaften* [The Man Without Qualities]. If you want to understand us, read Schnitzler."

So I did. "Wir spielen alle —

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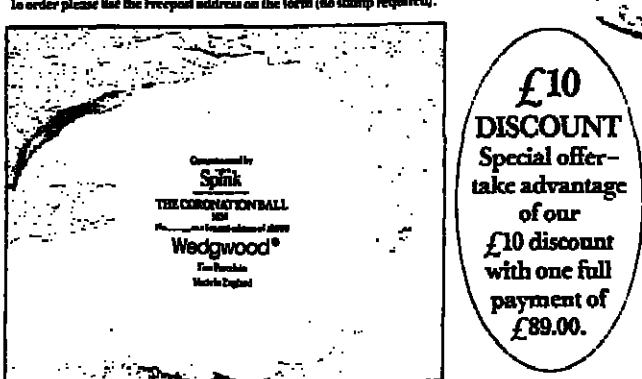
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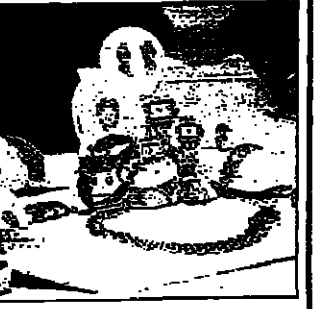
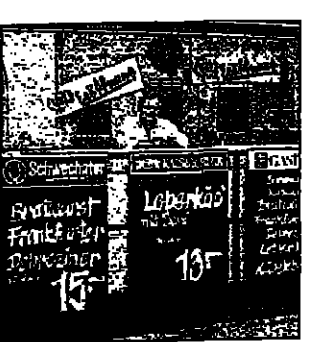
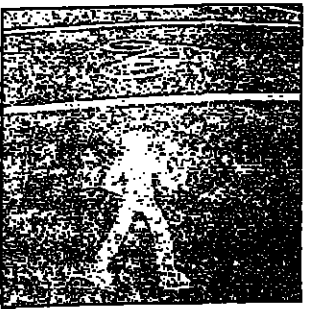
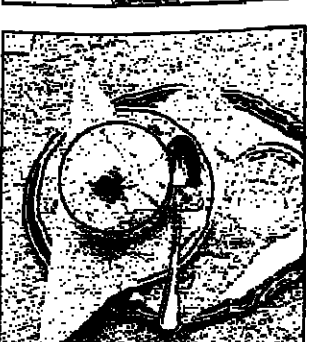
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Saturday  
10 September  
1988

THE TIMES

# SPORT & LEISURE

SECTION 4

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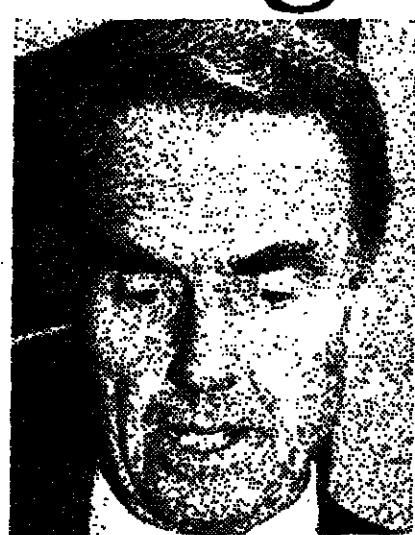
## India veto England's tour

By Alan Lee  
Cricket Correspondent

England were cast towards a cricketing wilderness by yesterday's dramatically rapid confirmation that India will refuse to accept the party chosen for this winter's tour. As the Test and County Cricket Board reluctantly prepared to abandon the trip, alarming ramifications loomed for the international cricket circuit.

The TCCB heard at lunchtime of a statement from the Indian Foreign Ministry in New Delhi, where an unnamed official stipulated that all eight members of the tour squad who appear on the United Nations blacklist would be refused entry into India. This prompt, categorical and highly official reaction to the announcement of the party, only 48 hours earlier, no doubt surprised everyone at Lord's, who had been expecting a decision to be delayed until they had gone through the motions of applying for entry visas. The statement effectively made it impossible for England to go ahead with their plans and brought about the first cancelled tour since the South African trip of 1968-69 was called off due to the late selection of Basil D'Oliveira.

An abandonment had seemed likely from the time that Graham Gooch's



Troubled trio: Central figures in the cancelled tour (from left): Gooch, Smith and Robinson

appointment as captain provoked such outrage from politicians and anti-apartheid agitators in India. As the full squad was always bound to contain players whose links with South Africa were more recent than Gooch's, a convenient compromise of the type which has retrieved many recent tours from political sabotage had little chance of success.

The Indian statement, in any case, emphasized that previously employed expedients such as blacklisted players making signed declarations against apartheid, were not viable this time because "others who have

done this have subsequently played in South Africa."

The Indian Foreign Ministry also extended its opposition to players such as Gooch and Tim Robinson, who have negotiated contracts to play in the Republic, which can then be postponed to allow them to play for England. "We must make it abundantly clear," the statement said, "that we would not permit entry into India, for the purposes of the tour, any players having or likely to have sporting contacts with South Africa."

This could hardly have been couched in broader or more discouraging terms and al-

though Alan Smith, the chief executive of the TCCB, set off to the Indian High Commission in London to seek "confirmation and substantiation" of the reported comments, the Board was tacitly accepting the inevitable. Smith said: "If eight of our players are rejected, everyone knows what that means. Our policy has never changed. If the tour is off, and it looks as if it is, it will take some time to consider what else can be arranged for the winter."

An alternative tour, in fact, would be very difficult to organise as all other Test nations are fully engaged this winter, with the exception of

Sri Lanka, where England have already declined to tour due to the country's troubled civil situation. The TCCB will naturally be anxious to arrange something, if only a month-long jaunt involving nothing but artificial one-day games.

In the longer term, however, the breaking of the storm may help to clear the stifling tension from the boardrooms of world cricket. India have made their position plain; so, too, by their steadfast refusal to tamper with selected teams to overcome objections, have England. By the time the International Cricket Conference reconvenes in January

to debate and, hopefully, resolve the South African issue, other member countries will have tied their colours to one flag or other.

It is barely conceivable that England's administration will back down on its assertion that individual players are still entitled to earn a winter living in South Africa. For that reason, it is certain that future tours, starting with next winter's scheduled visit to the West Indies, will also be cancelled and, for some time to come, England's winter travels will concern Australia and New Zealand virtually exclusively.

There are those who would favour taking the extreme course and sending a team to South Africa, but for the sake of maintaining any contact with the black countries, quite apart from any moral grounds, I think this can be ruled out for the time being.

England's regular programme of home Tests ought not to be affected as even the hard line proposals before the ICC in January concern only the host country's right to object to players with South African contacts. Countries visiting England would not be entitled to cancel a tour under any new regulation, and neither would they want to, as trips to England are highly remunerative.

The English professionals, of whom about 70 each winter currently visit South Africa, are quite prepared to take legal action if they are prevented from earning a winter living in order to preserve the established Test match circuit. Jack Bannister, secretary of the Cricketers' Association, said last night: "The right of work has always been our only criteria. If the Board change their stance, and they have never wavered in public, they would then have to come to the players and explain."

The players would then need to weigh-up whether their fears were justified and ask themselves if enough thought had been given to alternative ways of promoting cricket."

## India blames TCCB for lack of action

India's refusal to grant visas to eight members of the England cricket party was announced in Delhi yesterday in a statement from the Foreign Ministry. "We must make it abundantly clear that we would not permit entry into India for the purposes of the tour any player having, or likely to have, sporting contacts with South Africa," Aftab Seth, a spokesman, said.

India, Seth said, believed its decision to ban half of the 16-strong England team would effectively mean the cancellation of the 11-week tour due to start in December. "I do not think that they can manage with eight players."

Seth said it was unlikely that the eight could overcome the Indian

decision by signing an anti-apartheid declaration. He said that other players had done so in the past and then played in South Africa. "I am not sure that such undertakings would be considered in the same way as previous undertakings," he said.

Seth accused the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) of delaying action on tougher measures against cricketers playing in South Africa. "It is clear the TCCB are not doing what was expected of them," he added.

He said last year's World Cup had been allowed to go ahead in India on the understanding that a West Indies-Zimbabwe resolution to the International Cricket Conference (ICC) on tougher action would be pressed. It

had not and the TCCB was to blame, he added.

Indian anger was roused particularly by Graham Gooch's announcement after his appointment as captain that he had broken a contract to play in South Africa in order to take the job. A vehement campaign against allowing Gooch into India was then mounted by anti-apartheid activists.

Seth said India had been forced to act because it could not wait until the next ICC meeting in January, but denied any link with India's attempt to host the 1994 Commonwealth Games.

Sports Ministry sources, however, said the decision on the venue, due to be made in Seoul on September 15,

was a factor in the Indian decision to bar the eight England players because of the number of black African votes at stake.

N. K. P. Salve, former president of the Board of Control of Cricket in India (BCCI), said that the board and its representatives had "done their best" to find a solution to the "vexed" issue of banning players with South African links. He said it was unfortunate that the Indian media had failed to ascertain the facts before laying down the law at the board's doors.

A section of the Press had recently charged the board with not forcing a decision regarding players having played in South Africa at the last ICC meeting in London in July.

## Woosnam shows plenty of grit out of the sand

By Mitchell Platts  
Golf Correspondent

What became a familiar scenario last year brought a sense of déjà vu to Ian Woosnam in the Panasonic European Open at Sunningdale yesterday as a second round of 66 took him a step closer to another possible victory, pursued, among others, by Nick Faldo.

It was not so long ago that this year was being spoken about as a summer of discontent for Woosnam. It was inevitable he would find it difficult to emulate his achievements of 1987 when he won no fewer than eight tournaments and amassed more than £1 million in prize money. Now Woosnam has displayed courage and character in coming through his dark hours. Indeed he will now be able to look back upon 1988 as a successful season because he has already won the PGA

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	494	5	10	473	4
2	471	4	11	425	4
3	296	4	12	451	4
4	161	3	13	185	3
5	410	4	14	308	4
6	415	4	15	226	3
7	403	4	16	445	4
8	152	3	17	421	4
9	280	4	18	429	4
Out	3,115	35	In	3,482	35
Total yardage	6,597		Par	70	

championship and the Irish Open.

Now it would appear that he has every chance of winning the European Open as he has moved to a nine under par aggregate of 131. Even so he would be the first to confess that he has reached this point in the most adventurous fashion following a second round during which on several occasions he was compelled to make outstanding escapes.

For Woosnam not only had nine single putts as he gathered three birdies and one eagle but he also salvaged his year on five occasions from greenside bunkers. The difference now with Woosnam compared with four months ago is that he is once again playing with the confidence that he had throughout last year.

"A 66 was as good as I could have hoped for today," he said. "If it had been earlier in the year, when I lacked confidence, then I could have easily taken 77. The nice thing I know is that all the practising is paying off."

Woosnam, however, is well



Flagged aside: Ian Woosnam anxiously watches a putt curl away from the hole at Sunningdale (Photograph: Chris Cole)

aware that there is still a long way to go. Not only is Faldo among his challengers, but Sandy Lyle is only three strokes adrift following a 65 in which he had two eagles.

Lyle won the European Open in 1979, when he led the order of merit for the first time, and another victory would cap a marvellous year for him. He already has four victories to his credit, including a Masters on each side of the Atlantic.

Bernhard Langer made a premature departure. It did not come as a surprise because

the West German is continuing to struggle on the greens. He said: "I'm as depressed as you can be. It is no fun playing like this. I should put the clubs away for two months in the hope that when I come back I can putt again. I've had letters from all over but it is not getting any better. Quite frankly it doesn't help to talk about it."

LEADING SECOND ROUND SCORES: (GB and Ireland shaded) 131: 1. Woosnam, 66; 2. Dawson, 64; 3. M. Harwood (AUS), 66; 4. Young, 67; 5. J. Rogers (SOT), 68; 6. 134: A. Lyle, 65; 135: A. P. Chapman, 69; 66: J. Burns (SZA), 67; 68: P. Baker, 67; 69: J. Hawkes (USA), 69; 70: W. Riley (AUS), 68; 71: G. Brand Jr, 65; 72: J. M. O'Connell (SPT), 65; 70.

## Agassi answers a service call from Uncle Sam

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, New York

Andre Agassi, aged 18 years and four months, has appointed himself to carry the flag for Uncle Sam. The job has been open since 1984, when John McEnroe was still winning grand slam singles titles for America. McEnroe watched Agassi beat Jimmy Connors 6-2, 7-6, 6-1 to reach the semi-finals of the United States championships.

The main stadium was packed (about 19,500) and noisy. Connors, aged 36, five times champion, had sympathetic support from often boisterous and wisecracking fans who were putting away a few beers. Connors gave the match every scrap of his energy and experience and fighting spirit. "His will to fight was so intense it was unbelievable," Agassi said. "You could feel it."

But Agassi never flinched, for all the burning determination Connors was exuding. "Yes," Agassi said quietly, he was prepared to carry the flag: "I'm ready for it. I'm capable of handling the responsibility. It has pushed me to another level to come out here and play somebody who is so experienced, in surroundings like that, and get through it without any mental let-downs."

It was said without conceit. Agassi is simply a realist who believes in himself. He has young muscles, young nerves, and comes from Las Vegas — not an environment in which the faint-hearted thrive. It breeds gamblers and showmen.

Agassi has conquered American tennis but is not impatient to conquer the world. Last June, though, he reached the semi-finals of the French championships and took Mats Wilander to five sets. Wimbledon does not yet feature in his plans.

British enthusiasts must make do with a televised Agassi aperitif on Channel 4 this evening, tomorrow, or both. The semi-final pairings will be Ivan Lendl v Agassi and Darren Cahill v Wilander. Connors swapped a few shots with Agassi in Las Vegas on Agassi's fourth birthday. That was the year Connors became US champion for the first time, beating Ken Rosewall in a final that marked the passing of one

generation and the arrival of another. Now the same sort of thing happened again.

Agassi, right-handed, and Connors, left-handed, have much in common. Both are two-fisted on the backhand and like to pound away, aggressively, from the baseline. Agassi did it better, usually hitting harder and deeper but without loss of control. He took the ball early and made good use of the angles. Every aspect of his game was illuminated by superb timing.

One sympathized with Connors, as one had sympathized with Rosewall back in 1974. Agassi stayed back and worked Connors mercilessly hard, from corner to corner. Connors had to run too far too fast too often and we all know it.

### Evert withdraws

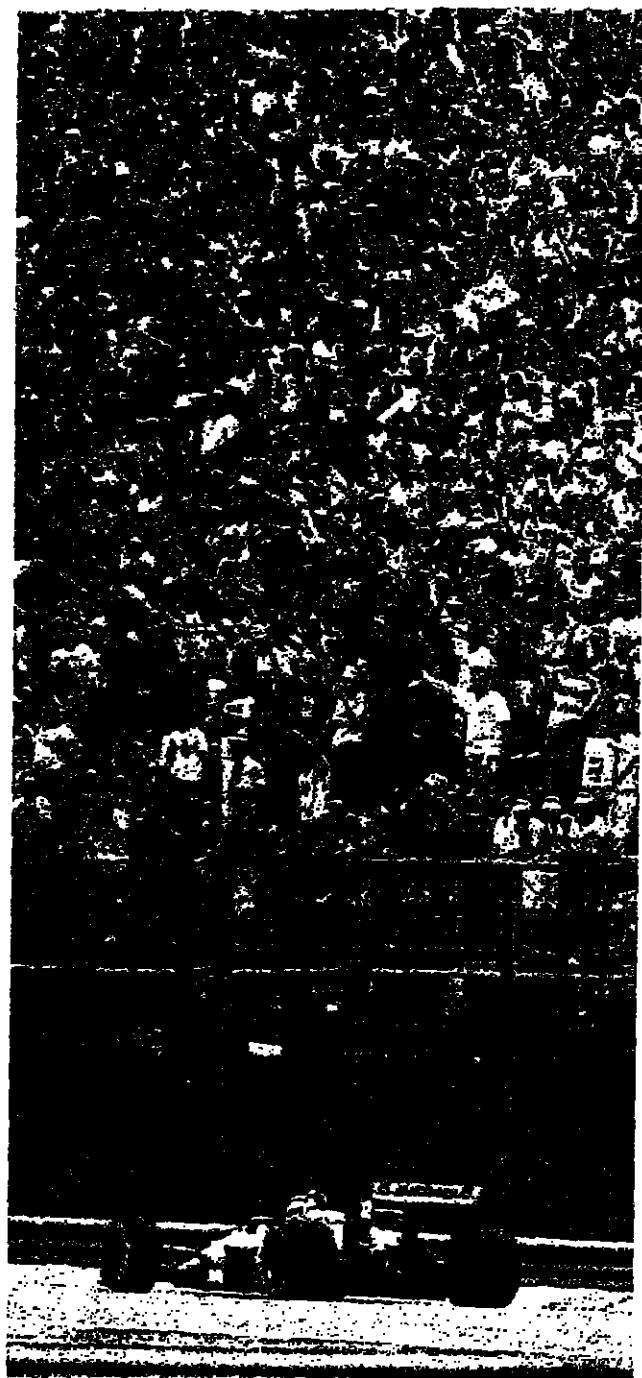
Chris Evert, a six time winner of the women's US Open title, withdrew from her semi-final against Steffi Graf, with a stomach virus. In the other semi-final Gabriela Sabatini meets Zina Garrison.

that his exemplary stroke preparation depends on getting into position in time.

Soon he was hurting and sweating so much that it looked as if he had been under a shower. But Connors hung on marvellously in the second set, in which Agassi repeatedly threatened to break clear but could not do so until the end of the tie-break, which spanned 14 thrilling points. As significant as any were a delectable low volley by Agassi and a loose forehand by Connors.

In the third set it soon became clear that the battle was over and the party had begun. In the second game Agassi, pausing to wipe off some sweat, grinned mischievously into a television camera before draping his towel over the line and asking: "What are you looking at?" Later Connors, his face creased in smiles, had a long, jocular exchange with spectators.

RESULTS: Men's singles: Quarter-finals: 1. Lendl (CZ) bt D. Nagelsen (US), 6-2, 6-2; 2. A. Agassi (US) bt J. Connors (US), 6-2, 7-6, 6-1. Women's doubles: Semi-finals: P. Fendick (US) and J. Hetherington (CAN) bt S. Graf (FR) and G. Sabatini (ARG), 6-1, 7-6; G. Fernandez (P. Rico) and R. White (US) bt Navratilova and Shriver, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3. Mixed doubles: Semi-finals: J. Norring (CZ) and J. Pugh (US) bt Smyke and P. McEnroe, 7-5, 6-3.



SIMON BRUTY/ALLSPORT

Speedy Senna: A familiar view for the McLaren's rivals

## Senna is ready to accept the crown

From John Blunsden, Monza

The king has yet to be crowned, but the closer he comes to securing the 1988 Formula One drivers' world championship, Ayrton Senna's driving has assumed an ever more majestic quality. Since joining the Marlboro McLaren team this season, he has become the dominant force among Formula One drivers, with seven outright victories plus two second places to his credit from the season's first 11 races. He has been fastest qualifier nine times this season and the ease with which he set the best time at Monza yesterday after just six laps suggests that tomorrow, when he lines up for the Italian grand prix, he will be claiming his 26th pole position for only his 74th world championship race, thus setting a record for securing 10 pole positions in one season.

Not even Senna's team partner, Alain Prost, the three times champion, and his only effective rival this year, can match the Brazilian on his present form. Yet Prost has already conceded to him the 1988 title, even though they are only three points apart going into tomorrow's race. Senna's claim to the championship is strengthened by his number of victories — three more than Prost — by the fact that a driver can only count his best 11 results from the season's 16 grands prix.

### Level pegging

Corey Pavin, of the United States, and Dave Barr, of Canada, shared the lead after the first round of the Greater Milwaukee Open golf tournament yesterday. Both players shot rounds of 66.



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Next week in  
The Times

The Olympic Games begin in South Korea a week today. Next week, The Times will be continuing our expert guide to all 23 medal sports; plus the latest news from our correspondents at the Games, headed by David Miller; and, next Saturday, a special analysis of athletics, swimming, tennis and equestrianism, along with the daily Olympic schedule and television times



## OLYMPIC PREVIEW

STEVE POWELL/ALLSPORT



# Why the favourite is still 10-1

Daley Thompson is preparing to compete for his third Olympic decathlon gold medal in the shadow of last summer's world championship defeat. Alan Franks looks at the real reasons behind that setback, and suggests that Seoul might be different

Daley Thompson's goal at Wembley on FA Cup Final day was, quite simply, the best that Geoff Hurst had ever seen. The England team manager Bobby Robson wouldn't go quite that far, but he didn't need to because his face was saying it all: it had broken into that pucker mask of joyful disbelief which he reserves for an England victory.

Thompson completed a hat-trick that day, but it was this goal, a crashing volley taken in mid-diver, which utterly stunned the watching pros. It was not just the power, the co-ordination and the timing of it that so impressed them, for many of them have those qualities in abundance; it was the sheer athleticism that had enabled this large man to flash into such sinew, such targeted flight.

There are several pities to record. First, of course, Daley Thompson is not a footballer, and this was just a celebrity charity match before the Cup Final. Second, soccer does not figure as a discipline in the decathlon; if it did, then Thompson's dominance in the event these past years would have been even more towering.

The fact is that as a young schoolboy with an embarrassment of sporting potential, he very nearly did go for soccer at the expense of athletics, but decided against it because he considered himself too selfish. He was right: Daley Thompson has no need of a team for the simple reason that there is no room for 10 more like him. That early shaft of brutal honesty with himself has continued to stand him in good stead (though it has at times been painful when turned on others).

The most momentous piece of good fortune in a 30-year-old life which has been a battlefield between providence and impossible odds, and which now stands at a crossroads, was that he found in the decathlon an event with a

whole teamful of challengers against which to pit his singular self. There are 10 of them, and one of him, and his members are simply his own limbs. The great paradox of his success is that in the very pursuit of total dedication he has had to learn the art of compromise in order not to short-change a single one of these members.

He has never needed his lion's heart and his blinkered vision more than today, as he prepares to end a three-week training sojourn at the Nihon Aerobic Centre near Tokyo, and fly to Seoul for the final preparations in defence of his Olympic gold medal. If he really is as free from injury as they say he is, it could be one of the most riveting title defences in the history of the Olympics.

That may seem a surprising reading, for there is a popular view that Thompson's decline is already an established fact, and that we only need one more really convincing flop from him in order to write him off forever, along with Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett. Thompson therefore has not only his own record to defend — he is already surely the greatest decathlete in Olympic history — but also the dignity of a splendid decade in British athletics. Both he and it appear to be hanging on by the fingernails.

The whole affair is exquisitely poised. Apart from his achievements in Moscow and Los Angeles, he is the only athlete ever to have won gold medals in all four major international championships, the other three being European, Commonwealth and world. His feet seemed to dance on the starting blocks, all the spring slunk from his stride, and he trailed in an unlikely

able ninth, with his lowest score (8124 points) for a decade.

What neither the public, nor many of his fellow athletes know, is the extent to which he was hampered by injury in the months of preparation before the world championships. This Friday a television film which has taken more than two years to make reveals that Thompson, having injured an adductor muscle in the groin while competing in a long jump in June 1987, fell behind in his training until he was pushed to the verge of panic and seriously considered pulling out of the Games.

For some five irreplaceable weeks between June and August, Thompson and his highly experienced coach, Frank Dick, drew a veil of silence over the injury. The producer of the film, Malcolm Brinkworth, and his small crew were privy to their worst fears, and filmed the "crunch meeting" at Dick's house in the last week of July.

But the rest of the world had to be excluded because, as Dick explains, "the last thing we wanted was to be crucified." The silence, he says, was quite as much to do with tactics as privacy. If Thompson's rivals found out, it would merely encourage them. "Besides, there is such a mafia in athletics that they always begin to smell something before long. By early August the others knew."

Details of fitness are guarded with intense jealousy among the tiny handful of decathletes at the pinnacle of the sport. In the run-up to Rome, while suspicions grew about Thompson, the tactics became byzantine. Jurgen Hingsen, the great West German who has been condemned to play second fiddle to Thompson all these years, was also in dire trouble; but in order to keep the gaze away from him, his compatriot Sissy Wentz feigned fitness problems and, almost until the eve of the first day, was acting as a decoy for the headlines.

As it turned out, Hingsen could not have picked a worse meeting from which to limp out, as he eventually had to. For with Thompson trailing in ninth, there was his best-ever opportunity to defeat him in direct competition. This he has yet to do, even though he has at two stages in his career been the holder of the world record number of points.

When, at the start of the second day of the competition, Thompson left the blocks in the 110 metres hurdles, it was, extraordinarily, the first time he had run flat out in this discipline for an entire year. The result was an execrable 14.87 seconds, more than half a second

THOMPSON'S SCOREBOARD			
	1984 world record score	Individual personal bests	1988 best performances
100 metres	10.44sec	10.26sec (1986)	10.75sec
Long jump	8.01m	8.01m (1984)	6.97m
Shot	15.72m	16.10m (1984)	14.79m
High jump	2.03m	2.11m (1980)	1.98m
400 metres	46.97sec	46.86sec (1982)	—
110m hurdles	14.33sec	14.04sec (1986)	14.78sec
Discus	46.56m	49.10m (1986)	45.82m
Pole vault	5.00m	5.25m (1986)	5.00m
Javelin	65.24m	65.38m (1980)	—
1500 metres	4min 35.00sec	4min 20.3sec (1976)	—

slower than his usual times. The spirit was as willing as ever, but the flesh had not had a fair chance.

It is essential to put the Rome failure in its proper context, for as Frank Dick is quick to point out, the athlete has been dogged with no such complaints in the run-up to Seoul. Instead he has been sharpening himself up in the company which, as a competitor whose strength is based on speed, he knows and loves best — the two fastest sprinters of all time, Carl Lewis and Ben Johnson, and the hurdler Ed Moses.

Dick goes further, and believes that Thompson, whom he has coached since the last Olympiad, will make a virtue of reverse. He is one of those coaches who, rather than talking about "us" in the manner of boxing partnerships, believes that the athlete's "capacity for self-expression" is of the essence. If that capacity is in good order, then so are his grounds for optimism.

"It is not about the strength of your heart, nor about the good quality of your blood, nor the condition of your muscles; it is about absolutely everything, and how well you can orchestrate all these different things and make a total statement about yourself."

On those criteria it must be said that Thompson's recent statements about himself have been rather mumbled. Last month, competing in Lage in West Germany at Hingsen's invitation, he produced his slowest 100 metres for more than a decade (10.84sec), and a dismal long jump of 6.97 metres, over a metre less than his personal best.

So for those who are willing him on to a third Olympic medal, it is as comfortable to stay with the rhetoric as with the recent results. However, one associate who has known Thompson well since the 1976 Montreal Olympics, when he finished eighteenth, says that he is an athlete who can never be written off. "Everything about him is geared towards surprise, and achieving the unexpected. Just when things look hardest for him, that's when he is at his most formidable."

"He goes to Seoul in just over a week, and by that time he will have come alive. He may not have done anything in domestic competition to suggest that he will dominate, but at the same time Rome was the one low point he has had in a career which has eclipsed everybody else. Frank says he's the greatest competitive animal we have ever seen, and I agree with him."

"In my opinion he will not fulfill his ambition of breaking the 9,000 points mark. But I am going to say that he will win a third gold medal in Seoul, and that he will do it with a total of 8,600 points. I will be more specific than that. Everything, and I mean the whole of the decathlon, will depend on four tenths of a second on the first day."

"If Daley starts with a win in the 100 metres, and if he does it with a time of 10.40, that will be absolutely crucial to his winning the event. Everything is riding on that race. He knows most of the opposition and he knows he has the beating of them... although I suppose there is always the unknown Russian, the pillar of muscle carved out of the Urals, whom no-one has heard of until now."

There is another fascinating aspect of the imminent showdown. Thompson, like that other hat-trick hero of Wembley, Geoff Hurst, is good at beating Germans, and this year the Germans are massing against him with awesome force: Hingsen and Wentz from the west; world champion Torsten Voss from the east.

Malcolm Brinkworth says that even after two years of close involvement with Thompson in the making of the film, he is far from certain about what makes him tick. "He has the most highly developed competitive streak I have ever come across," he says. "It shows in whatever he's doing, whether it's a high jump or playing Trivial Pursuit. Even in a conversation, he'll sometimes challenge you, and continue until he sees how far you will go."

"Nobody would say he's easy to know. He is all about loyalty. He values his long-term friends. If he feels he's expected to give something, then he'll expect something in return. That is why he finds it so hard to do interviews. They demand a degree of intimacy, and expect revealing statements, but at the end the interviewer gets up and says thank you very much and walks away. Once you have his trust, you really do have it for good."

"One thing that struck me was how much he hates stills cameras. He can handle TV all right, but he cannot stand it when a photographer comes up to him and asks him to hold a pose."

Thompson's life remains a constant struggle to accommodate the demands of his members: to be solid enough to putt the shot, but lithe enough to clear high-jump bars; to develop enough stamina for 1,500 metres without losing his speed for the sprints; and so on. To meet those demands, and to continue pushing for that target of 9,000 points, means that he subjects himself to training sessions of up to seven hours a day, 340 days of the year. No-one in athletics has seen more dedicated training than this.

The perfectionism is daunting. While filming at Pinewood Studios for a Lucozade advertisement, the producers wanted him to finish his "throw" in a Doric posture, right arm extended towards the heavens. He pointed out that this is not how it works in practice, that the discus is released round-arm when level with the body, and that the follow-through takes the trunk on through the rotation so that the back would be facing the camera.

"He wasn't being bloody-minded," Brinkworth recalls. "It was simply that he was not going to do it the wrong way for anyone."

And yet he has at times got himself a reputation for cussedness, and irreverence. There remains the famous image of him on the winner's rostrum in Los Angeles four years ago while the National Anthem played; there he was, as cool as Max Bygraves, doing his Whistling Dandy routine. Then two years later at the Commonwealth Games, having tried to black out the Guinness logo on his T-shirt, he eventually did his lap of honour wearing a top with the words "Pure Athletic Genius" on the back. "It was simply consistent," says Brinkworth. "He doesn't drink, and he didn't support the idea of the Guinness T-shirts. He'd said so all along."

The old guard may not like it, but for the younger fans he is a perfect role model. His early days remain deeply private, and therefore somewhat obscure. He certainly had a difficult time of it, born of a Scottish mother and a Nigerian father in the Notting Hill area of west London in the year of the race riots. He has a sister and a brother by different fathers. His own father died not long after his birth, and he was an unruly, virtually unmanageable child. Today he would have been called hyperactive.

Had it not been for some far-sighted welfare workers in the local authority, he would probably have landed up in an approved school. Instead he was sent away to boarding school, where his sporting abilities were nurtured, and looked after in the holidays by his mother's friend, "Aunt Doreen".

During his time at the top, and perhaps in part because of his time at the top, the focus of British athletics has shifted away from Oxbridge to the inner city. He is the perfect expression of a culture a world away from the legacies of Bannister, Chattaway and the Achilles Club.

"Some of us are trying to brush those cobwebs away," says one of the closest observers of the sport. "It's been too masonic, and I mean literally so, for too long. A young man like Daley has been a wonderful hero for our kids. He's scrupulously honest, he's had a tough time, he's the best in the world at what he does. There are no ethnicity hang-ups, although he does hate some of the attitudes of the

## TOP SCORES

8,847 Daley Thompson (GB)	1984
8,832 Jurgen Hingsen (WG)	1984
8,826 Hingsen	1983
8,811 Thompson	1982
8,792 Uwe Freimuth (EG)	1984
8,774 Thompson	1982
8,762 Sissy Wentz (WG)	1983
8,741 Hingsen	1982
8,730 Thompson	1982
8,714 Thompson	1983
8,709 A. Apaychev (USSR)	1984

Caribbean athletes. If the guys go up to him and start talking in exaggerated patois — 'Hey man' this and 'Hey man' that — he's got absolutely no time for it."

You could say there is nothing left to prove, but you would be wrong. Getting to the top has long ceased to be an aspiration for Daley Thompson, because he has been there since he was 19. Supremacy is not a target but a necessary state. "I want to be good so badly. I'd kill for it," he has said. "The day I don't have that, I'd give up." The Seoul Olympics may be just around the corner, retirement is not.

## BIOGRAPHY

1958: Born Francis Morgan Thompson, Notting Hill, London, on July 30	1980: Set world record (8622 points); won Olympic gold medal in Moscow
1974: Fourth in English Schools under-17 200m championship; joined the Essex Beagles club	1982: European champion; retained Commonwealth title
1975: Won first national title (AAA junior indoor 60m) and successfully contested first decathlon at age 18. Made senior international decathlon debut at 17	1983: Awarded MBE; world champion
1976: 18th in Montreal Olympics; broke world junior record	1984: Retained Olympic title in Los Angeles with new world record score
1977: Set first British senior record and won European junior title	1986: Gold medals in Commonwealth Games and European championships
1979: Commonwealth champion	1987: Married Patricia Quinlan; ninth in world championships







BOXING: WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION SPEAKS ON TELEVISION OF HIS LOVE OF LIFE AND HIS WIFE

# Tyson refutes 'ridiculous' suicide reports

New York (AP) — Mike Tyson, the world heavyweight champion, in his first interview since last weekend's car accident, denied reports yesterday that he had tried to commit suicide, underwent mental treatment or beat his wife.

Tyson said that a story in *The Daily News* of New York which claimed that his car accident last Sunday was a suicide attempt was "fancy" and "ridiculous".

"No one loves living more than I do," Tyson said. "They're trying to make a freak show out of my life, to say I would try to kill myself." Tyson said during an interview with New York television station, WNYW. "Nobody has more, better reasons to live than I do," Tyson said. "I have way too much to live for."

kick in the ring to try to kill myself out of the ring.

"I can't believe someone would consider me trying to kill myself. I got in the car. I always skid off crazy, take off crazy, drive kind of fast. I can't help if I got into a car accident. These things happen to people."

Tyson, who said his chest was aching after the accident, denied in the interview that he underwent mental treatment, that he was drinking before the accident or that he had hit his wife, the actress, Robin Givens.

"Why can't I be successful, have money, have a wife and be happy? I love my wife. I don't beat on my wife. I'm never going to leave my wife. My wife's never going to leave me. So whatever somebody's trying to do,

it's never going to work. It's just a waste of time."

The *Daily News* reported that, after the accident, Givens, called Tyson's aides and managers and told them: "Michael just tried to kill himself." Tyson, who did not appear on camera in the WNYW interview, said he was going to take some time off, and predicted he could fight again in two months. He left New York on Thursday night for the Soviet Union, where his wife is taping some episodes for her television show.

Camille Ewald, aged 82, who opened her home to Tyson when he was a teen-ager, has said she witnessed a car accident. Ewald, a relative of Tyson's previous trainer, said his BMW skidded into a tree because it was parked on wet grass.

Bill Cayton, Tyson's manager, said the boxer would be examined next week by Dr. Carolyn Britton, the associate professor of neurology at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, and that if Britton gives the go-ahead, Tyson could begin training for his fifth defence of the undisputed heavyweight title against Frank Bruno in London.

"If he checks out absolutely perfectly in a couple of three weeks he can begin training," Cayton said. Dr. Britton had said earlier in the week that, as Tyson had lost consciousness for some 20 minutes, "he must not have been for at least 30 days, ideally 60 days."

Jarvis Astaire, the co-promoter of the Tyson-Bruno show, said on Wednesday that would go indoors to the Arena and the contest would be held in mid-November. The match was scheduled October 8 but was postponed to a fortnight later when Tyson injured his right hand during a street fight with the boxer, Mitch Green, on a Harlem street.

Sagar Ray Leonard, in an interview on the CBS *This Morning* programme, said: "My personal observation is that there is something bothering Mike... I think the people around him need to pay more attention to Mike Tyson, the person, the human being, as opposed to the money."

"As good as Mike Tyson is and as great as he can be and will be, people will not remember him if this continues," Leonard said. "They won't remember him for his greatness. They'll remember these incidents, here."

FOOTBALL: CLUB BEFORE COUNTRY AT ARSENAL, WHILE INTERNATIONAL HALTS PREMIER LEAGUE IN SCOTLAND

## Anxious wait for Scottish exiles

By Roddy Forsyth

The breakneck momentum of the Scottish domestic season is interrupted today by wider concerns. Scotland will embark on their attempt to qualify for the World Cup finals for the first time in succession when they meet Norway in Oslo next Wednesday and in order to limit the chance of injury to players likely to take part in the international, there is no premier division programme this afternoon.

The home-based members of the squad selected for the Norway game will assemble soon after lunch for a three hour training session at Hampden Park, along with their under-21 counterparts, who also face Norwegian opposition next week.

Despite today's reduced competition, Roxburgh will have an anxious afternoon. The Rangers pair of Ally McCoist and Ian Durrant are already doubtful, although Durrant has shown tentative signs of improvement. With six more squad members involved in English first division matches, plus two who play in European leagues, the potential for further damage is considerable.

Meanwhile, the first division may benefit from the lack of a more potent attraction and Glasgow supporters at a loose end might be lured to Frithill, where Clyde meet Clydebank. Under the shrewd guidance of their manager, the former Celtic player John Clark, Clyde have a perky look at the moment and it is not a surprise that they share joint leadership of the division with Dunfermline and Ayr United.

Clark agrees with the common view that the first division is the most competitive league in Scotland, with at least half a dozen and perhaps even 10 teams capable of chasing the single promotion place available at the end of the season.

"It would be foolish to make predictions about form in this division," said Clark. "I believe we have the character and ability to overcome difficulties, but it's a certainty that there will be setbacks throughout the campaign."

The joint leaders, Dunfermline, entertain Queen of the South at East End Park and the Fife's manager, Jim Leishman, has a formidable casualty list, with such experienced players as John Holt, Norrie McCathie, Stuart Beattie and George Cowie out of his plans.

Elsewhere, there are a number of evenly balanced games in prospect, notably at Somerset Park, where Ayr United, under Ally McCoist, face Falkirk, whose new manager, Jim Duffy, saw his players beat Dunfermline last week, in his first game in charge.

Raith Rovers make the short trip across the River Forth to visit Meadowbank Thistle, while on the Clyde estuary, Morton, whose spirits are reviving, are at home to Alex Totten's carefully organized St Johnstone.

## Graham fears for his players

By Clive White

The honours bestowed by Bobby Robson, the England manager, on the precociously talented players of Arsenal have come too soon, according to George Graham, their manager. Following the selection of three Arsenal 21-year-olds this week for the England senior squad to face Denmark next week, Graham said yesterday: "No way are they anywhere near ready to play international football."

Clearly, Graham is anxious that the nurtured progress of Rostace and Thomas is not damaged by a premature introduction to the game at its highest level, as may possibly have been the case with Adams, his young defender whose confidence can have been done no good by last week's mauling from Aston Villa.

While Graham has taken over the reins of Arsenal, it is he who has worn the blinkers in a single-minded pursuit of Liverpool and the championship. He is determined that nothing shall divert him from that path. That is why the unscheduled reverse against Villa has made him all the more convinced that club must come before country.

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Arsenal and I will let them know that in no uncertain terms."

Graham, who also has Merson, his young forward, in the England under-21 squad, admitted that the selection of his youngsters had come sooner than he or they expected. He agreed that was not the case with Davis, the fourth Arsenal player in the squad, whose promotion to the seniors for the first time comes at the ripe old age of 27 — eight years after making his first division debut.

"Though I think very highly of them and believe they've got the talent to handle it, they're very young. It's a big deal to start figuring in a first international squad. No way are they anywhere near ready to play international football. They've got a lot of improving to do yet — and that includes Adams."

Considering that attack has long been regarded as Arsenal's Achilles' heel, it is ironic Graham has had to go back to the drawing board this week on his defence. In fact Arsenal have been scoring quite freely, though Graham is not complacent.

"You tend to get a glut of goals and then nothing. That's why we've got to make sure that defensively we're still right. I haven't got too excited about it. They were individual



Too soon: Arsenal manager believes honours are premature for Rostace (left) and Thomas

defensive mistakes and the players concerned know that they had an off day."

He did not believe that there was anything to be learned by the defeat, which some saw as a tactical victory by Graham Taylor, the Villa manager, as much as anything. "Liverpool are the ones I learn from," Graham said. Even so, Terry Venables, his friend and foe, is too astute not to have taken note of how

Villa are reported to have pressured Adams into error. Sadly for Tottenham, who will be making a delayed start to their home season, they will not have Stewart, their new £1.7m signing, who is still suspended, to run at him.

While at the other end, it will take a stronger defensive wall than White Hart Lane has seen of late to resist an Arsenal side who have inflicted four consecutive 2-1 defeats upon

their rivals in their own backyard as well as 4-0 defeat in the Wembley international last month.

Venables, who considers that his team are two years behind Arsenal in development, commented: "I don't think people are expecting us to win the championship this season. I would have thought quite the reverse after what I have been reading."

## TODAY'S TEAM NEWS

**First division**  
**Aston Villa v Liverpool**

Villa are likely to retain the side that beat Arsenal, with Thompson on the substitutes' bench. With McMahon sidelined (knee operation) Liverpool are poised to recall Spaceman and will decide between Aldridge and Rush.

**Charlton v Millwall**  
Crooks (knee), Bennett (ankle), Jones (groin) and Welsh (fractured leg) all ruled out for Charlton.

**Derby v Newcastle**  
Chiodo is absent for Derby following a cartilage operation and is likely to be replaced by Gee. Wharton (thigh) is doubtful for Newcastle, who are without the injured Roder and Mirandinha.

**Everton v Nottm F**  
With Van den Hauwe and Stewart injured, Everton are unchanged, as are Forest, who persist with Clough and Hodge.

**Man Utd v Middlesbrough**  
Anderson (heel) and McGrath (foot) are very doubtful for United, for whom Lee Martin (thigh) is ruled out. Scharbert and Strickland are expected to pass fitness tests and Garton is likely to come in at full-back.

**Norwich v QPR**  
Norwich are likely to be unchanged but Goss is added to their squad. Mark Stein is ruled out for his first start for QPR, who have injury doubts about Ardies, Francis and Falco. Brian Law is included for the first time.

**Sheff Wed v Coventry**

Stewart is likely to revert to right back for Wednesday, who are without Proctor (cartilage operation). Coventry include transfer-listed Houchens.

**Southampton v Luton**  
Brooker is fit for Luton and will press Johnson for a place. An influenza virus means Southampton have placed their entire reserve team on standby.

**Tottenham v Arsenal**  
Tottenham have no injury problems but Stewart is still suspended and Scharbert replaces Stimson in the squad. Arsenal retain the side that lost to Aston Villa.

**Wimbledon v West Ham**  
Wimbledon are without Sanchez (groin) and have a fitness test to Fashanu (knee injury). McAlester (hand) is injured so McKnight makes his first division debut in goal for West Ham, who recall Rosten in defence and Hilton in defence.

**Second division**  
**Chelsea v Oxford**

Saunders is suspended so Purdie deputises for Oxford.

**Leeds v Man City**

City wait on a late fitness test on Higgins before announcing their side. Leeds are without the injured Sheridan but welcome Batty back to midfield after suspension.

**Watford v Plymouth**  
Plummer, on loan from Nottingham Forest, makes his debut for Watford. Falco returns at left-back for Watford.

## Wales lose Van den Hauwe

By Ian Ross

Pat Van den Hauwe has been pulled out of the Wales squad for next week's World Cup qualifying game against The Netherlands in Amsterdam.

The Everton defender has not played a full game in almost three months because of an ankle injury, although he was due to play in a Lancashire league fixture against Stockport County last night.

"Pat has a strain at the top of his thigh. We felt it right to pull him out," Colin Harvey, the Everton manager, said. "We simply could not let him go and join up with the Welsh squad having had so little match practice. We would be taking a risk ourselves and so would

Wales if they selected him. Had he been fully fit I would have let him go."

This is an added disappointment to Terry Yorath, the Wales manager, as Kevin Ratcliffe is recovering from a hernia operation.

"It has been a good start for us," Harvey said, "but that is all it is — a good start. We must build upon it and look for consistency. Forest haven't had the best of starts to the season, but they are a good footballing side and they will come good in the long run."

Talking about the omission of Peter Reid and Dave Watson from Bobby Robson's England squad for next week's exhibition match against Denmark at Wembley, Harvey said: "Both have accepted it for the time being but they must work hard enough to get back in. I believe that they should be in. I do not think that they did anything which warranted them being 'dropped'."

Kenny Dalglish, the Liverpool manager, has named a 14-man squad for the game against Aston Villa at Villa Park but there is still no indication as to whether Ian Rush will start a league game for the first time since his return from Italy.

"I am thinking one or two things over at the moment. I have one or two options open to me and that is why I feel it is right to take as much time as necessary. I just hope I make the right decision," Dalglish said.

"Villa had a tremendous result at Arsenal last week. We would happily settle for a similar result to the one we achieved at Villa Park in the FA Cup last season," he said.

Manchester United are still besieged with injury problems at the 1.5 gradient of Wembley Stadium, venue in the past for the national hill climb championship. "That's an ideal test for Paul Curran," said Hoban, acknowledging his Olympic team colleague's superiority in the hills.

## Knell's quick recovery

Philip Knell, one of the Linfield mainstays in the goal-less draw against Turun Palloseura in the first leg UEFA Cup tie on Wednesday night, has recovered from a knee injury in less than an even chance of being in the team that meets Ballymena United at the Showground in the Section A TNT Gold Cup game today (George Aye writes).

Knell twisted a knee against the Finns and was in considerable pain, yet he walked freely yesterday and Roy Coyle, Celtic's Linfield manager, was optimistic. "Philip has made splendid progress. I am hopeful he will play," Coyle said.

Coyle also expects a quick recovery from Lee Doherty, the Northern Ireland international. Lee's knee appears to be responding well to treatment. But Antoine Coly has a bad groin strain. He is definitely out.

Glentworth clash with Glenavon at Mourneview Park in Section B, a match Gary Blackledge looks likely to miss. Blackledge injured his ankle against Aarhus, of Denmark.

Wales if they selected him. Had he been fully fit I would have let him go."

This is an added disappointment to Terry Yorath, the Wales manager, as Kevin Ratcliffe is recovering from a hernia operation.

"It has been a good start for us," Harvey said, "but that is all it is — a good start. We must build upon it and look for consistency. Forest haven't had the best of starts to the season, but they are a good footballing side and they will come good in the long run."

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## MOTOR RACING

## Senna and Prost assume familiar practice positions

From John Blunsden Monza

Two Marlboro McLaren-Hondas, followed by two Ferraris and two Arrows-Mcgartrons, paint an all too familiar picture at the front of the starting grid after the first of two qualifying periods for tomorrow's Italian Grand Prix.

Once again the McLaren of Ayrton Senna and Alain Prost are proving to be in a class of their own, the two of them lapping within little more than a tenth of a second of each other but almost 1.5sec clear of the closest Ferrari.

Alboreto, whose whereabouts were a matter of speculation now that he has been informed that he hoped for drive with Williams is no longer open to him.

Ferrari had been hoping to be closer to the McLarens on lap times, but both Alboreto and Gerhard Berger broke their gear boxes during the qualifying session. As the spare car had been first called on it in order to set a competitive time, then time ran out before it could be converted for Berger's use.

There were moments of glory for the USAF and G Arrows team during the preliminary practice when Derek Warwick and Eddie Cheever traded places for fastest time, towards the end of the period the McLarens once again swept ahead. Senna and Prost having earlier been content to concentrate on race preparation rather than on setting the best possible lap time.

Even so, Warwick said his car had better balance than at any time this season thanks to positive results from two days of testing recently on the Monza circuit. Also, the team have finally learnt the secret of using their available 2.5 bar turbo boost to the maximum advantage, which has finally given them the power they have been seeking all season. "Honda were the first to cotton on to the technique," Cheever said. "I was the first to get it. Now, with our more limited resources, we have finally got to the top of the learning curve."

Warwick, who was disappointed to end up only sixth, quickest as a result of a loss of boost pressure, said: "We are now at the state of competitiveness that we aim to be early in the season." Despite expectations that he would move to Lotus next year, Warwick will after all remain with Arrows for 1989 and at his request the team issued a confirming statement yesterday even though they had

## Practice times and standings

1. A Senna (McL), 1:28.065; 2. A Prost (McL), 1:28.075; 3. M Alboreto (Ferrari), 1:28.818; 4. G Berger (Arrows), 1:28.822; 5. E Cheever (USA), 1:29.011; 6. D Warwick (USA), 1:29.011; 7. N Piquet (Arrows-McGartr), 1:29.011; 8. P Barrichello (Ferrari), 1:29.011; 9. C Agnelli (Ferrari), 1:29.011; 10. S Massad (USA), 1:29.011; 11. J Mansell (Williams), 1:29.011; 12. R Pairetti (McL), 1:29.011; 13. A Senna (McL), 1:29.011; 14. P Mansell (Williams), 1:29.011; 15. P Barrichello (Ferrari), 1:29.011; 16. S Massad (USA), 1:29.011; 17. J Mansell (Williams), 1:29.011; 18. R Pairetti (McL), 1:29.011; 19. A Senna (McL), 1:29.011; 20. P Barrichello (Ferrari), 1:29.011; 21. S Massad (USA), 1:29.011; 22. J Mansell (Williams), 1:29.011; 23. R Pairetti (McL), 1:29.011; 24. A Senna (McL), 1:29.011; 25. P Barrichello (Ferrari), 1:29.011; 26. S Massad (USA), 1:29.011; 27. J Mansell (Williams), 1:29.011; 28. R Pairetti (McL), 1:29.011; 29. A Senna (McL), 1:29.011; 30. P Barrichello (Ferrari), 1:29.011; 31. S Massad (USA), 1:29.011; 32. J Mansell (Williams), 1:29.011; 33. R Pairetti (McL), 1:29.011; 34. A Senna (McL), 1:29.011; 35. P Barrichello (Ferrari), 1:29.011; 36. S Massad (USA), 1:29.011; 37. J Mansell (Williams), 1:29.011; 38. R Pairetti (McL), 1:29.011; 39. A Senna (McL), 1:29.011; 40. P Barrichello (Ferrari), 1:29.011; 41. S Massad (USA), 1:29.011; 42. J Mansell (Williams), 1:29.011; 43. R Pairetti (McL), 1:29.011; 44. A Senna (McL), 1:29.011; 45. P Barrichello (Ferrari), 1:29.011; 46. S Massad (USA), 1:29.011; 47. J Mansell (Williams), 1:29.011; 48. R Pairetti (McL), 1:29.011; 49. A Senna (McL), 1:29.011; 50. P Barrichello (Ferrari), 1:29.011; 51. S Massad (USA), 1:29.011; 52. J Mansell (Williams), 1:29.011; 53. R Pairetti (McL), 1:29.011; 54. A Senna (McL), 1:29.011; 55. P Barrichello (Ferrari), 1:29.011; 56. S Massad (USA), 1:29.011; 57. J Mansell (Williams), 1:29.011; 58. R Pairetti (McL), 1:29.011; 59. A Senna (McL), 1:29.011; 60. P Barrichello (Ferrari), 1:29.011; 61. 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# Sotomayor reminds world of his absence

Salamanca, Spain (AP) — Javier Sotomayor, of Cuba, may not be going to the Olympics because of his country's boycott of the Games, but he has ensured he will cast a long shadow over the high jump world record by taking the world record to within half an inch of eight feet.

"Really, I didn't expect it to happen because I was kind of tired from travelling so much and my leg was bothering me," Sotomayor, aged 20, said after setting the new record of 2.43 metres (7ft 11 1/2in) here on Thursday night.

Sotomayor added: "I've worked very hard in recent months, but I didn't expect at all to set the record." Yet if anyone was to set a world record this season, it was going to be Sotomayor.

Despite his disappointing ninth place in the world championships last year, Sotomayor is undoubtedly the world No. 1 this season. The world junior champion, his performance on Thursday was the nineteenth time this year that he has finished a competition with a mark over 2.30 metres. He now holds the world age bests from 16 up to 20 years.

Sotomayor began Thursday's competition by clearing 2.20, 2.25 and 2.30 metres at the first attempts, but needed three jumps to clear 2.36 metres. Next, he sailed cleanly over 2.40 metres on his first attempt, surpassing the year's best mark of 2.38 metres, a level only he and Sergei Litvinchenko, the Soviet jumper, had managed.

He then went straight for the record of 2.43 metres, which he cleared at the second attempt. "I really don't know what my limit is," Sotomayor said.

The Cuban's jump was the first world record achieved at a meeting in Spain. His height exceeded the previous outdoor world record of 2.42 metres (7ft 11 1/2in) set by Patrick Sjöberg, of Sweden, in Stockholm last year.

The 6ft 4in Cuban said he was not sad about not being able to compete in Seoul due to his country's boycott in solidarity with its Communist ally, North Korea. "Of course I would like to be in Seoul, but right now I am very pleased and nothing can affect the happiness I feel after having broken the world record," Sotomayor said.

Other Cubans who will be deprived of medal opportunities by their government's boycott include Roberto Hernández, who, at 18 years old, is an outstanding 400 metres prospect, having already run 44.22sec this season, and Ana Quirot, who could have won two medals in Seoul, in the women's 400 and 800 metres.



Soaring to success: Javier Sotomayor, of Cuba, confirms his ascendancy in the high jump with another clearance

WORLD RECORD PROGRESSION			
The rise and rise of the high jump record since Dick Fosbury introduced the 'Flop' at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics			
2.29	Patrick Macdonald (US)	Barkley	July 1971
2.30	Dwight Stones (US)	Munich	July 1972
2.31	Stones	Philadelphia	June 1976
2.32	Vladimir Yashchenko (USSR)	Richmond	July 1977
2.33	Jacques Wenzel (FRG)	Eberstadt	May 1980
2.35	Dietmar Mogenburg (FRG)	Rehlingen	May 1980
2.36	Gerd Weging (EG)	Moscow	August 1980
2.37	Zhu Jianhua (China)	Seking	June 1983
2.38	Jianhua	Shanghai	Sept 1983
2.39	Rudolf Povornitsyn (USSR)	Eberstadt	June 1984
2.40	Igor Zaklin (USSR)	Donetsk	August 1985
2.41	Patrick Sjöberg (Sweden)	Kobe	Sept 1985
2.42	Patrick Sjöberg (Sweden)	Stockholm	June 1986
2.43	Javier Sotomayor (Cuba)	Salamanca	Sept 1988

## Imperial echoes, Korean style

From Gavin Bell

Displays of nationalism assume myriad forms, often reflecting characteristics of the countries concerned. For example, the New Zealand Olympic squad celebrated its arrival in the athletes' village with a colourful performance of Maori dancing while a French water polo player is wandering around with his hair dyed red, white and blue.

The raising of the British flag in the village was a rather more dignified affair. As a Korean infantry band in smart red tunics played the anthem of the Seoul Olympics, about 60 members of the delegation assembled in warm sunshine before the late Young Shik, the village mayor.

Mr Kim's presence was singularly appropriate, since he is a committed anglophile who has served twice as South Korea's ambassador in London, and is now president of the Korean-British society.

Caroline Cooper, a 1986 Commonwealth Games gold medalist in rifle shooting, has the honour of presenting the Union flag to a Korean reception committee. As the band struck up "God Save the Queen", the ranks of blue blazers stood gravely to attention, drawing approving remarks from a host of Korean officials, interpreters, cooks and bottle-washers.

Perhaps our athletes may have been reflecting on the fact that their ancestors played a part in founding the modern Olympic movement. It may not be widely known that Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who revived the Games in 1896, was inspired by the British model of a healthy body in a healthy mind in a healthy body philosophy of English pedagogues, such as Thomas Arnold, of Rugby School.

The aristocratic Frenchman attended the 1851 Crystal Palace Exhibition in London, where he saw the "Museum of Games". He was particularly struck by the Shropshire in 1850 (a successor to Mr Robert Dover's "Cotswold Olympicks" at Chipping Campden in the early 17th century) and the "Museum of Games". He was particularly struck by the Shropshire in 1850 (a successor to Mr Robert Dover's "Cotswold Olympicks" at Chipping Campden in the early 17th century) and the "Museum of Games".

## Show jumper is bitten by thirsty horse

Seoul (Reuters) — A nervous horse at the Seoul Olympics almost bit off the right ear of a rider who tried to give it a drink. Vicky Roycroft, the Australian show jumper, needed 20 stitches after trying to quench the thirst of New Zealand's Mostan, an Australian team official said yesterday.

The Australian team doctor said: "We are now treating her with antibiotics against infection, but see no reason why she should not be fully recovered in time for her event."

© Synchronised swimming may not have much spectator appeal in Britain, but for the Olympics it is proving one of the top attractions, and with a week to go to the start of the Games 97 per cent of tickets for the five days have been sold.

## Israel threatens to pull out over boxing ban

Seoul (AFP) — Israel's 19-strong delegation has threatened to pull out of the Seoul Olympics if three boxers accused of visiting South Africa are banned from the Games.

The Israeli Boxing Federation have been told to come up with an explanation of the accusations at a meeting of the International Amateur Boxing Federation (AIBA) two days before the Games open.

A senior Seoul Olympic organising committee official confirmed that the Israelis would be asked for an explanation but said it was unlikely the boxers would face sanctions.

"We know that the boxers who went to South Africa were not there," he said. "It is unlikely that the international federation will take any further action."

## RUGBY UNION: EXCITING TIES SPICE START OF COURAGE CLUBS CHAMPIONSHIP

### Meetings to plan the future

By David Hands

There will be as much talking off the field as playing on it in England and Wales today. Both countries stage administrative conferences at seats of learning, which perhaps reflects the mood of rugby followers in the home countries.

England place the emphasis on the administration of their re-shaped competitive structure, Wales upon the playing of the game. Leicester, the Rugby Football Union (RFU) president, will ask more than 100 club and county officials to debate the parts played by the various RFU competitions in ensuring the England competition on equal terms at all levels of the game.

One of the most important topics for discussion will be the structure of the season for youth and under-21 players, "having regard to possible pressures on promising young players".

Simpson said this week: "I don't think the conference will produce an answer initially to the differences that exist about the competitive structure. But I want people from all over the country to get together, discuss each other's views and, in the end, go forward together." The RFU competitions sub-committee will analyse the results of the conference on September 29.

At Swansea University, the Welsh Rugby Union (WRU) draws together an elite group of players and coaches to outline the programme and standard required for the next World Cup in three years' time. "We are trying to identify the 100 or so best players in Wales who, we think, are likely to contribute in 1991," John Davies, the WRU coaching administrator, said.

Coaches from all the meritable clubs, as well as those from counties, schools and youth teams, will take part in a forum involving Clive Rowlands, the former Wales captain and coach who will manage next year's senior Wales Lions, Rod Morgan, chairman of selectors last season, and Lance Roderick, manager of the Welsh rugby tour to New Zealand last year.

It is no coincidence that all three men have been so recently in the southern hemisphere. J. J. Williams, the former Wales wing who is helping prepare the Welsh squad, Lynn Davies, the former Olympic athlete, and John Davies, the WRU honor about the game, strength and fitness required in modern international competition.

"We hope that, after Sunday, more people will realize the problems in Welsh rugby and what is needed to put matters right," Davies said. At the very least it will be an opportunity for the country's leading players, who have a fitness weekend at the same venue, to voice their opinions — if only informally — to some influential figures.

## TENNIS

### Clubs rise to a new challenge

By David Powell

A competition designed to encourage greater competitive instincts among club players reaches its climax this weekend with the start of the final rounds of the Silk Cut Challenge at Queen's Club.

Players with more than two appearances at Wimbledon, or at international or county level in the 10 years up to the tournament are ineligible, which explains why the likes of Caversham, from Reading, and Finchley Manor (north London) have reached the quarter-finals while the more celebrated Queen's Club, Cumberland and West Hants have not.

The event is in its sixth year and growing. The entry of 822 clubs was an increase of 75 on 1987 and John Feaver, the tournament director, said: "Even within the clubs, it is always the top six or so who get the nice matches. We are trying to reach the ordinary player who helps with the club's activities and is the backbone of the club."

The other six quarter-finalists are Perth, Chapel Allerton, Cardiff, Bank Top, Telford and Vanderbilt. The quarter-finals and semi-finals will be played today and the final tomorrow, with a format of one men's doubles match, one women's doubles and, if required, a mixed doubles to decide the contest.

Alan Mills will perform his Wimbledon role as referee of the event, the competitors will enjoy the facilities of one of Britain's finest clubs, and they will enjoy the luxury of fine food and drink. Feaver said: "We want them to take their enthusiasm back to their clubs." Feaver added: "Don't get the idea that these are terrible players... they are just below county standard. But they are not going to be striving to get to be early the night before."

Feaver sees the tournament as part of the fight to make British competitive at world level. Although limited to over 18s, the Silk Cut Challenge will, Feaver believes, contribute towards a determination to be successful.

## SNOOKER

### James is a young man in a hurry

By Steve Acteson

Steve James lives his life in the fast lane. He rides a 1,000cc motorcycle just for kicks — "I like a quick thrash down the motorway on a Sunday afternoon".

The explosive style on the table of the 27-year-old player from Cannock also makes him a hair-raising character for his opponents and his high-speed style is rapidly propelling him towards a high place in snooker's top 16, in only his third season as a professional.

Last April, James, currently ranked No. 32, reached the quarter-finals of the world championships, having survived, two weeks earlier, a late night accident which took him and his BMW over a hedge and into a farmer's yard. Undercover he used some of his winnings to exchange his 750cc machine for his present monster.

James said: "I barely got a mention on TV the night before I played Stephen and certain commentators always seem to criticize my style of play. That only makes me all the more determined to succeed."

RESULTS: Quarter-finals: J. James (GB) vs S. Higgins (GB) 5-2; S. James (GB) vs A. Macdonald (GB) 5-1.

## Cardiff have a plan to ease the congestion

By Peter Bills

Cardiff have arrived at an extraordinary solution to the problem of accommodating three leading stand-off halves in their ranks this season. The presence of Malcolm Thorpe, Roger Beard, the Cardiff coach, as well as "I am confident we can keep them all happy".

Beard plans to alternate Ring and Dacey for the stand-off role and leave Jones at centre alongside Roger Beard. After Christmas David Evans returns from Oxford University to increase the congestion.

Dacey is left out for today's match at Neath. "Dacey played in our first two matches and had excellent games. But Ring comes in for the next two and the plan is to switch between them," Beard said.

Beard agrees with Ring that his best position is stand-off. "He played there for Pontypool last season and had an excellent year. But we rate Malcolm highly."

"We have a bit of an equation to solve but we will find harmony. We play a lot of matches this season with many early mid-week games. So we need several players available."

Ring intimated to Cardiff he wanted to concentrate on the stand-off position when he discussed his return from Pontypool. He said: "I know the Welsh international fly-half position looks like a tour of duty that could keep me out although I played centre for Wales last season. It might mean I cannot get the exposure to push my case for a Lions place. But despite that I still want to play fly-half."

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## Plenty of contenders for Bryant's title

By David Rhys Jones

Two major bowls events take place in the West Country this weekend, when the well established Toshiba singles, tournament reaches its final stages in Devon and the EBA under-25 singles finals, sponsored for the first time by the Bristol and West Building Society, are played in Bristol.

David Bryant, the world champion, will appear at Tiverton defending his Toshiba title. He is one of 16 international players invited to join 16 of the summer season's most successful competitors in one of the most popular end-of-the-season events.

Tony Alcock, Wynne Richards, David Cutler, Pip Brannfield, Peter Line and Gary Harrington are Bryant's main rivals. Bryant plays in the Devonshire, a Devonian, this morning and Alcock plays in the EBA under-25 singles final, sponsored for the first time by the Bristol and West Building Society, are played in Bristol.

Cutler is the only invited seed to encounter a fellow international, Malcolm Bishop of Brynhyfryd, Llanelli. Mervyn King from Hunstanton in Norfolk is seeking to add the outdoor junior title to the indoor one he captured last winter, when he plays in the quarter-finals of the under-25 championship at Bristol tomorrow.

## RUGBY LEAGUE

### Hadley's debut may be less than sweet

By Keith Macklin

While the first appearance of Adrian Hadley, the Welsh rugby union international winger, should bring a big crowd to Salford tomorrow, the first division fixture against Warrington may well give a sweet and sour taste to the home side.

Warrington will produce two notable debutants in Steve Roach and Les Davidson, the Australian international wing, should bring a big crowd to Salford tomorrow, the first division fixture against Warrington may well give a sweet and sour taste to the home side.

The two outstanding matches of the day are at Knowlsey Road and Headingley. Two unbeaten clubs, St Helens and Castleford, meet in a game between two sides renowned for playing open rugby. Castleford, who have a dynamic new Australian coach in Darryl Van de Velden, are quite capable of toppling the Saints following their remarkable 30-0 demolition of Halifax last weekend. However, St Helens have the cunning Alex Murphy at the helm, and Shane Cooper, the New Zealand half-back, is showing excellent form in a free-scoring back division.

At Headingley, Leeds will be without Andrew Ertzhausen, their Australian international winger, while Widnes admit that Kurt Sorenson, their captain, is struggling to be fit following a facial injury. Home advantage will help Leeds in their attempt to retain their unbeaten record, but they will need to avoid the defensive gaps which conceded tries at Oldham last week.

Wakefield Trinity, the surprise team of the first division following their victory over Warrington and Wigan, will expect to continue their unexpectedly good start to their promotion season by winning at Hull, where the home side are once again struggling.

Widnes last week thrashed Hull 38-6, and the home side will need to make a considerable improvement to hold off the challenge of the revitalised Trinity, who are confident of getting the best out of Mark Graham, and Steve Ella, their overseas signings.

Wigan should make it an unhappy weekend for Humber-side by beating Hull Kingston Rovers at Central Park, as Rovers are still without the injured David Bishop, and are not yet able to field their full complement of overseas signings, and after defeats by Salford and Featherstone Rovers they cannot be confident of securing a Wigan squad who will be determined to wipe out the memory of the defeat at Wakefield.

Following the £140,000 signing of Andy Platt, the international forward from St Helens, Wigan have been told to announce the arrival of another new player on Monday. Although no official statement will be made until then, it is rumoured that he is Hamza Attu, the son of a Nigerian diplomat, who has been told to announce the arrival of another new player on Monday.

## TRIATHLON

### British pair in contention for endurance title

By a Special Correspondent

Italy, the top European nation, competes in the European short-course triathlon in Venice this weekend. The competitors will not be taking advantage of the traditional Venetian gondola, but have to depend upon their own strength to complete the 1 1/2-km swim, 40-km cycle race, and 10-km run.

The men's favourite is Rob Bartel, of the Netherlands, who has not been beaten in Europe over this distance for the past three years. However, Britain's Glenn Cook and Robin Brew have a good chance of taking his crown.

Cook, who recently finished fourth, 35 seconds behind the winner in the unofficial world championship in Canada, is ideally suited to the short course. Brew, Britain's swimming captain at the 1984 Olympic Games, has also shown during the season that this, the Olympic distance, is his best event.

Sarah Coope, Britain's triple European champion of 1987, who retained her long-course title earlier this year, is the women's favourite.

The team competition should be between The Netherlands, the holders, West Germany and Britain, who won the team bronze medal last year. Coope, Springman, Bow and Trueman, the British women's team, are clear favourites to win the title which they won in Marseilles.



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## SPORTS BOOK OF THE WEEK

# Panic on the putting green

**Bernhard Langer's summer has been ruined by an attack of "the yips", the mental putting problem which every golfer dreads. In this extract from his autobiography, Langer describes how he first encountered and then conquered the problem. Langer also explains the difficulties Sandy Lyle and Nick Faldo had to overcome before emerging as two of the world's great players**

**U**p to the summer of 1976 I had never been a great putter, but I had certainly been a good one. Now, although I was still competent at long putting, I began to lose control of my putter as soon as I got close to the hole. It was awful. Terrible.

A year earlier I had had my first taste of panic as far as playing golf is concerned. It came after I had agreed to play a match against two fairly high-handicap but wealthy members at Munich. The stakes were high — for me anyway. So much so that I turned up early that day to hit 50 practice balls.

My first swing on that practice ground sent a ball scuttering away at right angles. I had shanked, something I had hardly ever done before in my life. The second ball did the same. And the third, I swear, though it is hard to believe, that I shanked every one of those 50 balls so that by the time I got to the tee, I was almost a gibbering wreck.

Under the pretence that I wasn't feeling too well — not that dishonest a claim actually — I suggested we reduce the stakes. Reluctantly my partners agreed and we played a 10-mark Nassau. I drove off expecting the worst. Instead the ball flew beautifully off the middle of my driver and screamed down the fairway. I ended up shooting 69 that day, won about 80 marks and finished the round delighted but bewildered.

The lesson here, I thought, is that you never know what is going to happen in this game or how you are going to play. As a general rule this is true enough, but now as I struggle on the greens for several weeks after my triumph at Madrid I realized that there was another golfing rule to be absorbed, which is that just when you think things are about as bad as they can be, they tend to get worse.

Now things got very bad indeed. Heinz [Heinz Fehring, a senior professional at the Munich club who had taken Langer under his wing] changed my putting grip, but it made little difference. I had set out to make a reputation for myself on the Tour and I was succeeding in the wrong way. People were coming out to watch me play, but it was in the manner of those people who go to car races hoping to see a crash.

Every time I got anywhere from two feet to six feet from the hole an expectant hush would fall on the gallery. Not the sporting silence that allows a golfer to hit his ball in peace, but the sort that makes you look up expecting to see vultures circling even though you cannot hear their wings beating. They had come to see this youngster who could get the ball close to the hole but then struggled to get the thing in. I rarely let them down. To the spectators it must have seemed like watching a man suffer a very public nervous breakdown as I stood over my ball, muscles tensing, colour draining from my face.

I finally reached breaking point in 1977 when I defended my German Open title and averaged 40 putts per round. It was a form of sporting suicide. In the first round at the second hole I knocked my approach shot in to six feet. I hit my first putt so fast that I double-batted the ball and despite striking the back of the hole it still went past by 10 inches. From there it took me two more putts to get down. Four putts from six feet! If I didn't know it before, I now knew that I was really in trouble.

Sympathy poured over me from all sides but, though it was nice that people and especially fellow-professionals should care, my putting stroke over those

short putts still remained a terrible sight. The more I missed, the worse I got. It got so I was expecting to miss.

Frequently I would be completely frozen over the ball. My brain just would not instruct my body to carry out the necessary action because the usual result was heartbreaking. I felt as though I had no control over my arms and hands at all. It was as though they belonged to someone else and this other person hated me. I had no backswing, executing instead a blurred jab with the putter that was so quick many people missed it altogether.

I played in my first Hennessy Cup that year and my putting was so bad that I wasn't allowed to play until the Saturday and Sunday of the competition because everyone knew how I was suffering on the greens. Fortunately, I did not realize then that the problem was to stay with me for years, rather than months.

Even so, I did consider quitting. I knew my ball-stroking was good enough to make the top 10 in Europe, that all I had to do was to improve my putting average, so I gave myself three years' maximum to do just that. If the putting failed to improve, then I was going to find something else to do with my life. The alternative — of stuttering around Europe for years — was too awful to contemplate and certainly too draining in reality to put up with for years.

Meanwhile, I knew I was a good enough player to pick up a cheque here and there and, as I was not expecting to become a millionaire, I decided to continue as best I could. It was, however, hard. I was frustrated by my putting problems and at times the whole thing got me down completely.

I read articles pointing out that I was very young to be suffering the "yips", the golfer's name for this strange disease that strikes out of a clear blue sky and which has caused so many fine careers to end prematurely. But, contrary to popular thinking, I did not delve into the subject myself. I was afraid to do that because I felt that if I understood the mechanics of the problem too much I would never get rid of the affliction. Silly maybe, but that is how I felt.

**S**ome commentators remain convinced that I underwent hypnosis, that I tried out some weird "witch doctor" cures, or that ultimately I entered into a pact with the devil. Good copy for the journalists, but none of these stories is true. I just did what I've always done in my life when something has gone wrong... I worked harder than ever before.

The problem was that every time I played, my fellow-professionals would give me advice. I would then rush off to the practice putting green to put these new ideas into action and there more pros would give me different and conflicting advice. I must have spent thousands of hours on putting greens and talked to hundreds of other golfers, but in the end I cured myself by sheer hard graft.

There was no miracle cure, no sudden inspiration. Instead, my problem was cured because I was determined that I would overcome it. It was a case of mind over matter and a tremendous amount of practice. It worked. My putting improved to the point where I was at least an average player on the greens, and though that was not good enough to win tournaments, it was adequate and meant that my weekly pay cheques from the Tour improved.

In 1976, I had won £2,129, and finished nineteenth on the money list. In



GLYNN BOYD HARTPE

### CAREER FACTS

Bernhard Langer is in the middle of one of the unhappiest seasons of his professional career (Mel Webb writes). He has been troubled by a recurrent back injury and the putting problems which bedevilled him in his early years have returned lately with a vengeance. In the final round of the Open he needed 42 putts, including five from three and a half feet.

His six appearances on the European Tour this season have brought only one victory — in the Epson Grand Prix of Europe at St Pierre — a joint seventh, two finishes down the field and two missed cuts. He has also missed six cuts in 13 appearances in the United States, including the last five in succession, and has slipped from third to ninth in the Sony World Rankings.

Born: August 27, 1957, Anhausen, West Germany.  
Height: 5ft 9in.  
Weight: 11st 2lb.

Turned professional: 1972.  
Tournament victories (27): 1979: West German Closed Championship, Cacharel Under-25 Championship, 1980: Dunlop Open, Colombian Open, 1981: German Open, Bob Hope British Classic, 1982: German Open, 1983: Italian Open, Glasgow Classic, Tournament Players' Championship, Johnny Walker tournament, World Open (Japan), 1984: French Open, Dutch Open, Irish Open, Spanish Open, 1985: German Open, European Open, Australian Open, US Masters, Sea Pines Heritage Classic, 1986: German Open, Lancome Trophy (tied), 1987: PGA Championship, Irish Open, 1988: Epson Grand Prix of Europe.

European career earnings: £933,877.

US career earnings: £705,877.

Sony World Ranking: 9.

Ryder Cup: 1981, 1983, 1985 and 1987.

Hennessy Cognac Cup: 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982.

World Cup: 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980.

Kirin Cup: 1985 (captain), 1986 (captain), 1987 (captain).

the greens I was just not getting enough birdie putts in to challenge.

The change in fortunes, when it came, did not come about because I executed some precise and clever plan, but because of a couple of chance occurrences. The first of these came during the Hennessy Cup match at Sunningdale, that fabulous course a few miles down the road from Wentworth. It was while I was on the practice putting green there that Seve Ballesteros came over and asked if he could have a look at my putter.

Seve has never been a guy who disguises his opinion on anything, and he was swift and to the point when he held my club and inspected it carefully. "No wonder you are not putting very well. This putter is awful. Far too light. No-one could putt well with this thing," he said, before striding back to his own practice session.

**F**rom the putting green to the pro shop at Sunningdale is a distance of no more than 30 yards, so within seconds of my conversation with Seve, I was in the shop and explaining my predicament to Clive Clark. Clive, now one of the main BBC television commentators, was the pro at Sunningdale in those days and he advised me to go and have a look in his barrel of clubs because there was a selection of putters there that had been traded in and I just might find something I could work on.

I had a look at several putters and then came across an old Bullseye model that had once belonged to an equally old lady. She had given up on it, but the moment I took the club in my hands I knew it was the right one for me. It just felt right, sort of comfortable. I asked Clive how much he wanted for it, and we settled on £5. It was one of the better investments of my life.

The following week I had my best finish to date in a Tour event when I came second in the Tournament Players' Championship. The week after that I finished third in the Bob Hope Classic. Seven days later I was a winner at last.

Victory came at the Dunlop Masters, which was held just inside Wales at the St Pierre Club near Chepstow. It was a glorious week with the sun shining on everyone, and on me in particular. I had never felt so good before in my life. With my new putter I felt I could take on the world.

Even so, few people noticed me too much before the tournament began. Most of the press interest centred on the duel taking place between Sandy Lyle and Greg Norman for the No. 1 spot on the European Tour. As far as the journalists were concerned, I was just another bit player that week. It seemed they were right when America's Hubert Green opened up with a 67 to lead after day one. Then Green struggled to a 77: I followed up my opening 70 with a 65 to find myself in the lead, and never looked back.

I had often wondered how I would react when I found myself in the right position to actually win. That week at Chepstow I discovered the truth — I loved being in the lead and I enjoyed winning more than anything else. I shot 67 on the third day and ended with another 67 for a record 14 under-par total of 270 to win by five strokes from Brian Barnes.

When I came to the last hole, a tricky 200-yard-plus par three, I had so many shots in hand that I was more relaxed than I had been at the half-way point. My ordeal had turned into a victory waltz and I was elated. Just for the record, Lyle finished fifth to head Norman for the top money spot that year.

No-one, however, finished that year better than me. Having gone second, fifth, first, I then added a third place in the Lancome Invitational in Paris to take my winnings from four tournaments to over £20,000, my total for the year to almost £33,000, and to clinch ninth place in the money list. I had achieved my early goal of a top 10 spot. As somebody has said, if you aim for the stars then you just might hit the moon.

\*While the Iron is Hot, by Bernhard Langer with Bill Elliott, is published on October 6 by Stanley Paul at £9.95

1977, with my putting at its worst and playing fewer events because I was also doing my National Service in the German Air Force. I made only £690, and did not even figure in the rankings. But, in 1978, I was 40th with £7,706 to my name, and the following year I earned almost £8,000 on the Tour.

Then, in 1979, I won the Cacharel Under-25 Championship in Nimes, France, by a record 17 shots. It was a terrific boost to my career and to my confidence. Even when I hit a bad putt in that event it seemed to go into the hole. After all the problems I had suffered it seemed as though someone had at last decided to smile at me. I simply could not stop laughing.

Langer finished 1979 in a respectable 56th position in the European money list and after a successful spell in South America appeared to have put his putting crisis behind him. The following year, however, it soon became clear that his problems on the greens were far from over.

Once you have suffered putting problems you know as a golfer that it can happen again. I did not know why I'd had trouble in the first place, so how on earth could I really believe that there would never be another setback?

It was not, however, a subject that consumed me. By 1980, I was happy with my game and my form. I knew for

sure that I could make a living from golf and that, after all, was all I'd ever really wanted. Of course, as I grew older, a little wiser and a lot more mature, I began to appreciate just how rich the pickings were in this game. It called for sacrifice, but to a poor boy like I had once been, this sacrifice never seemed very much at all.

My goal for 1980 was simple to set, but considerably more difficult to achieve. I wanted to finish the year in the top 10 in the money list. By the middle of the summer it seemed more reasonable to hope for a top 40 place and even then that was not assured. I was still playing well enough and my putting had not gone haywire, but the fact remained that on

## Why Lyle and Faldo are ready to dominate the world

To me, it is no surprise that Sandy Lyle became the Briton who broke the apparent hoodoo that had hung over the Open Championship for British players since Tony Jacklin's great win at Royal Lytham St Annes in 1969. For a start, Sandy had been learning how to cope with major pressure for several years ever since he catapulted himself onto the European Tour in the late Seventies.

The value of this learning process cannot be over-emphasized. We all must go through it. Before you can learn how to win, you have to experience how to lose and to educate yourself as a golfer each time you go through this painful experience. Sandy, thankfully, has been allowed to master his craft in America and beyond, away from the microscopic gaze of British TV and media. By the time he came to Royal St George's in 1985 he was ready. And it showed.

Statistically, Sandy Lyle can lay claim to being No. 1 without the need for any false modesty. Actually, in his case, such modesty would not be false at all because he is one of the least arrogant world-class sports personalities anyone could hope to meet. It is not that he does not have a precise appreciation of his talent or his worth in the game, it

is just that his nature allows him to take these things in his stride and to put all his success into perspective.

Yet he remains a truly prodigious talent. In his first year on tour, 1978, he started quietly. Quietly? In fact he finished 49th, which is not bad for a 20-year-old finding his feet in an alien environment. Since then he has only once finished outside the top 12 in Europe, when he finished the 1986 season in "lowly" 24th spot.

So far Sandy has been top money-winner in Europe on three separate occasions, 1979, 1980 and 1985. In the last three years he has won the Open and the US Masters to become the only golfer to win more than one major title in the last four seasons. He has also won the so-called Tournament Players' Championship in America and enjoyed victory in Japan.

In Europe alone he has broken through the million-pound winnings barrier in just 10 years. It is, by any standards, a phenomenal record, one that allows him to be put forward as the best in the world in 1988, never mind top Briton.



Coping with the pressure: Sandy Lyle (left) and Nick Faldo

him a golf course as his own personal playground are obvious. Yet others have had the same sort of start and failed to make the mark.

The difference when it comes to Lyle is that Sandy has a remarkable gift that he has polished to shining brilliance over the last 30 years. He is so long off the tee that it can be embarrassing when he pulls out his driver and really gives it a rip. Often, thankfully, for the rest of us, he prefers a three-wood or his one-iron which he hits as far as we hit our drivers but which he likes because of the accuracy these clubs virtually guarantee him.

His natural temperament might well have been forged in



the heat of battle and designed specifically for golf because he is almost totally unflappable. I like to think we are similar in this respect. And when his putting is on song then Sandy is capable of any score and of taking any title.

He really could emerge as the outstanding golfer in the world over the next couple of years. Or the man to emerge could be Nick Faldo. Nick is a terribly strong character, a man whose own self-belief is almost unshakable. You only have to look at the way he completely rebuilt his golf swing over a period of two years to know how strong he is.

When, in 1983, he won five European tournaments — including a unique hat-trick of wins —

he single-handedly dominated the scene on this side of the Atlantic. His tall, good looks were reflected in a swing that looked aesthetically perfect. Then, after a mediocre couple of seasons in 1984 and 1985, Faldo suddenly took himself off to Florida to rebuild this swing. Most people had seen only beauty, but he had detected an ugly flaw.

Despite all those wins Faldo alone realized that in the pressure-cooker atmosphere of major championships he could play himself into contention — as he did at the Open and in the US Masters — but that once there his normally-reliable swing began to fray at vital moments. And Faldo wanted to taste major glory more than anything else.

It was the most difficult decision of his career to dismantle his swing. Most, if not all, of us at professional level know what our faults are and for us it is a constant fight to smooth them out, to readjust key points. I have even thought myself of completely restructuring my swing but, to be honest, I haven't got the courage for such a move.

The odds, for me, are too high for such a gamble. I have decided to live with what I have. This is why I admire Nick's decision so much and why I say it demonstrates his single-mindedness and his determination to do

things his way. There must have been many times when he felt like listening to all his critics who suggested, first in a whisper and then in a roar, that he was quite simply mad.

Suddenly the confident man who was beginning to stride around the world's fairways with genuine purpose looked unsettled, uncomfortable and out of touch with himself. His results went backwards, his name slowly began to slide out of the newspapers and his face to disappear off the TV screens. Many saw it as a form of professional suicide.

Yet through all this nightmare that lasted the best part of two years, Nick, to my knowledge, never really faltered once. He stressed to everyone who asked that he knew what he was doing and, more importantly, he knew what he was aiming for. The target was in front of him and he willed himself to score a direct hit.

In the end we know that it paid off for him. He believes that his victory in the 1987 Open Championship was due entirely to the work he had put in over the previous 24 months, and who am I to argue with this theory? The fact is that he did stand up to all the pressure thrown at him at Muirfield, and his last round of 18 straight pars is eloquent testimony to that fact.



# Diminuendo can master the colts

By Mandarin

Diminuendo can become the third filly in the last six years to win the Holsten Pils St Leger at Doncaster this afternoon.

Sun Princess triumphed in 1983 and two years later Oh So Sharp, who, like Diminuendo, was trained by Henry Cecil, completed a clean sweep of the fillies' classics having earlier been successful in the 1,000 Guineas and Oaks.

The three fillies have an Oaks victory in common, and the central question is whether

Diminuendo will be as effective over this 2½-furlong longer trip against high-class colts.

I feel that she will, and I am encouraged in that belief by the fact that confidence in the Cecil camp has never been higher.

Diminuendo's record is one of an unquestionably top-class filly. After early-season placings in the Nell Gwyn Stakes and 1,000 Guineas, both over distances which were too short for her, she has gone from strength to strength.

Wins in the Musidora Stakes, then the Epsom and Irish Oaks, in which, despite being in season, she dead-heated with Melodist, were supplemented by a facile victory in last month's Yorkshire Oaks.

Her victories have been hallmarked by a devastating burst of speed and, granted that she retains that acceleration over this longer trip, she can have the last word.

Her two most serious rivals look sure to be Sheriff's Star and Minister Son, and I prefer them in that order. The grey

Sheriff's Star is a half-brother to Moon Madness, the 1986 St Leger winner, and his form suggests he will make a bold attempt to emulate his illustrious relative.

He suffered an interrupted preparation for the Derby but still ran creditably to finish sixth to Kahyasi. He then showed his true mettle by winning the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot, and put up another fine effort when, conceding 3lb, he beat Insan by three-quarters of a length in the Great Voltigeur Stakes at York.

As Insan had previously been beaten only a short head by Kahyasi in the Irish Derby that is solid form, although it should be remembered that the Epsom winner had received an injury in running at the Curragh.

Minister Son, whose sire Niniski was third here in 1979, holds Sheriff's Star on Goodwood running in May, giving him 3lb and a 1½-length beating, but that was Sheriff's Star first outing of the season and his subsequent efforts suggest he has improved.

## DONCASTER

### Selections

By Mandarin	By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.20 Defence Policy.	2.30 Recollet.
2.55 Shutecock Corner.	2.55 Kerrera.
3.35 Diminuendo.	3.35 DIMINUENDO (nap).
4.10 Shadow Minister.	4.10 Start-Rite.
4.40 Wabil.	4.40 Checkpoint Charlie.
5.10 Oshomelow.	5.10 Rainward.
5.40 Sign People.	5.40 Musianica.

By Michael Seely  
3.35 SHERIFF'S STAR (nap). 4.40 Wabil.  
The Times Private Handicapper's top rating: 3.35 DIMINUENDO.

Going: good (straight course); good to firm (round)  
Draw: 5f-1m, high numbers best

2.20 HOLSTEN PILS ST LAGER STAKES (2,450: 7f) (13 runners)		
1 (5)	12044 KALISMAN 12 (5) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	53
2 (13)	32200 ONE MAN BAND 14 (F) (D. Adams) M. J. Dwyer	77
3 (11)	112022 LIVING PROOF 21 (F) (H. Cecil) J. Smith	4-11
4 (1)	112022 MELKON (M. J. Dwyer) E. Wymers	4-11
5 (1)	112022 MELKON (M. J. Dwyer) E. Wymers	4-11
6 (1)	112022 MELKON (M. J. Dwyer) E. Wymers	4-11
7 (1)	112022 MELKON (M. J. Dwyer) E. Wymers	4-11
8 (1)	112022 MELKON (M. J. Dwyer) E. Wymers	4-11
9 (1)	112022 MELKON (M. J. Dwyer) E. Wymers	4-11
10 (1)	112022 MELKON (M. J. Dwyer) E. Wymers	4-11
11 (1)	112022 MELKON (M. J. Dwyer) E. Wymers	4-11
12 (1)	112022 MELKON (M. J. Dwyer) E. Wymers	4-11
13 (1)	112022 MELKON (M. J. Dwyer) E. Wymers	4-11

BETTING: 7-1 Defence Policy, 11-1 Oshomelow, 7-2 Shadow Minister, 10-1 Only For Eve, 12-1 One Man Band, 16-1 Wabil, 25-1 others.

1987: TANDEM 4-9-11 Carolyn Eddy (11-9) J. Dunlop 9 m

2.55 FLYING CHILDERS STAKES (Group II: 2-Y-O: £21,248: 5f) (8 runners)

1 (5)	130111 ALMOST BLUE 45 (G.S.) (A. Shelton) J. Berry	9-2
2 (1)	112022 ACCESS TRAVEL 8 (G.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
3 (1)	112022 ACCESS TRAVEL 8 (G.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
4 (1)	112022 ACCESS TRAVEL 8 (G.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
5 (1)	112022 ACCESS TRAVEL 8 (G.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
6 (1)	112022 ACCESS TRAVEL 8 (G.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
7 (1)	112022 ACCESS TRAVEL 8 (G.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
8 (1)	112022 ACCESS TRAVEL 8 (G.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2

BETTING: 9-2 Access Travel, 9-2 Access Travel, 9-2 Shutecock Corner, 9-2 Paley Prince, 10-1 Almost Blue, 25-1 others.

1987: GALLIC LEAGUE 8-11 C. Gault (5-2) B. Hills 7 m

FORM: SUPERPOWER disappointed last time when 3rd in Maiden Mile at York (5f) on 2nd September. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

PALEY PRINCE, much improved last time, beating Lady Lady 3 and 11 in Windsor (5f) and Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

3.35 HOLSTEN PILS ST LAGER STAKES (Group I: 3-Y-O colts & fillies: £104,448: 1m 6f 127yd) (6 runners)

1 (5)	112022 BEAU SHER 14 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10
2 (1)	112022 SHADOW MINISTER 22 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10
3 (1)	112022 SHADOW MINISTER 22 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10
4 (1)	112022 SHADOW MINISTER 22 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10
5 (1)	112022 SHADOW MINISTER 22 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10
6 (1)	112022 SHADOW MINISTER 22 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10
7 (1)	112022 SHADOW MINISTER 22 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10
8 (1)	112022 SHADOW MINISTER 22 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10

BETTING: 7-2 Hoary Lady, 4-1 Start-Rite, 9-2 Beau Sher, 9-1 Shadow Minister, 9-1 Sili Surprised, 10-1 Minnie, 12-1 Bucky Mollusca, 16-1 Chimes Of The Dawn, 25-1 others.

1987: FREEDOM'S CHOICE 5-9-0 W. Carson (11-2) J. Dunlop 13 m

FORM: STILL surprised responders after poor race that day and on 10th better terms. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

SHADOW MINISTER is inconsistent but has some fair handicaps. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

START-RITE ran a 2nd 2nd at subsequent listed race winner Kingsford Place at York (1m) last time. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

BUCKY MOLUSCA 3rd in Good Prospect at Newmarket (1m) last time, with BEAU SHER 5th.

Selection: STILL SURPRISED

GOODWOOD

## Selections

By Mandarin	By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.00 PREMIER PRINCE (nap).	2.00 PREMIER PRINCE (nap).
2.30 Bashush.	2.30 Bashush.
3.10 Careless Whisper.	3.10 Careless Whisper.
3.40 Al Khaled.	3.40 Al Khaled.
4.10 Mailman.	4.10 Mailman.
4.45 Quiescent American.	4.45 Quiescent American.
5.20 George Hobart.	5.20 George Hobart.

Going: good to firm Draw: 6f, high numbers best

2.0 RAPID RACELINE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-Y-O: 7f: £4,357) (11 runners)		
1 (5)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
2 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
3 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
4 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
5 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
6 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
7 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
8 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
9 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
10 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
11 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2

BETTING: 11-1 Zarrara, 3-1 Nightstalker, 7-2 Premier Prince, 8-1 Grandfloor, 10-1 Gazetaling, Lady Speed Stick, 12-1 others.

1987: T. TUCKER 8-6 G. Starkey (11-10) M. Stoute 11 m

FORM: GRANDFLOOR comfortably beat subsequent winner Ibrahim (gave 5lb) in an Epsom nursery (1m 110yd) on 1st September. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

PREMIER PRINCE is on a table following two wins at 1st September. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

SHADOW MINISTER is inconsistent but has some fair handicaps. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

START-RITE ran a 2nd 2nd at subsequent listed race winner Kingsford Place at York (1m) last time. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

BUCKY MOLUSCA 3rd in Good Prospect at Newmarket (1m) last time, with BEAU SHER 5th.

Selection: NIGHTSTALKER

2.30 MAIL ON SUNDAY HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £4,019: 7f) (7 runners)

1 (5)	43121 LAND ARMY 38 (F) (Shahid Mohammed) M. Piggott	9-7
2 (1)	43121 LAND ARMY 38 (F) (Shahid Mohammed) M. Piggott	9-7
3 (1)	43121 LAND ARMY 38 (F) (Shahid Mohammed) M. Piggott	9-7
4 (1)	43121 LAND ARMY 38 (F) (Shahid Mohammed) M. Piggott	9-7
5 (1)	43121 LAND ARMY 38 (F) (Shahid Mohammed) M. Piggott	9-7
6 (1)	43121 LAND ARMY 38 (F) (Shahid Mohammed) M. Piggott	9-7
7 (1)	43121 LAND ARMY 38 (F) (Shahid Mohammed) M. Piggott	9-7

BETTING: 3-1 Land Army, 4-1 Slip And Stick, 5-1 Diano, 6-1 Bashush, Hard To Stop, 10-1 Briery Fie, Tommy Day.

1987: SERGEANT MERVIL 7-8 N. Adams (9-2) P. Hovell 10 m

FORM: LAND ARMY quickly won when beating Oshomelow (gave 2lb) at Leicester (5f). He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

SLIP AND STICK is inconsistent but was a credible 4th in Sunbeam at Kempton (5f) on 1st September. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

START-RITE ran a 2nd 2nd at subsequent listed race winner Kingsford Place at York (1m) last time. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

BUCKY MOLUSCA 3rd in Good Prospect at Newmarket (1m) last time, with BEAU SHER 5th.

Selection: LAND ARMY

3.10 SKI SPRINT CLASSIC SERIES FINAL (Handicap: £38,760: 5f) (16 runners)

1 (5)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
2 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
3 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
4 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
5 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
6 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
7 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
8 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
9 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
10 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
11 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
12 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
13 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
14 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
15 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10
16 (1)	11163 PROUD AND KEEN 58 (D.F.S.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-10

BETTING: 4-1 Captain Walker, 5-2 Sili Captain, 5-1 Abethers, Micro Lows, 15-2 Proud And Keen, 16-1 Careless Whisper, 16-1 others.

1987: COPPERMILL LAD 4-6-4 N. Adams (5-1) H. Holt 8 m

FORM: SULLY'S CHOICE was caught only once in the first half when he was 3rd in Sunbeam at Kempton (5f) on 1st September. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

CARELESS WHISPER 4th in Roman Prose (gave 11lb) at Doncaster (5f) on 1st September. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

GALLANT HOPE (same name) 13th, MICRO LOWE

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4.40 HOLSTEN PILS HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,831: 1m 2f 50yd) (13 runners)

1 (5)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
2 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
3 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
4 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
5 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
6 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
7 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
8 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
9 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
10 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
11 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
12 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2
13 (1)	3101 GRANDFLOOR 18 (D.F.) (M. J. Dwyer) D. J. Dwyer	9-2

BETTING: 5-1 Wabil, 11-2 M. Minster, 5-1 Oshomelow, 7-2 Shadow Minister, 10-1 Danville, 10-1 Danville, 10-1 Danville.

1987: SOUTH PARADE 5-0 P. Eddy (2-1) J. Davis 6 m

FORM: MR MINSTER is an improving type and comes from a strong line of winners. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

CHECKPOINT CHARLIE weakened over 1f out but showed his true mettle when winning the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

START-RITE ran a 2nd 2nd at subsequent listed race winner Kingsford Place at York (1m) last time. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

BUCKY MOLUSCA 3rd in Good Prospect at Newmarket (1m) last time, with BEAU SHER 5th.

Selection: MR MINSTER

5.10 SCOTCH STAKES (Listed race: fillies: £11,198: 1m) (6 runners)

1 (5)	112022 BEAU SHER 14 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10
2 (1)	112022 BEAU SHER 14 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10
3 (1)	112022 BEAU SHER 14 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10
4 (1)	112022 BEAU SHER 14 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10
5 (1)	112022 BEAU SHER 14 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10
6 (1)	112022 BEAU SHER 14 (D.F.S.) (D. Zavan) B. Hills	9-10

BETTING: 9-4 Oshomelow, 11-2 Danville, 11-2 Danville, 11-2 Danville, 25-1 M. Minster.

1987: TANNIA 3-5 P. Eddy (15-5) J. Davis 7 m

FORM: SULLY'S CHOICE was caught only once in the first half when he was 3rd in Sunbeam at Kempton (5f) on 1st September. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

CARELESS WHISPER 4th in Roman Prose (gave 11lb) at Doncaster (5f) on 1st September. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster. He was 3rd earlier a profit, winning, including, Shutecock Corner at Doncaster.

GALLANT HOPE (same name) 13th, MICRO LOWE

5.40 RUSSELL HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £5,178: 6f) (22 runners)

25	(4)	438	RAZUMNIK MARY 6 (W Thomas) M H Eastern 7-10	A Munro (8)	81
26	(10)	503	SUCKY TAYLOR 6 (N Thompson) P Colver 7-8	Ken Tisdell	82
27	(10)	30191	WATSON 7 (C.D.P.) _____	L. Chard	83
27	(7)	333105	DOUBTFIRE 7 (C.D.P.) (Hyde Promotions) Ltd R Whistler 7-7	_____ M Fry	83
34	(1)	05055	HOWLING GALE 19 (S) (D Buchanan) C Lewis 7-7	C Hodgson (7)	83
36	(21)	322225	CAPRICORN WAVE 30 (C.D.P.) (Wentdale Ltd) Ronald Thompson 7-7	P Burke (8)	83

BETTING: 6-1 Avenza Sane, 7-1 Sigh Popen, 1-1 Kestantele, 10-1 Thoro, Midnight's Reward, Mulerider, Tawny, 14-1 Beau Sheik, Sucki Taylor, 14-1 Thoro, 15-8 Sher, 15-8 Sher.

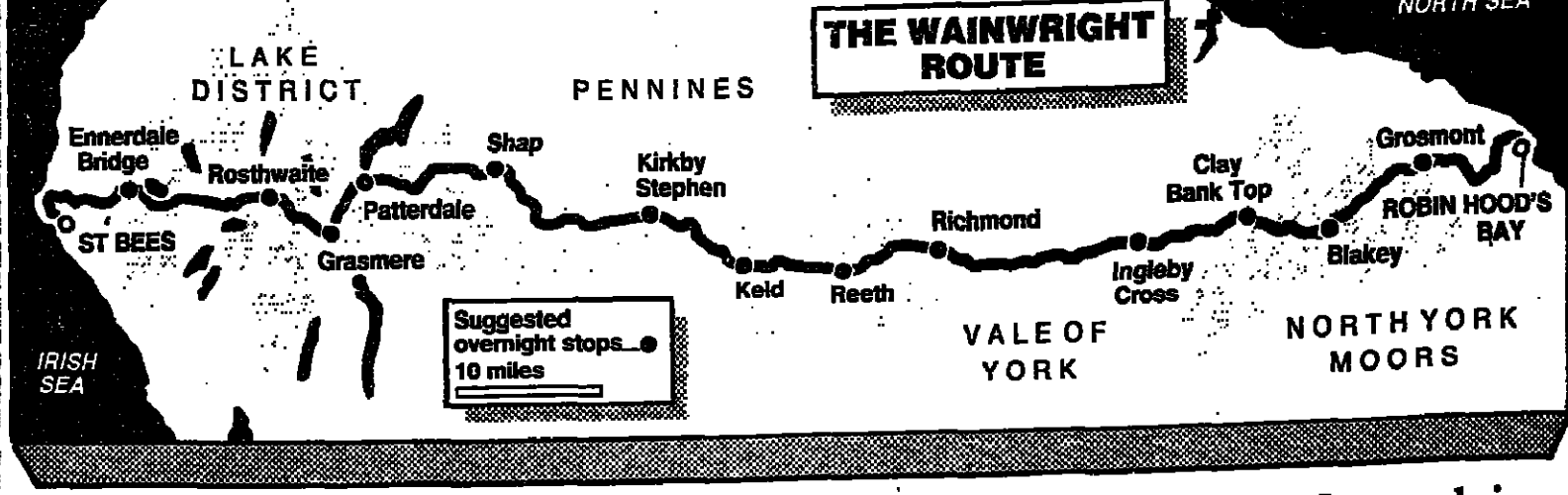
1957: JAMBAR 9-13 M Birch (15-8 Sow) M H Eastern 15 ran



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Because I did it the "wrong" way, I must have cut an odd figure, twisting my neck and turning the little book upside down so that the route lines conformed to my point of view. I suppose Wainwright could argue that I never really did his route at all, but merely an inversion of it. Either way, he had the last laugh.

# Playing a singular role in saving our heritage

Conservation is everyone's concern and one way in which everyone can play a part in conserving Britain's heritage is by giving up a little leisure time to work on a conservation project.

These projects can be found by joining one of those groups which devote themselves to finding volunteers willing to work with their hands, and out of doors. Much of this conservation work consists of repairing the ravages of time to our old buildings and ancient monuments, or coping with the erosion and wear and tear caused by millions of feet on our popular footpaths.

The work itself is usually simple and always manual: digging, painting, cleaning, rebuilding. Unskilled hands, willing to work in all weathers is the main requirement, but those who do have a skill — or want to learn one — such as rebuilding a dry-stone wall or erecting a wooden bridge, will find their talents very much in demand.

The small but growing number of organizations that now recruit volunteers for conservation projects now like to train their volunteers before they send them to places where willing hands are in short supply.

The work can be quite arduous, and instead of being paid for it, the volunteers pay to take part. But the rewards, in fun, companionship and job satisfaction seems quite sufficient to bring many of the volunteers back to their tasks year after year, giving up weekends or entire holidays to see a project through.

Those who have ever experienced the desire to scrub down a cathedral facade need look no further than Cathedral Camps.

Cathedral Camps were founded by Robert and Fiona Aagaard in 1981 with the aim of "restoring and repairing cathedrals and church buildings of the highest architectural significance". They have sent parties of young volunteers to work on most of Britain's medieval cathedrals. Cleaning the gargoyles and statues on the magnificent West front of Wells Cathedral, removing some 14 tons of medieval rubbish from crevices in the roof of Gloucester Cathedral, unsticking chewing gum ("a frightful task") from the floor of the nave at Lincoln, cleaning up after the fire at York Minster.

Cathedral Camps draw their volunteers from secondary schools, universities and Colleges of Higher Education all over the country, and report that a good percentage of their volunteers return year after year.

"The attraction seems to be the fun of working together on a common project," says Robert Aagaard, "plus the chance to explore and contribute to the survival of a great medieval building and get into places, like the roof and the top of the bell-tower, which ordinary visitors will never see... This is a marvellous holiday for someone who is shy."

Cathedral Camps operate only during the summer holidays, but they are even now looking for volunteers for the 1989 season, and

where the volunteers usually stay, and the food is well-cooked and available in great lengths.

First-time projects for 1988 have included helping to restore Bidulph Grange Garden in Staffordshire, a place which in cludes features like the Egyptian court and the Italianate terraces that have suffered greatly from vandalism in recent years. In the Chilterns, volunteers have helped to restore the downslands near Ivinghoe Beacon, near the start of the Ridgeway long-distance footpath, to encourage the regeneration of chalkland flora.

North of the Border, Thistle Camps fulfill the same role for The National Trust for Scotland. They have twenty camps operating in 1988, some of them in remote parts of the Highlands, and in such beautiful places as Fair Isle and Iona.

The largest volunteer conservation agency in Britain is The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers.

Established in 1959, with HRH the Duke of Edinburgh as patron, the BTCV raises more than sixty thousand volunteers annually for conservation projects, and runs a year-round programme of week-long conservation holidays and weekend or mid-week breaks, aimed in particular at school-leavers or the unemployed. The BTCV also runs a training unit to teach volunteers practical conservation skills and the management of people and resources.

This autumn the BTCV embarks on a major project to repair the devastation wrought by last year's hurricane, with the aim of planting and caring for a million trees over the next three years.

The BTCV brochure is crammed with such projects, all in need of willing hands, and their winter conservation work brochure is now available from the address below.

**INFORMATION:**

- Cathedral Camps, Manor House, High Birstwith, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG3 2LG. Tel: Harrogate 0423 770385.
- Acorn Camps: The National Trust, PO Box 12, Westbury, Wiltshire BA13 4NA. Tel: 0373 826302.
- Thistle Camps: National Trust for Scotland, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4DU. Tel: 031 226 5922.
- The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, 36 St. Mary's Street, Wallingford, Oxon OX10 0EU. Tel: 0491 39766. A catalogue of BTCV conservation publications can be obtained from J. Chanter, 12 Winchester Gardens, Andover Hants, SP10 0EH. Tel: 0262 53252.



**A Cathedral Camp recruit at Southwark Cathedral**

would-be workers should contact the Aagaards at the address below.

The Aagaards got their inspiration for Cathedral Camps from Acorn Camps, a conservation project organized by and for The National Trust.

Founded in 1966, Acorn Camps also aim to recruit and provide volunteers for conservation work on National Trust properties and estates throughout England and Wales. The minimum age here is 16, and there is no upper age limit, though the volunteers are required to be "physically fit, willing to work hard, and have a sense of humour."

The charge for attending one of these Acorn Camps is £17 a week, which covers meals, accommodation, and all the necessary specialized equipment. The accommodation may be a trifle spartan, and sleeping bags are necessary, but a rainproof roof is guaranteed in the farm building, mountain hut or village hall,

**Robin Newlands**

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## Robin Neillands



## OUTDOOR LEISURE

However skilled the angler, the element of luck when landing a fish is never far from the surface writes Stuart Tendler

# Angling for the Goddess of still waters

What is this thing called luck? Angler's luck that is: the magical extra ingredient which allows one man to take his limit while another flogs a seemingly empty water until the sun sinks like his leaded nymphs. We are talking of this Great Goddess which determines at the last second whether a catch will make it to the bank.

Take an autumn evening this week in London. The commuter traffic was backed up along the Embankment opposite the Temple but the two men leaning over the stone walls of Sir John Bazelgette's Victorian triumph were impervious to the urban chaos behind them. The point of one of their 11 foot coarse fishing spinning rods was tip, tip, tipping; trembling with the semaphore signal which can only mean a fish.

The owner of the rod, a short chunky man with a strong hint of an East European accent, heaved and pulled, reeling in judiciously. The great rod curved high over the stone parapet above the pavement as the fish below refused to yield.

Down below in the Thames mud a brute of an eel had risen from its hole under one of the moored ships to seize a tempting chunk of raw

**'In the dead days of late summer and autumn when the fish can be unforthcoming the Great Goddess smiles in peculiar ways'**

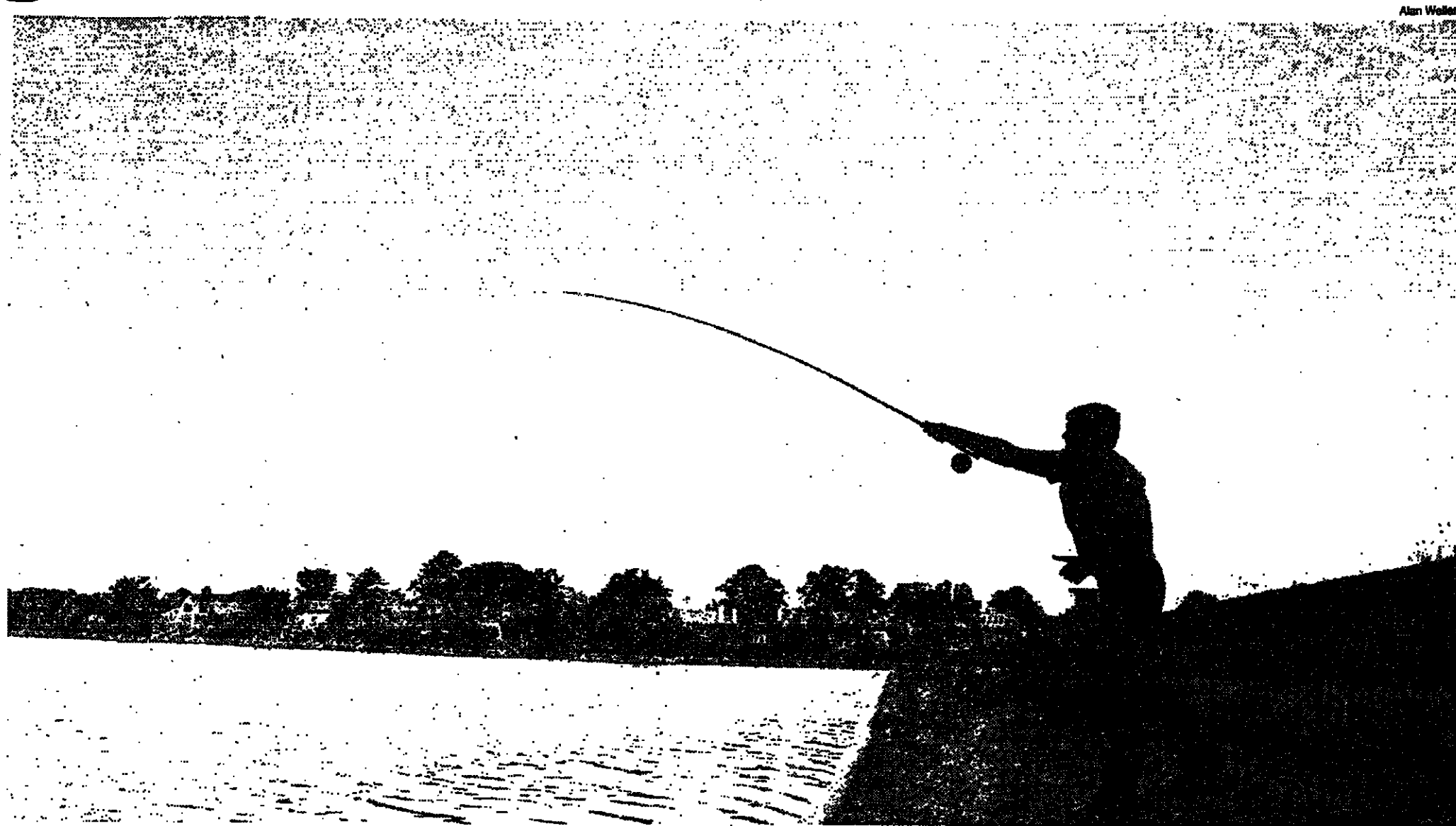
chicken flung into the water weighted with a bomb lead. The angler passed his hefty fibreglass rod carefully if unceremoniously round one of the Embankment's fine ornamental lamps to his friend as he walked some yards with the fish still pulling down in the mud.

The eel had taken refuge under a stone or timber refusing to budge. Armed with a thick towel the angler grabbed the nylon line, took in slack and began to haul the fish up hand over hand.

Just as it looked as though the angler was winning, the line went slack. Out of the water came the grey shape of the weight and a two inch silver hook, twisted out of shape by the fish.

At least the angler, muttering as he collected up his gear and began again, could take comfort from the fact he had fought even if he had lost. In the dead days of late summer and early autumn when the fish can be unforthcoming the Great Goddess smiles in peculiar ways. To this I can testify.

On a local reservoir one recent evening the green bloom brought by the annual visitation of algae coated a whole, wide corner of the water. The bait was glum when I arrived, announcing that there were few fish being caught and the only things which would work were orange lures or perhaps a pheasant tail, or a nymph imitation of a



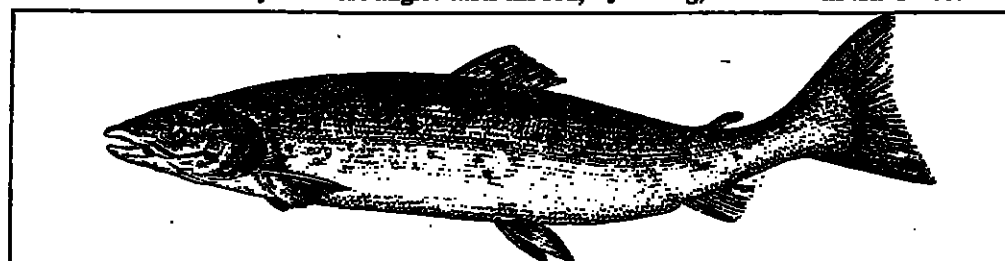
A pleasing moment of solace at the end of a summer day when the angler casts his rod, fly fishing, on the Barns Elms Reservoir at Hammersmith, London

fly on its way to hatching. He knew for a fact that one man had taken a limit the previous evening on the nymph.

If the water became dead calm again as it had in recent weeks...his voice trailed off and he shook his head sadly. There is a particular school of summer stillwater fishers who work the acres of Bewl Bridge, one of the great southern waters in Sussex, combating the dead calm, with 20 foot nylon leaders connecting their lines to flies. It is not a skill easily acquired.

Fortunately, the wind stayed fresh bringing gusts of rain. In a corner of the water fish began to rise as the day started to die. Fishing steadily but unproductively I was joined by a man and a boy further along. He too had tried things orange and nymphs.

As I moved despondently through the ranks of flies looking for something remotely acceptable to



The secret of catching trout: "Gold-ribbed hare's ear. Size 14 hook."

trout we were joined by a slight figure with a blue beret, a small net and an air on intensity. The new angler prowled the bank for some minutes before settling on a spot some yards.

Casting gently into the water he went down on one knee keenly watching the line as he retrieved it very slowly. Two casts, three casts and the line

went taut. A trout splashed and thrashed in the water and the new angler had struck. Minutes passed and there was another splash. The man had caught again. I sloped up towards the triumphant angler. What was the secret of his success?

"Gold-ribbed hare's ear. Size 14 hook," he said briskly. "Little bit of grease at the point. Have to fish it right on the top. I told another chap but he wouldn't listen. Have one. I make them myself and they never fail." He produced a tiny creation of blackish fur, tied with gold wire and went back to his line.

Within minutes he was in to his third fish and the small boy further down the bank was sitting at his feet with the net ready to hold the catch. Then there was a fourth fish, a fifth and the boy, now in paroxysms of adoration, brought in the sixth.

On one occasion I just caught the tingle of a touch on the fly. "Strike fast. Bring the line up as soon as you get a touch," advised the zealot plying his seventh fish. "Cast in front of them as they rise," he said at the eighth.

A few days later I saw him again at a distance, wandering forlornly along the bank. Luck had run out for him too.

The notion of the pier is fast changing says Cyril Bainbridge

## The pleasure pier that starts to command a season of its own

Britain's pleasure piers may be getting gradually shorter, thanks to the weather and other hazards such as fire and ship collision, but there is an increasing trend towards a lengthening of the pier season. Almost any seaside resort resident will tell you that the time they like best is when the last of the visitors have packed their luggage and departed. Then, they say, they can enjoy the resort: friends emerge from weeks of cooking breakfasts and evening meals for their paying guests, and local organizations come into their own.

Some resorts enjoy a longer season than others. Blackpool's now extends into November with the attraction of the illuminations and as a conference venue. Bournemouth is another resort where the season stretches into autumn with conferences and company courses and seminars.

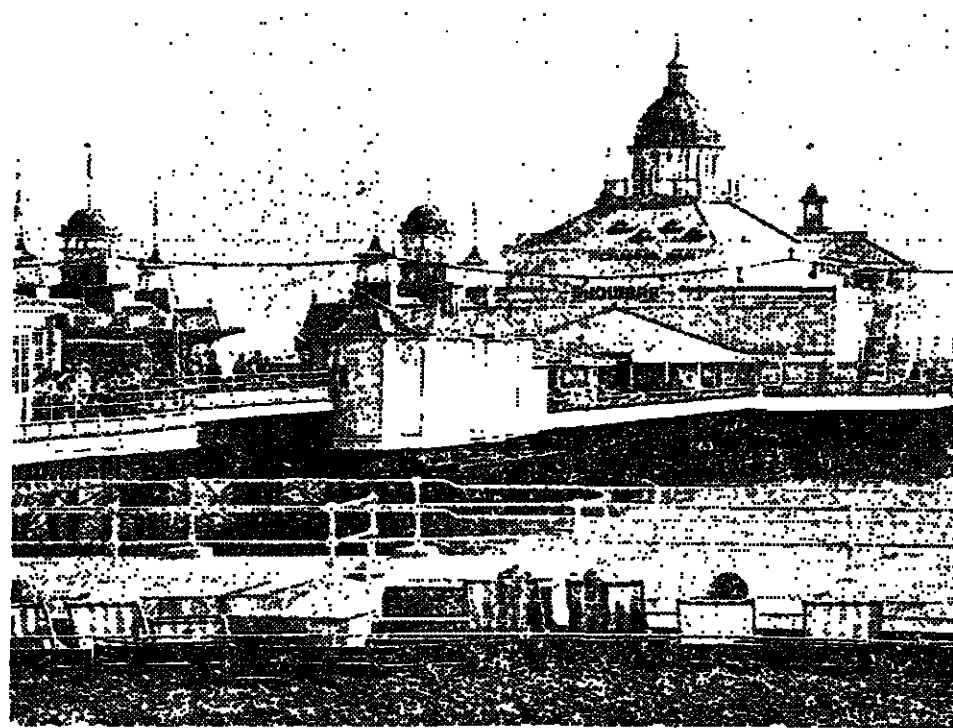
With increased leisure and the hotel industry, after poor summer seasons because of deteriorating weather and the appeal of sunny holidays abroad, offering inviting terms for weekend breaks, more people are taking second holidays out of the recognized summer season.

It is against this scenario that greater use is being made of a resort's facilities. It may mean that local residents have less peace and tranquility, but the days when facilities like the pier closed down to all but the hardy anglers casting their lines from the end of the pier appear to be on the decline.

The anglers are still there, as they have been since seaside piers first came into fashion. Fishing from the end of the pier is about the only pier pastime that has remained virtually unchanged for over 150 years.

Seaside piers, at any rate the longer ones, constitute a profitable base for the all-year sport of sea angling and many angling clubs have their headquarters on piers. Depending on the nature of the shoreline and the feeding habits of particular fish, the variety of catches for the successful angler is enormous.

While sea anglers are to be found at the end of most piers, some piers have particular associations with the sport: both pier and angler merit awards for their constancy. Deal, an unattractive con-



New trends out to sea: The fun loving Eastbourne Pier from the Promenade

crete structure, is a pier that has always encouraged angling and provides some of the best sea fishing within easy reach of London.

On Blackpool North Pier, a more traditional pier, anglers use the former steamer jetty, since there are no longer any regular steamer operations.

Southend, too, proud of its claim to being the longest pier in the world, is another pier popular with anglers. Here, apart from a bracing walk for the hardy or an opportunity to ride on its fine new trains, there has for some time been little to draw non-anglers to the fire-scarred extremity of the pier, but its owners, the local council, have resolved to revitalize the pier, which celebrates its centenary in a couple of years time.

Claremont Pier at Lowestoft used to boast of being "the most comfortable pier on the east coast for anglers and nowhere else can better sport be obtained during the months of October, November and December". It has, alas, been closed in recent times because the seaward end was structurally unsafe but the dangerous part is likely to be fenced off so that anglers and

others can again use part of the pier and there are ambitious long term plans that would eventually open up the entire structure.

But it is more than anglers and hardy pier walkers who are being encouraged by pier owners to make more out of season use of the structures.

Viewing Victorian fashions was a traditional pier pastime; nowadays fashion shows are among the activities that are being provided to extend the use of pier facilities. Keep-fit classes and dancing clubs are other new uses.

For First Leisure Corporation, who own or operate seven piers throughout the country, it is now company policy to make them a 52-week operation. One of their best piers, Eastbourne, still a fine example of Victorian elegance, is typical of what is going on.

Already the discotheque has been refurbished and will open four nights a week during the winter: public and private functions take place in the Channel Bar at the end of the pier; there is a Sunday dance club in the winter months, with ballroom and sequence dancing — and tea dances

during the week are being considered. And, of course, there are the bars and amusement rooms if visitors require warming nourishment to revive them after the icy blasts or to provide shelter from the rain.

Here, too, there are plans under discussion as part of a confident five-year programme of renovation. It will include building Victorian-style shops down the centre deck, covered in to protect against the weather, which should be good news to the ladies whose elegant coiffures can be instantly disarranged on their way to a dinner at the pierhead.

It has often been a criticism that, out of season, it has been impossible to obtain a cup of coffee on the pier, even on the occasional bright and sunny autumn or winter day when a walk on the pier can be an inviting tonic.

"If it looks like being a fine day we now arrange to get cakes and bring in staff to man the refreshment bars," one pier manager told me.

Adaptability, of which this is an example, is the new theme in the trend towards getting the most out of the pier.

● The author's book, *Pavilions on the Sea*, published by Robert Hale at £12.95, is a social history of the seaside pleasure pier.

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## No longer the domain of enthusiastic anglers







## OUT &amp; ABOUT

## A lavish pleasure palace

Somerleyton Hall rises from the Suffolk landscape like a huge monument to Victorian stylistic exuberance, says Nigel Andrew

Sir Morton Peto was very seriously rich. He was an international railway magnate, and his building company was one of the largest in the world. A self-made man in the classic Victorian mould, he needed a country estate to make a landed gentleman of him. In 1844, at the age of 33, he bought Somerleyton Hall in Suffolk, with its 4,500 acres. The result was one of the most lavish rebuilding enterprises and most spectacular houses of the early Victorian age.

It now seems incredible, but Sir Morton was determined to "preserve the ancient character of the place" when he set about improving the Jacobean manor house he had bought. In practice, "preservation" meant rebuilding from top to bottom leaving only a couple of Dutch gables on show and a little reused panelling inside. The Jacobean idiom was to put it politely) freely reinterpreted: in fact Somerleyton Hall turned out blatantly, quintessentially Victorian.

"Once seen, never forgotten" would be a pretty fair verdict, particularly on the entrance front (sadly not used as the public's entrance). Even from half a mile away, it would be hard to mistake this dramatic ensemble for anything Jacobean. The huge square tower, which housed a smoking-room-cum-observatory and the water tank, is pure Italianate Victorian.

Coming upon the front of the house suddenly close to, as one does today, the aesthetic shock is considerable. Between two preserved Dutch gables runs a stone screen most elaborately carved in French Renaissance style. Clashing loudly with the pseudo-campesile at the opposite end of the Hall, a fancy pepperpot clock-

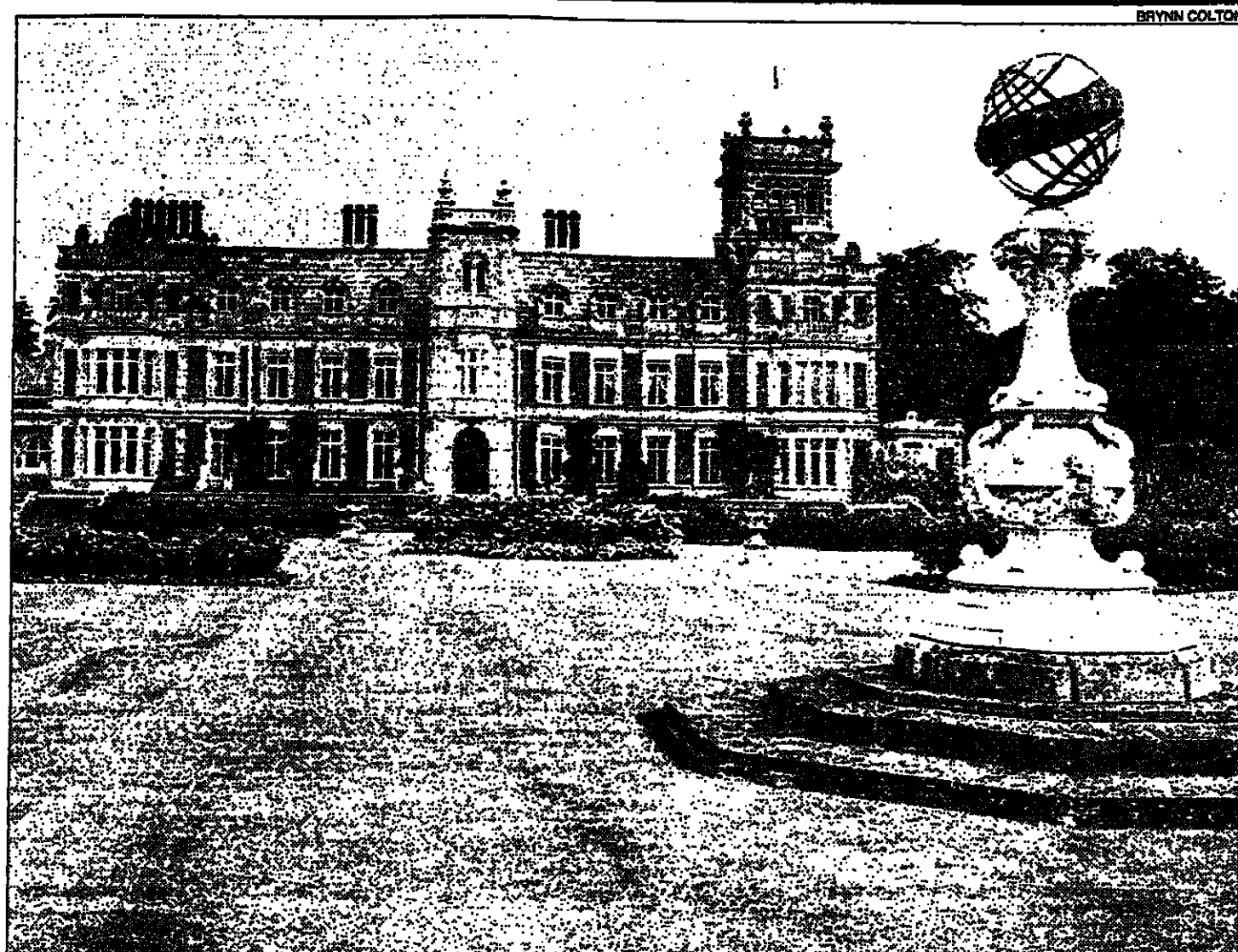
tower rises above the Dutch-looking stables. From imposing gate-piers stone steps rear, flourishing real antlers.

The buildings are all done in rich red brick, with great quantities of stone - soft Caen stone, which has long been losing the battle with the salt-laden North Sea winds. Sir Morton's architect, John Thomas, is better known as a sculptor and his delight in working stone is very apparent. There is hardly a plain, flat surface to be seen on the whole massive construction.

On the garden front the sculptomania erupts into a three-storey porch on which coiled pilasters, a "Tudor" bow window and Baroque pinnacles emerge from a mass of compulsively overwrought stonework. On this side too, heavily round-headed dormers appear, another ingredient tossed lightly into the bubbling stylistic cauldron.

Before the red of its bricks had mellowed and its stonework aged, Somerleyton Hall newly built must have been quite a concussing sight in this bland Suffolk landscape. Still more so when it boasted one of the minor wonders of England in its "winter garden", a huge glass-domed outgrowth of the house, a proto-Crystal Palace where exotic plants flourished amid marble statues and decorative ironwork. Sadly it had to be pulled down in 1914. But parts of its outer arcades remain, and you can still enjoy a taste of that garden in the splendid covered loggia where visitors take tea. It is an experience not to be missed.

Inside the Hall, mock-Jacobean is the dominant flavour, though the dining room, surprisingly, is done in Adam style. In this room hangs a quite magical painting by



Concussing sight: the rear garden, peppered with statuary, frames Somerleyton (above), ornate inside and out with its Adam dining room (below)

Joseph Wright of Derby, "The Academy by Lamplight". Only the great ballroom has disappeared from Sir Morton's scheme of things - laterally divided in 1920 to create new bedrooms above and a richly carved library below.

The most thoroughly amazing interior is the entrance hall, where a high dome of stained glass, a floor of polychrome Minton tiles, fantastically carved wooden columns and brackets, marble panels, sentimental sculpture and even stuffed polar bears combine in a dizzying compendium of Victorian decorative exuberance.

The gardens, similarly, are altogether of the period, with huge evergreens, a wealth of statuary, massed herbaceous borders, a 300-foot pergola, Paxton glasshouses and a grand, bewildering maze. Even without getting lost in that, it is easy to spend a whole delightful afternoon just exploring the grounds. And there is still more to see, for the way out passes through John Thomas's charming model village of thatched cottages arranged around a green.



As for Sir Morton - sadly he did not long enjoy his pleasure palace. In 1863 he was obliged to sell, and Sir Francis Crossley, the carpet millionaire - another exemplary self-made man - bought Somer-

leyton. His great grandson, the third Baron Somerleyton, still lives with his family at the Hall, and maintains his great Victorian heritage intact against the chill winds of the late 20th century.

● Somerleyton Hall, near Lowestoft, Suffolk (0502 730308) is open until October 1. Sunday, Bank Holiday Monday, Tuesday, Friday, 2-5.30pm. Admission £2.20, child £1, OAP £1.50.

## EVENTS

**WORLD MERRILLS CHAMPIONSHIP:** Weekend competition to find the world Merrills - or nine men's Morris - champion. Apart from watching the ancient board game, visitors can take part in various other traditional games. Also folk dancers, craft demonstrations tomorrow and other entertainments throughout. Light lunches and cream teas.

**Ryedale Folk Museum, Hutton Le Hole, York, (07515 367).** Today and tomorrow 10am-late afternoon. Adult £1.20, child 60p.

**RAGGED SCHOOLDAYS:** An opportunity to discover what a child's day might have been like in a Ragged School classroom 100 years ago. You may also take boat trips on a Victorian launch on Regent's Canal through Salmon Lane locks.

**Ragged School Museum, 45-48 Copperfield Rd, Bow, London E3 (01-252 2941).** Tomorrow 10am-4pm. Admission free. Boat trips from 12 noon. Adult £1, child 60p.

**HOP PICKING AND DRYING AND BEER FESTIVAL:** Visitors may join in hop picking by hand today, drying in the east and packing tomorrow. CAMRA Festival with over 50 beers.

**Museum of Kent Rural Life, Lock Lane, Cobtree Manor Park, Sandling, Maidstone, Kent (0622 63936).** Today 10am-5pm, tomorrow midday-5pm. Adult £1.60, child 80p.

**RE-ENACTMENT OF BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD:** The only opportunity this summer to see the Plantagenet Society recreating the famous battle of 1485. Bosworth Battlefield Centre, Sutton Cheney, Market Bosworth, Leics (0455 290429). Tomorrow 1-6pm, adult £2.50, child under 16 £1, car park free.

**THE ROYAL NATIONAL DOLLS, DOLLS HOUSES AND MINIATURES FAIR:** Exhibitors from Great Britain and abroad showing and selling a wide range of dolls, doll's houses in Tudor and Georgian and 20th-century designs and numerous miniature items of furniture, fixtures, fittings. The Royal National Hotel, Bedford Way, London, WC1. Tomorrow 11am-5pm. Adult £1, child 50p.

**PLOUGHING MATCH:** Now in its 14th year, a competition in which some 50 vintage ploughs compete, watched by members of the Herefordshire Ploughing Society. Also other vintage vehicles and several heavy horses. Refreshments.

**CLOWN CONVENTION:** Clowns from all over the UK and some from abroad entertain singly and en masse throughout the day. Covent Garden Piazza, London, WC2. Tomorrow mid morning-late afternoon. Free.

Judy Froshaug

## Chancery Division

## Law Report September 10 1988

## Queen's Bench Division

## Meaning of 'tax credit' in double tax agreement

Union Texas International Corporation v Critchley (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Mr Justice Harman [Judgment August 31]

The term "tax credit" in the double tax agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States of America had to be read as a tax credit under section 86 of the Finance Act 1972. It was not, then, an invention of the agreement's negotiators which would cause that part of the double tax agreement to perish.

Mr Justice Harman so held in the Chancery Division in dismissing an appeal by the Union Texas International Corporation from the decision of a special tax commissioner which involved an interpretation of "taxed credit" in article 10(2)(a)(i) of the 1980 Double Tax Agreement.

His Lordship said that although not a taxing statute, the double tax agreement was about how taxes should be imposed: the parties to it try to agree the system of imputed tax credits due in respect of dividends under such a system.

The court allowed that part of the corporation's appeal which claimed that the actual deduction made, even if authorized under the double tax agreement, was excessive.

Mr Rex Bretten, QC and Mrs Jill Pagan for the corporation; Mr Robert Carnwath, QC and Mr Alan Moore for the Revenue.

JUSTICE HARMAN said that the corporation's appeal related to the 1980 Convention (Double Tax Agreement) between the government of the United Kingdom and the United States for the avoidance of double taxation.

The corporation received dividends from its wholly owned English subsidiary at various dates in each of the years from 1981 to 1984. Each dividend was of eight or nine-figure amounts in English pounds.

Shortly after payment of dividends by the English subsidiary to the corporation in 1981 and 1982, also in later years, the English subsidiary made claims to the Inland Revenue and, in accordance with an agreement between the Board of the Inland Revenue and the English subsidiary made under the Double Taxation Relief (Taxes on Income) (General) (Dividend) Regulations (SI 1973 No 317), the board paid eight-figure sums to the corporation.

Those sums were treated as payments made on behalf of HM Government but Mr Bretten emphasized that the corporation was not a party to the agreement with the board. The appeal had arisen from the double tax agreement it was entitled to greater sums.

"ICTA" whereby a company declared a dividend and then deducted income tax at the standard rate from the amount of the dividend.

His Lordship said the points raised by the appeal were in some senses short but he had found them of very great difficulty to determine.

The first arose under article 10 of the double tax agreement, set out in the Double Taxation Relief (Taxes on Income) (United States of America) Order (SI 1980 No 568).

The terms were not drawn by parliamentary draftsmen, nor were they the product of any single mind or hand, whether of a lawyer skilled in the art of drafting or otherwise. The document did not read like a finance Act and the terms were not as precise as might be hoped.

Article 10(2)(a) of the agreement provided for giving a right to "payment from the United Kingdom of a tax credit". That amount was defined as "equal to one half of the tax credit to which an individual resident in the United Kingdom would have been entitled". That definition was then said to be "subject to the deduction of an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of the aggregate amount or value of the dividend and the amount of the tax credit paid".

Mr Bretten argued that section 526(5) of the Finance Act 1972, as currently in force defined "tax credit" as a credit under section 86 of the Finance Act 1972.

He referred to that section to show that the term "tax credit" was defined as applying only to "distributions to persons or companies resident in the United Kingdom". Thus he argued that the reference in the double tax agreement to "tax credit" could not, unless the context required, be references to a tax credit under section 86 of the Finance Act 1972.

After dealing with other basic points of construction, Mr Bretten submitted:

(a) that the payment to which the corporation was entitled, although called a "tax credit", was not a tax credit within section 86;

(b) that no deduction at all should have been made from the payment because there was no provision of United Kingdom law authorizing any deduction;

(c) submission (b) was correct even if submission (a) was not; the second was not dependent on the first.

He added that, on a different part of article 10, even if deductions were authorized, the actual deductions made were excessive. That point would be separately dealt with in the judgment.

After analysing the linguistic basis of article 10, Mr Bretten said that contrary to normal assumptions about drafting, the words in article 10 did not always bear the same meaning. Continuing with his second submission which, as noted above, was not dependent on the first, he cited section 497 of ICTA so as to show that it did

not incorporate any power to deduct taxes in circumstances such as in the present case.

He said section 497(1)(d) (added by section 98(2) of the Finance Act 1972), could not apply because it only applied to a "right to a tax credit under section 86 of the 1972 Act" which, as already argued was not the present case.

He said effect in United Kingdom law had been given to the double tax agreement by section 16 of the Finance (No 2) Act 1979 which expressly included the Convention. He also relied on section 497(6) of the ICTA as incorporating the double tax agreement into English law.

After developing his argument on that point, Mr Bretten said it followed that if the payments made to the corporation were not a tax credit within section 86 of the Finance Act 1972, no deductions should be made from the payments because there was nothing in the laws of the United Kingdom to justify any deduction; further, that the agreement itself imposed no charge to tax.

The words of article 10(2) - "However, such dividends may be taxed" - were plainly not words imposing a tax but merely recognized that tax might be legitimately imposed. He found that since there was no taxing provision, the payments should have been made without any deduction at all.

Mr Bretten then said that even if his three submissions were incorrect, still the deductions made were excessive. That turned on the last three lines of article 10(2)(a)(i) which provided for "the deduction of an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of the aggregate of the amount or value of the dividend and the amount of the tax credit paid to such corporation".

That provision required a mathematical calculation. The amount "not exceeding 5 per cent", which might be deducted was to be found by adding together aggregating the two defined amounts; they were "the amount of the dividend" and "the amount of the tax credit".

Both the latter two amounts, were described as "paid to such corporation" but the word "paid" was outside the metaphorical bracket which had to be read in the construction of those three lines.

He said the result of applying the formula which he produced was to show that the not inconsiderable sum of £1,000,684.77 had been over-deducted for the years in question.

Mr Carnwath said one should read the double tax agreement with a reasonable desire to understand its purpose, which was to fit the system of double tax relief into the system of tax credits on dividends introduced by the Finance Act 1972.

Article 10(2)(a)(i) was indeed concerned with section 86 tax credits.

First, section 497(1)(d) of the ICTA provided for the grant to

non-residents of rights to tax credits under section 86.

Second, article 3(2) of the agreement defined, unless the context otherwise required, any term as having the meaning which it had under the law of the contracting state. "Tax credit" was defined for UK domestic law purposes as a section 86 credit by section 10(2) of ICTA. Thus the UK definition of "tax credit" was adopted by the agreement unless the context otherwise required. Thus Mr Bretten's reference to the last use of a payment credit in the words "tax credit" carried him nowhere since that usage was plainly governed by its context.

Third, he said it was plain that that point relied too heavily on an attempt to apply precise logic to the drafting of the agreement and the court should remember and apply the observation: "The life of the law is not logic but experience".

Mr Bretten's arguments on that point relied too heavily on an attempt to apply precise logic to the drafting of the agreement and the court should remember and apply the observation: "The life of the law is not logic but experience".

Fourth, article 10(2)(a)(ii) could only be referring to a section 86 tax credit.

Fifth, quantum did not alter the nature of a payment credit. Credits could be repaid to an individual where they exceeded the amount of basic rate tax payable by that individual. Since tax credits could be repaid, it was natural, and had the same economic effect, to think of tax credits as deducted from income.

After considering other submissions including how the double tax agreement was incorporated into English law, Mr Carnwath said that the corporation was assessable on the dividends paid plus the tax credit but the double tax agreement limited the amount to 5 per cent of the aggregate of those amounts.

Section 86(4) provided for repayment of a tax credit which exceeded the income tax chargeable on a taxpayer. Although the agreement referred to a deduction from the payment due from the UK, the economic result was the same.

Turning to the formula which had been produced, Mr Carnwath accepted that it could be applied and produced a defined fraction of an amount which could be deducted.

However, the last phrases of article 10(2)(a)(i) could not be read literally. The word "paid" had to be read as "payable". On the basis that a UK resident was entitled to a tax credit of 30 per cent, the appropriate figure was 15 per cent of the dividend.

Having referred to the arguments of counsel, his Lordship said he now had to choose between them; he first had to bear in mind that the double tax agreement was an agreement. It was not a taxing statute although it was an agreement about how taxes should be imposed.

On that basis, the agreement should be construed *ut res magis valeat quam pereat* as should all agreements.

Next it was plain that the parties were trying in article 10(2) to provide for the system of imputed tax and tax credits

due in respect of dividends under such a system.

If the "tax credits" were not section 86 tax credits, they were an invention of the negotiators of the agreement; that was improbable. If such was the effect, it would cause that part of the double tax agreement to perish and the court should lean against such a result.

The court agreed with the special commissioner that one should believe that the relevant words of article 10 were intended by the high contracting parties to have some meaning and the court should try to discover a workable meaning if it could.

Mr Bretten's arguments on that point relied too heavily on an attempt to apply precise logic to the drafting of the agreement and the court should remember and apply the observation: "The life of the law is not logic but experience".

In the court's judgment, the precise approach to language applicable to a taxing statute - when the taxpayer was entitled to claim that he should only be taxed by plain words, so that if there was doubt whether tax was due because the words were inapt to cover some source of money the taxpayer was not taxable on it - had no application in the present case.

The corporation was not a taxpayer; it was a foreign corporation suffering a deduction from a payment due to it by HM Government.

Such considerations supported the court's view that despite the obvious difficulties of applying the language of the double tax agreement to the deductions which had been made, yet the court, in striving to give effect to the agreement, could properly read it in the sense submitted by Mr Carnwath and hold that the references to "tax credit" in article 10 of the agreement, save where the context otherwise required, were references to tax credits as provided for by section 86 of the Finance Act 1972.

Mr Carnwath's arguments as to incorporation with UK law were also accepted. The appeal would therefore be dismissed on that point.

The second point was entirely separate. In the court's view, Mr Bretten's argument on the point was correct. The change of language in article 10 from "paid" to "payable" was significant; the language of the agreement was perfectly readily applied and caused no difficulty in administration once Mr Bretten's formula was accepted as workable and effective.

In the court's view, it should be applied since it would produce, as was admitted, a deduction of 5 per cent from the total paid to the corporation, and that was what the double tax agreement said should be done. The appeal would therefore be allowed on the second point.

Solicitors: Clifford-Turner; Solicitors: Inland Revenue.

## Council has duty to consult guardian over child in care

Regina v North Yorkshire County Council, Ex parte M and Another

Before Mr Justice Ewbank [Judgment September 2]

Since a guardian *ad litem* appointed to represent a child in care proceedings has a duty to safeguard and promote the best interests of the child until adulthood then a local authority had a reciprocal duty to disclose to the guardian *ad litem* any proposals for a major change in the child's circumstances and also to listen to the views of the guardian *ad litem* concerning the child.

Mr Justice Ewbank, sitting as the Queen's Bench Division, so stated when granting an order of *certiorari* in judicial review proceedings quashing a decision of the North Yorkshire County Council social services department that a girl aged eight and in foster care should be placed with long term foster parents with a view to adoption. The application was brought by the girl's parents and supported by the guardian *ad litem*.

Mr Brian Jubb for the parents; Mr Allan Levy for the guardian *ad litem*; Miss Caroline Budden for the county council.

MR JUSTICE EWANK said that the girl was born in February 1981. The father was aged 47 and the mother 50. In 1986 the father was charged with offences against his daughter and subsequently convicted.

The local authority obtained a place of safety order relating to the child and on March 31, 1987 the juvenile court had made a care order in favour of the county council. The local au-

thority took the view that there could be no reunification of the child with the parents and that the child would require long term fostering but granted access to the parents.

In spring 1988 the authority became concerned about the placement, the child was moved to a second foster home and then to a third on a short term placement.

In January 1988 the parents had sought discharge of the care order under section 21 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969. Under section 32A of the 1969 Act, as inserted by section 64 of the Children Act 1975, the juvenile court had appointed a guardian *ad litem* to represent the child. There had been adjourned hearings but the substantive hearing was fixed for September 21, 1988.

In May 1988 the county council decided that it was in the child's best interests to place for adoption and that decision was endorsed on August 8.

The parents sought to have the decision set aside on the ground that they would be prejudiced in their forthcoming application to have the care order set aside and the scales would be weighted against them. In his Lordship's opinion the decision was in the best interests of the child but the matter did not stop there. The guardian *ad litem* also criticized the decision of the local authority to place the child for adoption. There was no consultation with the guardian *ad litem*.

Rule 14A(6) of the Magistrates' Courts (Children and Young Persons) Rules (SI 1970 No 1792 (L32)), as amended by the Magistrates' Courts (Children and Young Persons) (Amendment) Rules (SI 1976 No 1769) (L34)), provided: "The guardian *ad litem* appointed with a view to safeguarding the interests of the relevant infant before the court shall - (a) so far as it is reasonably practicable, investigate all circumstances relevant to the proceedings and for that purpose shall interview such persons, inspect such records and obtain such professional assistance as the guardian *ad litem* thinks appropriate; (b) regard as the first and paramount consideration the need to safeguard and promote the infant's best interests until he achieves adulthood..."

The local authority had a reciprocal duty to disclose to the guardian *ad litem* any proposals for a major change in the child's circumstances.

His Lordship was not suggesting that the guardian *ad litem* should be a party to the decision-making process or make major decisions about a child's future should not be taken without informing the guardian *ad litem* and listening to his point of view.

The local authority had failed to inform the guardian *ad litem* of the decision to place the child for adoption and failed to consult her. The decision was flawed and would be quashed.

His Lordship continued an injunction granted by Mr Justice Hollings on August 16 restricting the county council from making any decision affecting the future of the child until they had heard the views of the guardian *ad litem*.

Solicitors: Jenkinson & Nott, York; Stamp, Jackson & Procter, Selby; Gillings, Walker & Keen, York.

## Seizing of former embassy was a duty under international law

Regina v Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Ex parte Samuel

Before Mr Justice Henry [Judgment July 29]

The taking of powers by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs to expropriate an embassy building which he had ceased to use as diplomatic or consular premises and sell it, holding the proceeds for the benefit of the state to which it had belonged, in circumstances where squatters would otherwise have acquired title to it by 12 years' adverse possession, was not only permissible under international law but was necessary and justified under article 45 of the Vienna Convention in order to avoid breach of the duty, owed to the other state under article 45, to respect and protect such premises.

The provision in section 2(2) of the Diplomatic and Consular Premises Act 1987 that the

secretary of state could only exercise the power under section 2(1) [to make an order applying the provisions for expropriation of former diplomatic or consular premises to particular land] if he was satisfied that to do so was permissible under international law did not render invalid an order under section 2(1) which was not in fact so permissible; it was sufficient if the secretary of state were *bona fide* satisfied that international law permitted the exercise of the section 2(1) power.

Mr Justice Henry so held in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division, *inter alia*, dismissing an application for judicial review of an order made by the secretary of state under section 2(1) of the 1987 Act applying that section to the former Cambodian Embassy and of a deed poll under section 2(5) vesting the fee simple estate in the embassy building in the secretary of state.

Mr Donald Broatch for the

applicant; Mr Philip Havers for the Foreign Secretary.

MR JUSTICE HENRY said that the applicant, who belonged to an unincorporated association all the members of which had been squatting in the embassy since August 1976, had contended that their views as to the making of the order were a material consideration to which section 2(3) required the secretary of state to have regard in deciding whether to make it and that he had not done so.

It was entirely predictable that squatters would be wholly opposed to the making of the order, the purpose of which was to prevent them acquiring title by 12 years' adverse possession. In those circumstances it was difficult to see how any such consultation would have any point. The squatters had no legitimate or reasonable expectation of consultation.

Solicitors: Cohen & Naicker; Treasury Solicitor.



## GARDENING

Francesca Greenoak on the virtue of keeping a private — or public — notebook

## Diary of annual horticultural passion

Notepbooks, like forks and trowels, are an essential gardening tool. Regular observations on your garden and its plants keep you in touch with your own experience. On a practical level, unless you are possessed of a super-human memory, you will need reminding how many years it is since potatoes or brassicas or an ancient rose tree were in any given plot, so the same things aren't replanted too soon, tempting disease. A diary of routine garden jobs also helps keep you on line for the timing of sowing and pruning.

Notepbooks also provide a record (not always uplifting) of the horticultural passions of past years. I almost take for granted the display of fragrant white lilies in late summer — it is really seven years since the bulbs went in? Those *Lilium regale* were extraordinarily good value. Another eager little scheme went awry, however — it involved trying to establish a few bulbs of herb Bernet, the wild gilia which looks so pretty on waysides, but which tries to take the whole garden over once a few seeds are scattered. It still reappears year after year.

Old garden log-books make fascinating reading, giving a pragmatic insight into not only what was grown and produced, but also a different world of methods and attitudes of mind. The successful television series on the Victorian kitchen garden had volumes of detailed old garden account books to draw upon.

The garden journal written for publication is another matter. It is perhaps significant that many of them appear among the later works of famous gardeners, and can represent the last scrapings from the barrel of wisdom. With a built-in calendrical structure which so well suits the seasonal nature of gardening they are easy to write, but surprisingly difficult to write well.

Beth Chatto is the high priestess of the garden. Nobody has developed the art of the nursery catalogue to such distinction as she, delineating in clear, poetic phrases the character of unusual plants. With three successful books about her famous garden at Elmstead, to her credit, she comes out in print once more this week with *Beth Chatto's Garden Notebook* (Dent, £14.95).

It takes us through a year of her working life, encompassing not only gardening but business and other concerns of that period, which is haunted by a tragically ill grandchild, and interspersed with events such as the Chelsea Show, lecturing, and training new assistants. This is not to say that she ignores the plants; on the contrary, we get an all-round view. Together with a soaring description of the green Benarum, with its striking pleated leaves and greeny flowerhead, we get the revelation that it takes five years or more to propagate a saleable plant from seed — its high price then seems not so exorbitant.

The section on the month of September includes some useful notes on the different requirements of her refined collection of



Salvia. I sent me dashing to my seed box to retrieve an envelope of *Salvia argentea* carefully stored for sowing next spring. Absolutely wrong, I learned from Chatto. This handsome, woolly-white species germinates "like cress when sown in late summer", but will be difficult and erratic in its performance if left even for a few months. There is also advice on bleaching the attractive seed heads of the *Eryngium*. Miss Willmot's Ghost, which don't whiten naturally in a wet summer. Tucked in among some notes on the vegetable garden in autumn is an appetizing courgette recipe and some guidance on the cooking of giant puffballs, edible wild fungi of the field, which grow so well in East Anglia. (I advocate frying slices with tomato or — if you're not vegetarian — some bacon which impart an extra savour.)

Beth Chatto's journal style is chatty and convivial, running ahead like a cheery letter. I can't help but be struck by the distinction between this garden notebook and the notes of Gilbert White, which I have been preparing for publication over several years.

He limited himself strictly to observations of the plants and animals in his Selbourne garden and parish. I am fairly certain from the evidence of the manuscripts that even for these journals (which he never intended for publication) he practised and polished his prose before making an entry.

The result is brilliant, full of perfectly balanced, precisely articulated phrases: but after 43 years of such journals, one longs for a touch of Gilbert White as he appears in his personal corres-

pondence, equally intelligent and observant, but writing with warmth and humour, giving us a glimpse of the domestic and working life from which these writings sprang.

*Beth Chatto's Garden Notebook* seems to me a direct descendant of a famous gardening notebook of a century ago, from the pen of another lady gardener, Mrs Theresa Earle's *Pot Pourri* from a *Surrey Garden* was an immediate best seller, and is readable and interesting still. Horticulture is the continuing theme, but she too embraces other subjects, relating her vegetable produce to recipes, and with hints and opinions on a range of subjects. From Mrs Earle we discover that a weeder's scarred and dirtied hands may be cleansed and softened with Vaseline, or glycerine and starch; and that summer shade can be achieved with a Victorian indoor plant curtain, made by training a vine or wisteria over a wooden bar, positioned across the window. If, on the other hand, you are keen to discover how to get beach tar out of clothes and carpets with eucalyptus oil, or make a gourmet pot pourri, consult Beth Chatto.

In their essays for the months of September both ladies extol the virtues of foliage plants. Chatto grows several leafy species such as *Kalanchoe* and *Agave* in tubs to act as a foil for her flowering pot plants. Earle recommends *Cryptomeria* in a pot for indoor cultivation, but — some things have changed — she suggests "the common hemp (*cannabis sativa*), a lovely foliage plant when well grown and not crowded up". Gone are the innocent days when blameless Victorian ladies made these plants into handsome displays.

## GARDEN NEWS

To have prepared hyacinths flowering at Christmas, they must be planted within the next few days. September 15 is estimated by the Dutch-sponsored Bulb Information Desk as the last planting day for good Christmas blooms.

Recent research has indicated that the dark period we all thought essential for the development of the bulbs is not necessary at all. Temperature is the critical influence — the pot of bulbs can be left anywhere so long as it is cool (not over 9°C, 48°F), reasonably well ventilated and will not be reached by frost.

Bulb fibre should be used if the container of the bulbs does not have drainage holes. If you are using a standard planter or wide pot with a saucer, you can use any kind of potting medium, so long as you put a few stones over the drainage holes to prevent them getting clogged up. The pot must be at least 10cm/4in high.

The bulbs should be planted close, but not touching, with their tips just above the soil/compost level. They should be watered well before going to their cool resting place for about 10 weeks. The bulbs should be kept moist (not drowned) during this period. At this point, the buds should be about 5cm/2in high and can then be brought into the warmer house, where they should flower within 21 days. Moving them to a slightly cooler place at night when they are in flower is supposed to prolong the life of the bloom.

There are prepared reds, blues, whites and pinks in several varieties now available in garden centres. If you pot the cheaper, unprepared bulbs, you will have to wait until mid-January for the earliest flowering (planting in early October and giving an 11-week cool period).

## WEEKEND TIPS

- Plant daffodils as soon as possible.
- Begin clearing beds and borders, accumulating plants still in bloom and cutting back dead foliage.
- Keep the greenhouse ventilated during the day.
- Lay turves for new lawns — avoid any labelled "meadow grass" unless you want a field rather than a lawn.
- Divide large plants of *Astrantia* to increase stock or revive old clumps — also collect the seed, dry it and sow.
- Sow seeds of willow gentian (*Gentiana asclepiadea*) thinly, covering with a sprinkling of sand.
- Plant herbaceous container-grown plants and divisions from your old stock, using bone meal (not a heavily nitrogenous fertilizer which will cause sappy growth, which will be killed by frost).
- Take stand-by cuttings from ballota, evergreen euphorbias, and hardy fuchsia plants outdoors, which may not withstand the winter.

## Fine views open to yew

## GARDENS TO VISIT

Argyll: Torosay Castle, Craignure, Isle of Mull; by steamer five or six times daily; beautiful family home, Italian-style gardens and statue walk; fine views of Argyll coastline from Ben Cruachan to Ben Nevis; castle and garden open to Sept 30; Oct by request, 10.30am-5.30pm, last admission 5pm; admission £1, child and OAPs 50p; gardens only in hours of daylight throughout the year; honesty box; house extra payment.

Cheshire: Little Moreton Hall, 4m SW of Congleton on E side of A34; fine example of 15th-century timbered manor house; knot garden; many old garden plants, herbs and fruit trees; admission weekends £2, other days £1.60; daily except Tues until end of Sept, 1.30-5.30pm; Oct, Sat and Sun, 1.30-5.30pm, last admissions 5pm.

Clwyd: Chirk Castle, ½m W of Chirk Village off A5; 1½m private driveway to castle; fortress completed 1310, elegant state



Fenton House: all quiet in the city

rooms; formal gardens; fine climbing plants, topiary, flowering trees and shrubs; admission castle and gardens, £2, child 80p; daily to end Sept except Mon and Sat, noon-5pm; Oct, Sat and Sun, noon-5pm, last admissions 4.30pm.

Devon: Stanwood, 2½m with Witheridge on road to Rose Ash; two-acre garden, stream, bogside plants, lily pond; shrubs, heathers, hydrangeas; admission 50p; tomorrow, 2-6pm.

East Sussex: Bateman's, Burwash, Eghingham, ½m S of A285; home of Rudyard Kipling; yew hedges divide garden into a series of rectangles, one a rose garden, another with fine trees and shrubs, a third is planted with summer flower borders; Kipling's

Formal grace at Chirk (see below)

rooms are as they were in his lifetime; a mill grinds corn every Sat at 2pm in open season; Kipling's 1928 Rolls-Royce in the garage; admission £2.30, child £1.20; house, mill and garden daily except Thurs and Fri, 11am-6pm; last admissions 5pm.

Fife: St Andrews Botanic Garden; rock, peat and water gardens; admission 50p, child under 16 half price, season tickets £3; seven days a week until end Oct, 10am-4pm; April and Oct 10am-7pm, May to Sept, Nov to Mar, weekdays only 10am-4pm; glasshouses weekdays only 2-4pm (3.30pm Fri).

Gloucestershire: The Heathers, 25 Winfield, Newent; B4215 Gloucester-Newent road through town to Watery Lane signed Cliffride Mesne and Falconry Centre; small front garden, linked with neighbours with heathers and conifers for year round interest; Japanese rear garden with traditional tea, dry Zen and water gardens; admission 50p, child 25p; today and tomorrow, 2-6pm; Oct 22 and 23, 11am-5pm.

Roy Hay

Kent: Oswalds, Bishopsbourne, 4m S of Canterbury; turn off A2 trunk road at B2065 and follow signs to Bishopsbourne; two-acre plantsman's garden, year-round interest, shrubs, wild garden, rockery and kitchen garden; admission 80p, child 25p; tomorrow, 2-5.30pm.

London: Fenton House, Windmill Hill, Hampstead; entrance on W side of Hampstead Grove; outstanding collection of porcelain and keyboard instruments, large for house; walled garden, large for London; perennials, wall climbers, rose garden, miniature orchard; admission £2, (Mon and Tues £1.60); Sat to Weds 11 to 6pm until end of Oct; last admissions 5pm.

Northern Ireland: Florence Court, nr Enniskillen, Fermanagh; 8m SW of Enniskillen via A4 and A32 Swanton Road H17344; 18th-century house; fine shrubs, herbaceous garden, magnificent view; admission £1.50, child 75p; daily except Tues



Bateman's: Kipling's Sussex home

to end of Sept, noon-6pm; last admissions 5.30pm.

Warwickshire: Two gardens near Barford, Sherbourne Park, 3m S of Warwick off A49, ½m N of Barford; medium-sized garden, shrubs, borders, lilies, lake, temple, church by Gilbert Scott adjacent to house; admission 80p, child free; tomorrow, 2-6.30pm; also by appointment (0926 624255).

Sherbourne Manor, 2m S of Warwick, just off Barford Road; large garden, herbaceous borders, lawns, streams, two pools, large variety of established trees; admission 50p, child 20p; tomorrow, 2-6pm.

Roy Hay



Top topiary: surrounding flower beds and the sundial in the gardens of Chirk Castle, Clwyd

## BRIDGE

## Finding clues to a winner

Those who argue that bridge would be a better game without some of its modern complications will be encouraged by the continuing success of the London Trophy Tournament. The principal feature of this competition for non-bridge clubs is the exclusion of all but the simplest conventions.

Any reservations about the standard of play, however, should be dispelled by declarer's skill on this hand.

London Trophy Final, East-West Game. Dealer West.

♠ KQ54  
♥ 1098  
♦ A32  
♣ 3765

♠ 108  
♥ A32  
♦ KQ9762  
♣ A2

Opening lead ♠3

In one room King and King, the eventual winners, settled for six spades. Hinchley Island Revenue, possibly aware that they were trailing, bid the Grand Slam.

There are 12 top tricks. To succeed in seven spades, declarer must take the heart finesse in order to dispose of his losing club. Without any

external evidence, the correct mathematical way of handling this combination in the heart suit is to play for the drop.

The Hinchley declarer made his Grand Slam by taking the heart finesse. Lucky? Watch what happened. Declarer won the spade lead, cashed all his trumps and minor suit winners, to leave this four card ending:

♠ 1098  
♥ 765  
♦ A32  
♣ 3765

Both opponents had discarded their diamonds, drawing the inference that declarer could only have two diamonds as otherwise he would have ruffed his third diamond in dummy. West, in order to protect his hearts, was ultimately forced to discard the ♠J and finally the ♠K. So declarer concluded that West's remaining cards must all be hearts, because if he had held the ♠KQJ he would have led one.

This hand shows the value of postponing a vital decision until you have assimilated all the clues.

For those interested in playing next year's London Trophy competition, Cecil Leighton (78, Glenwood Gardens, Ilford, Essex 192 6XU 01 550 7303) would be happy to receive your entries.

Jeremy Flint

## CHESS

## Young lions' pride

This year's Lloyds Bank Masters Tournament, held in London, was a tremendous success for young British players. First place was shared by Gary Lane from Paignton, Devon, and 16-year-old Michael Adams from Truro, Cornwall.

The magnitude of the achievement of these young players can be gauged from the fact that the mighty former World Champion, Vassily Smyslov, could only reach 7½ points, to their total of 8, from 10 possible. Indeed, Adams won his last seven games on the run.

This week's game is Adams' win in the last round against a formidable Grandmaster opponent. Adams was in a difficult position for most of the game, but he did not give up, and fought back powerfully when Chandler failed to drive home his advantage.

White: Murray Chandler; Black: Michael Adams; Lloyds Bank Masters Tournament, August 29, Carro-Kann Defence.

1 e4 c5 2 d4 c5 3 Nc2 dxc4 4 Nxc4 Nc6 5 Ng5 Ne6 6 Nf3 g6 7 Bg3 Bg7 8 0-0 0-0 9 Nf5

Of course Black does not fall for 8...Bxd4 which would be

exposed as too greedy after 9 Nxd4 Qxd4 10 Nxf7? Kxf7 11 Bxg6+ hxg6 12 Qxd4 with an overwhelming material advantage.

11 Re1 0-0 10 c3 Qc7 11 f1...f6 then 12 Nxf7 Kxf7 13 Nxf6 ceeds White a crushing attack.

The point of White's manoeuvres has been to loosen up the pawn structure around Black's King.

At long last, Black is threatening to fork White's Knights with f6. Hence White retreats his Knight.

16 Nc4 b5 17 Na5 b4 18 Bc2 Rb8 19 c4

If 19...Nxd4 20 Qg3 wins material.

White resigns.

Raymond Keene

Solution to yesterday's position: 1 g5

Solution to last Saturday's competition: 1 Qxd7!!

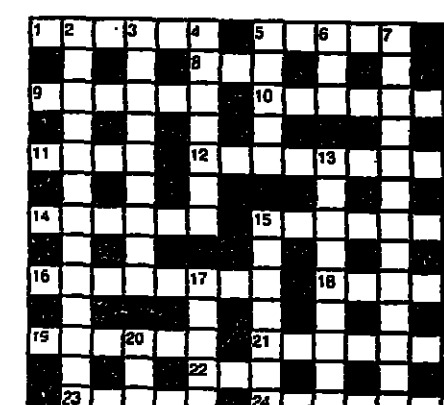
The winners were Miss Cathy Fowler, Dinas Powys, South Glamorgan; Marcus Foxall, Gales St, Gillingham; and Brian Sammes, Barbican, London.

Until the postal dispute is resolved the Saturday Winning Move competition has been suspended.

## CROSSWORD

## CONCISE NO 1664

ACROSS  
1 Boath (6)  
5 Roof ends (5)  
8 Not strict (3)  
9 Nimble elf (6)  
10 Repressed (4-2)  
11 Second Greek letter (4)  
12 Ski turn (8)  
14 Stone column (6)  
15 Plump (6)  
16 Celestial (8)  
18 Elephant ivory (4)  
19 On fire (6)  
21 Naples Bay Island (6)  
22 Fishing pole (3)  
23 Fox (5)  
24 Vigour (6)



DOWN  
2 Unforeseeable (13)  
3 Grey relief painting (9)  
4 German prince (7)  
5 Put out (5)  
6 Guard's wagon (3)  
7 Parade drill (6-7)  
13 Lip hairs (9)  
15 Clash (7)  
17 Each (5)  
20 Beer (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 1663  
ACROSS: 1 Absorb, 4 Canap, 9 Trolley, 10 Jasse, 11 Enow, 12 Diabolic, 14 Affray, 15 Advers, 18 Impetigo, 20 Blot, 22 Trial, 23 Relapse, 25 Deeper, 26 Argus.  
DOWN: 1 Ant, 2 Show off, 3 Rule, 5 Anti-body, 6 Nasal, 7 Prescient, 8 Lyric, 11 Ema-clated, 13 Fessile, 16 Eclipse, 17 Aggro, 19 Primp, 21 Flap, 24 Ell.

The winners of prize concise No 1664 are G.L. Ball, Blundell Road, Tipton, Devon; and J.J. Burton, National Westminster Bank, St James's Square, London, SW1.

SOLUTION TO NO 1658 (last Saturday's prize concise)  
ACROSS: 1 Psyche, 5 Grass, 8 Mar, 9 Plunge, 10 Outfit, 11 Undo, 12 Somewhat, 14 Herald, 15 Guilds, 16 Agrippa, 18 poor, 19 Bo, 21 Berlin, 22 Die, 23 Patty, 24 Dinghy.

DOWN: 2 Splitter group, 3 Chipolata, 4 Emerald, 5 Groom, 6 Art, 7 Spit and polish, 13 Whopper, 15 Grabbed, 17 Handy, 20 Fit.

## CROSSWORD COMPETITIONS

Selection of the winning entries in the August Bank Holiday Jumbo Crossword competition has been delayed until after the postal dispute is resolved. In addition, Saturday's Concise Crossword competition is suspended until a normal postal service is restored.

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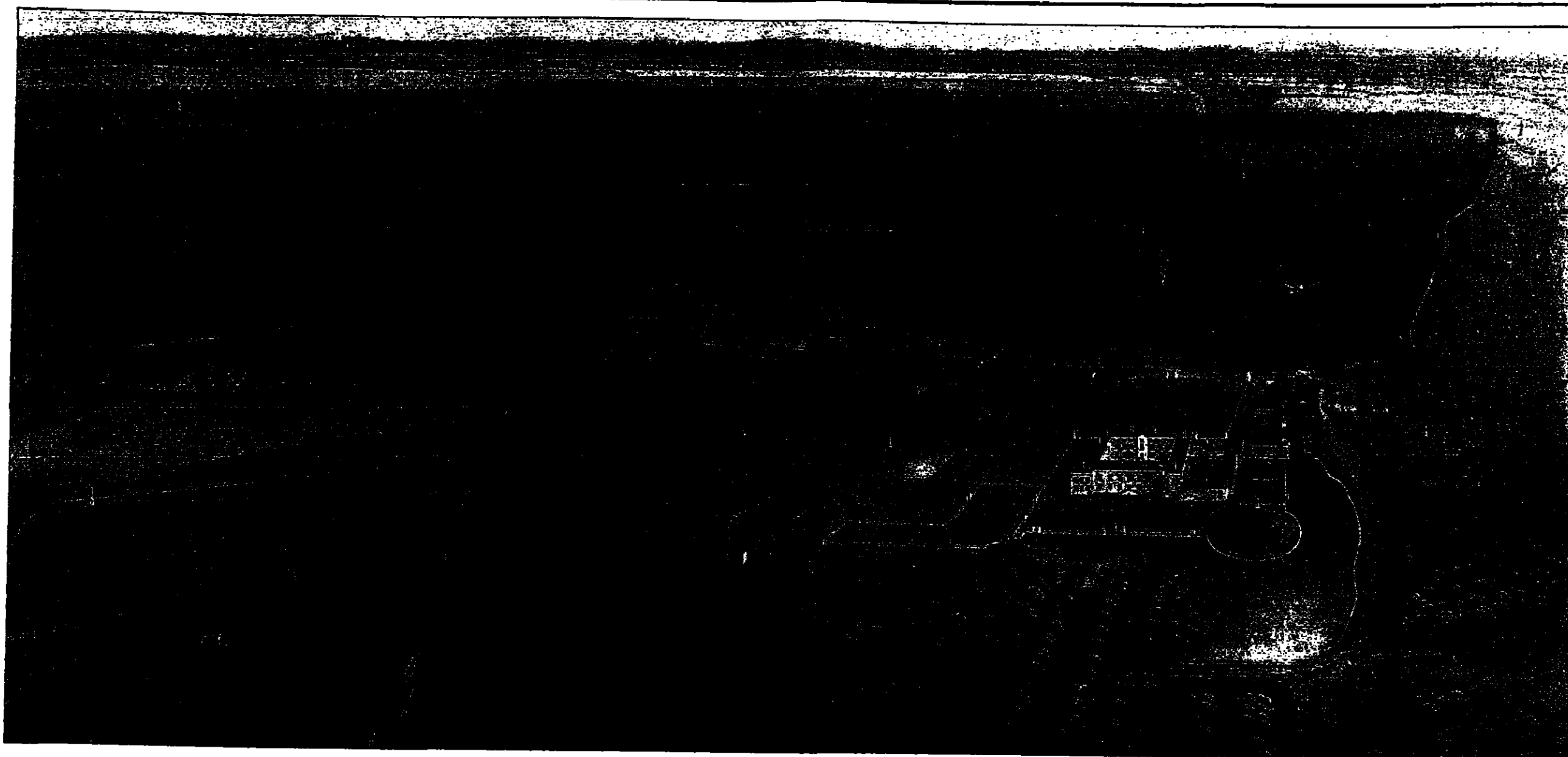
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# COUNTRYSIDE



## The art of the English landscape

Britain's formal gardens display all the elements of our national heritage. Francesca Greenoak admires their grandeur

It is not only foreign tourists who are attracted to country house estates; millions of us in Britain turn out each year, not just for the historic houses but the experience of a house in its own particular landscape. This innocent sport gives us access to all the component parts of the English heritage: woodlands and parks, riversides and heathlands, grand and vernacular architecture, gardens and formal waters — a stiff mixture of history and rural nostalgia. Nowadays there are safari parks and themed-funfairs but there is also a cross-section of landscape styles from feudal England up to modern times.

Pictures inside these houses showing the estate in previous incarnations give an extra dimension to the landscape. Who could believe that the hilly pastures at Dyrham, in Avon, cover what was the most elaborate water garden in England? Often owners simply replaced a house which appeared old-fashioned, adopting also a new brand of landscape. I have always preferred the old estate of Dunham Massey in Cheshire, painted by van Dyck in 1697, with its parterres and statuary, adjacent kitchen garden and walls ornamented with wall fruit, to the regulated woodlands recorded half a century later by John Harris. The vast 18th-century tree planting may still be enjoyed today, Dunham Massey being one of those estates managed by the National Trust under their country house scheme. The house, park and immediate grounds constitute a protected area, while the outer parts bring in an income.

Our curiosity for looking into other people's landscapes is not new: estates designed as showpieces require an audience to admire them. Jane Austen's best known heroine, Elizabeth Bennet, on a short tour with her aunt and uncle, was satiated with "great houses" and only persuaded into a visit to Darcy's Derbyshire estate on account of its "delightful grounds". Castle Howard has been open to visitors since the late 17th century, and other great estates such as Wilton and

Holkham regularly open their doors to the public. Chatsworth entertained 50,000 visitors a year in the middle of the last century.

The stage management is somewhat different nowadays, as John Martin Robinson points out in his engrossing book *The English Country Estate*. In the past, you may have tipped the servants or left a donation to charity, but the post-war years saw the introduction of charges for admission and the active encouragement of visitors as a commercial enterprise.

Nearly all the great estates, such as Blenheim, Chatsworth or Hatfield, are still in the hands of the families which originally built them, flexibly adapting their inordinate fortunes to suit the times. Blenheim is reckoned to be the most successful, with well over a third of a million visitors a year and a mixed economy of farming, forestry and recreational attractions such as a restaurant, discreet caravan park and a garden centre in the old walled garden.

Many of the smaller estates have fallen on bad times and it is here that the National Trust has been of special service, energetically rehabilitating and preserving many of the fine "gentry estates" from ruin. It is them we must thank for the continuation of our pleasure in places like Cotehele in Cornwall with its river walks by the Tamar, its formal parklands with rhododendrons and camellias, medieval manor house and old workshop. Felbrigg in Norfolk has a fine old dovecote and kitchen garden, and splendid ancient woodlands with their ancient plant community.

Every property has its own unique contribution to history. It seems: Ascott's topiary sundial, Waddesdon's elegant aviary, the crisp Anglo-Dutch water garden at Westbury. In Attingham Park in Shropshire, 19th-century over-planting has been removed to reveal the estate according to Repton design. His Red Book water colours and a full discussion of the way the estate should fit into the wider landscape are important

historical documents — but here also are cast iron skylights to Nash's Picture Gallery which preceded glazed conservatories and an 18th-

century bee house. It is not just the grand families and institutions who are busy in their country estates. The pleasures of rural

Glyndebourne are world-famous, while some of our most interesting restaurants are lodged in private "country house hotels" such as Flitwick

Manor in Bedfordshire or Hope End in the Malvern Hills. Even country estates taken over as hotel/conference centres, such as Tyne Hall

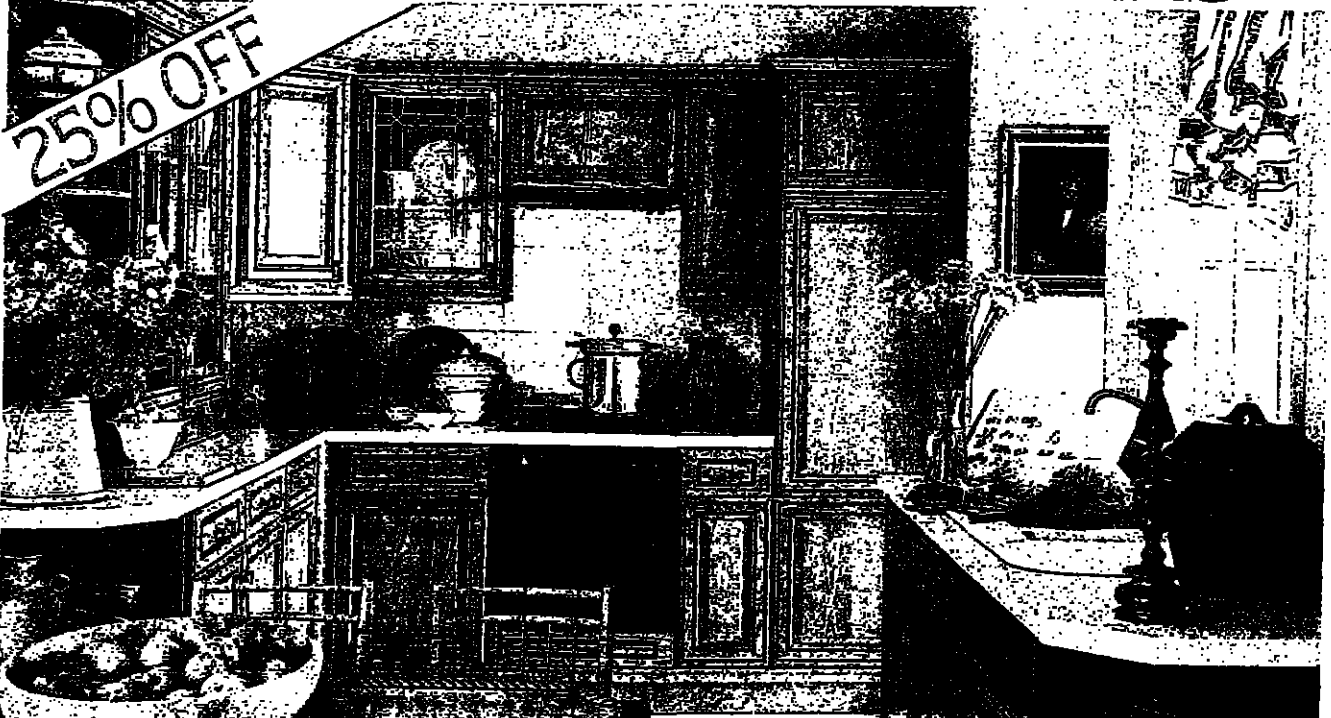
and Lainston House in Hampshire, are, with the guidance of the Country Garden Trust, restoring their grounds to their original grandeur.

The English Country Estate by John Martin Robinson will be published in association with the National Trust by Century at £16.95 on September 22.

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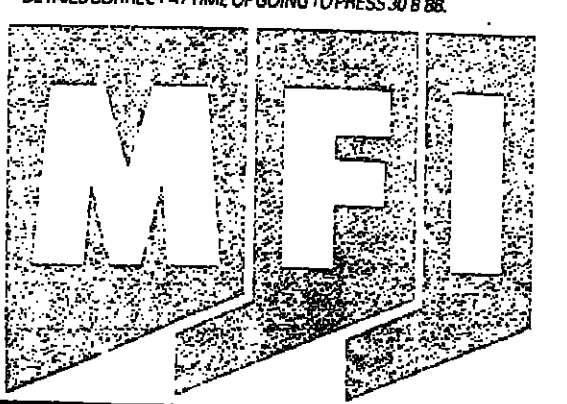
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Top: detail of John Harris the Younger's painting of Dunham Massey Park, Cheshire, showing the formal tree-planting. Below: Attingham Park, Shropshire

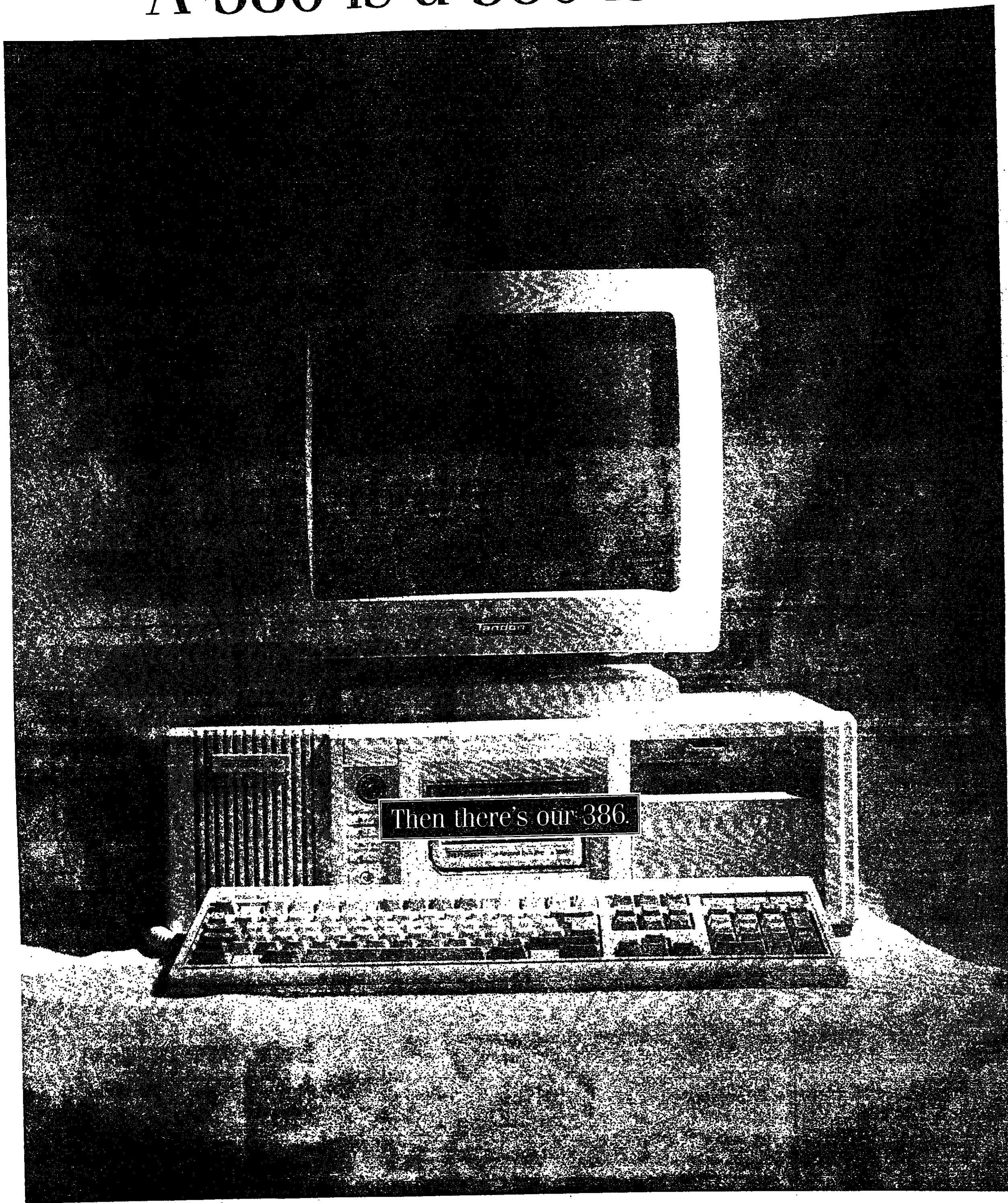


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